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"ON DIT"



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STUDENTS' UNION.

Vol. III.

Friday, 13th July, 1934.

No. 4.

M.P.'s DO BATTLE

Mock Bill in Men's Union

The question of the Nationalisation of Banking will be the main issue of the coming Federal Election, and every Student should endeavour to learn some of the main facts. "On this question," said Mr. A. G. Cameron, "depends to a large extent the future of the Commonwealth for the next 20 or 30 years, and the decision to be made is an important one."

Means to an End.

The Bill for the Nationalisation of Banking, said Mr. E. R. Dawes to the Men's Union, was not advanced as a panacea for all Australia's economic ills. But the precondition of the Government's being able to take effective action was that it should control finance.

The Banks, submitted Mr. Dawes, were powerless to deal with the crisis. Science and nationalised industry had supplied every comfort, but financial organisation stood in the way. The Government must assume control.

The Effect.

The effect of nationalising banking would be to release sufficient credit to enable labour, at present idle, to be harnessed in productive work to the vast quantities of raw material which Australia was able to command. Credit, as represented by mortgages, letters of credit, and the like, was dependent not upon the monetary value of the things on which it was issued, but fundamentally on the good conduct of the country.

The Savings Banks.

The Government had no desire to interfere with savings bank deposits. Nor was it intended to touch the trading banks, except to insist that they do what they always contended they did—lend real money. Their operations would not interfere with the issue of interest-free debentures by the Commonwealth Bank.

"It is no use," concluded Mr. Dawes, "blundering on as at present. Conditions call for a planned national economy and our own bill is part and parcel of the planned economy."

Banks in the Crisis.

In reply, Mr. Cameron said that the Bill was not justified. The real test was whether the banking system of the Commonwealth had withstood the present crisis. It definitely had. The system had its faults, but it was surely significant that it had upheld the Commonwealth throughout the worst years of the crisis, gaining the admiration of the whole world. Throughout the crisis, thanks to the stability of the banking system, Australia was able to meet all its obligations in London. The success of recent conversions in London was significant.

Must Retain Confidence.

It was most necessary that there should be a feeling of security and confidence

in the future. This could not be attained if the whole credit structure of the Commonwealth were altered.

The crux of the matter lay in the fact that credit must be issued wisely, by people accustomed to banking business. Such matters should not be left in the hands of changing politicians.

Successful Men's Union Meeting.

The debate was conducted on Parliamentary lines in the form of a mock Bill. Mr. E. R. Dawes, former leader of the State A.L.P., proposed the Bill and was seconded by Mr. R. W. Davis, chairman of the University Labour Club. Mr. A. G. Cameron, leader of the State Country Party, opposed it, supported by Mr. C. T. Moodie, vice-president of the Men's Union. Mr. R. S. Richards, M.P., ex-Premier, acted as Speaker. The President of the Union, Mr. G. Walkley, was Clerk of the House.

The meeting was a decided success, and it is hoped that the interest of members has been stimulated in things political. For it is essential that there should be a lively political opinion in this University.

Stale Debates

The present method of debating is undoubtedly dull. Two recent adjudications for the Men's Union by Mr. M. R. Kriewaldt point the way to an improvement.

In their efforts to present a flawless, coherent case, speakers refer with monotonous regularity to what their "colleagues" have said or are to say.

The strain that this method imposes upon the average audience (usually very slow and unintelligent) discounts it immediately. Abstract logic, however sound, appeals but to a few. The speaker's aim should be to sense the audience's view-point and work from that.

Upon this basis of direct appeal to the audience is the Oxford system of debating based. It offers better scope for humour and intimacy, and therefore for personal appeal. And this the system's own justification, for "the speaker's aim is not so much to instruct and coldly convince, but to move to the making of the making of an immediate and vital decision."

Ideals and Practice

FALSE DISTINCTION DRAWN

The human mind seems to play a curious trick with itself in that it tends to separate out from life certain of its aspects and set them up in a kind of sterile independence. This tendency has wrought more harm down the ages than many more blatant and obvious forces of mischief, and nowhere has its influence been so unfortunate in its consequences than in the realm of religion. The ideas that are current in religion ought and must find their thorough application right through the whole realm of life—for religion must be conceived as just life itself in its highest and most complete nature.

Thus Mr. K. F. Newman in an address to the members of the S.C.M. Conference held over the last week-end at Mt. Lofty.

The Lack of Idealism.

The chaos which is so characteristic of to-day—the whole world oversprings largely from the fact that people either cannot or will not recognise the ideal element in life and apply it right through as a guiding principle of life and conduct. The verdict of history—if it has any verdict at all—is surely that change in social organisation is inevitable and inescapable as time goes by; systems come and go, but little real and successful effort to shape that change has been made by the human race: the effort may have been there—but its success has obviously been scanty. If we are to have change inevitably, then let us welcome it and make it the best we can, and let us achieve it by means consistent with the goal at which we aim—for the end may not of itself justify the means. An imperfect system must change in virtue of its very imperfection, and a struggle through mere ignorance or greed to preserve the *status quo* will only make the change the harder, and the crash the greater, when finally it does arrive—for justice will be served—even if at long last.

East and West.

Western civilisation had its origins in the East; and it is not too much to say that civilisation was alone rendered possible by the moralising influences which had their source in that religion which came to us from the East. And to-day, if civilisation is to endure, something better than mere complacent convention will have to come and dominate our lives: we must realise the ideal in the life of practical affairs. The East bids fair to wrest the moral and cultural leadership of the world from the West—for conditions are strenuous out there, and are dissolving away the unreal from religion and expanding the power of Eastern Christians for that effective living which will alone build an enduring and progressive civilisation. We must rid

ourselves of the false gods of mere custom, pride and prejudice—ghosts which warp our judgments, cloud our self-honesty, render sterile the will to live, and make practice a barren mockery of profession—a profession out of harmony with fact and action. We must dismiss irrelevancies in religion and in thought—irrelevancies which mean impoverishment of feeling and inadequacy of practice.

Criticisms of Religion.

Easy and superficial criticism of true religion from without is a mere exhibition of ignorance and folly: the fact of the existence of some inadequate "religion" offers no excuse for regarding that as true religion as well as none for failure to attempt to achieve the latter. But the spirit of true religion welcomes sincere criticism as something to aid it on its adventures in discovery.

Ideals and Practice Not Separate.

The ideal is not something set over against life: it is just the very best in life—ever progressive and expansive. Its progressive realisation will eliminate some things, but never anything of value. Furthermore, it will never do so by mere prohibition, but by showing the sheer irrelevance of the lesser in comparison with the higher. Some things will inevitably show up as incompatible with the better things so revealed and must be rejected if harmony is to be achieved; but ours will be the gain for real values will always harmonise; religion's task is to transform life from a muddled complacency into a progressive adventure; it is the field of the ideal which provides religion's distinctive and essential realm; but the ideal is *all* of true life—for it sums up in itself with peculiar completeness all that is vital and valuable in the whole realm of living facts.

Successful Conference.

Mr. Newman's was one of a series of addresses which formed a valuable contribution to a successful Conference.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS

Germany Today

The Editor, "On Dit,"

Dear Sir,

I was recently approached to attend the S.C.M. Conference at Mount Lofty during the week-end, July 6-9, and seriously considered attending for the purpose of ascertaining what religion actually is. I was supplied with a pamphlet informing me of the details and programme of the Conference, and was not surprised to observe that the addresses were conducted by a triad of reverend gentlemen. To attempt to obtain an unbiased view of Christianity from such men is analogous to obtaining an impartial and unbiased view of Nazism from Hitler; or a disinterested opinion of Communism from Stalin.

The essential points about Christianity are:—(1) It is the opium of the people; it teaches people to regard poverty as a virtue, to accept ill-treatment and disgusting living conditions as a matter of course, to allow themselves to be exploited, robbed, and in war-time, to be murdered, the only condition being that they shall be rewarded in some future life. (2) It demands that its doctrines be accepted without question, and may be thereby described as a psychological confidence trick. (3) Its text-book is "The Bible"—containing (a) A doubtful history of the Jewish race. (b) A collection of "tall yarns" or miracles. (c) Four possible lives of Christ, edited by some eminent churchman of old, and chosen from eleven divine inspirations, as being the least understandable. (d) The principles of living, excellent in themselves, but contaminated by a large percentage of impurity. (4) Its exponent is the Church—a corrupt body of fanatics and hypocrites, plus a few honest men, the principal aim of this body being to filch money by diverse means from all who are susceptible to their filching.

The Student Christian Movement is a body of intelligent young men who have been drugged with "Biblical bunkum" and are earnestly striving to find some reasonably scientific explanation for their bewildered state of mind.

Yours faithfully,

G. L. AMOS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I went to the last Men's Union meeting, hoping that I might hear some really worth-while views advanced on the subject of "The Nationalisation of Banking." I was doomed to disappointment, and should have realised that all one could expect was to hear the old ideas put into slightly different words.

This was bad enough had not I with the rest of the large gathering, been subjected by several professed "students" to the greatest of all indignities. It was our unhappy lot to hear from them some of the worst and most inane ramblings that one could imagine, the two worst being from students of whom one might think better had they remained silent.

Mr. Bright, prompted by some obscure emotion, leapt to his feet and looked and sounded particularly childish in his attempt to belittle Mr. Cameron's speech. Apart from mis-stating facts and misquoting Mr. Cameron, he reached nowhere and finished on a very weak note.

Dear Mr. Editor,

In your last issue, the report of the Conservatorium performance of "Faust" contained some general remarks with which I heartily agree.

Recently a lecture was given at the Conservatorium on modern composers. The most amazing feature of this lecture was that very few composers were mentioned, and no mention was made of Godowsky. This Godowsky, whom the Conservatorium did not think worthy of mention, is described by the great modern pianist, Rachmaninoff, as "the only man of the present age who has made any real and lasting contribution to music." Hoppman, in his "Vanity Fair" says, "All we pianists have learned something from Godowsky, and we are only too pleased to have a chance to say so." This composer, the admired of Rachmaninoff, Bauer, Lhevinne, and de Pachmann, one who is thought by some to be a greater contrapunctist than Bach, a greater technician than Chopin or Liszt, more melodious than Schubert and more profound than Beethoven, is considered unworthy of the attention of this enlightened city!

The University apparently sees fit to treat literature in the same way. I do not wish to disparage older litterateurs, but surely to-day has a greater claim on us than the day before yesterday. If we ought to know Keats, why should we not know the Sitwells? If "Gulliver's Travels" is worth attention, why not "The Postmaster-General"?

The "detachment and clarity of vision" of the modern poets are said by one critic to be a re-appearance of the "coldness and coarseness" of the Augustans. We presume that the University has ideas on this subject—why keep them secret? What makes the Germans rate D. H. Laurence, Virginia Woolf, and James Joyce so highly? And does Joyce really mean anything when he jawjaw or quilibully and all that? Did the N.R.A. really make Gertrude Stein plough every third word under? Up to the present the hungry sheep (meaning us) have looked up and not been fed. Will anything be done about it?

Yours, etc.

—L.H.

However, even if Mr. Bright did misstate several facts, Mr. Clark was not to be caught so easily. There were none in his "speech," which was a collection of hopeless inainties. It is difficult to find a word to adequately describe the mentality of a person who could conceive such unrelieved tripe; and it is more difficult to understand how a normal person could waste time, not only in thinking out such trash, but in preparing notes so that he may not forget any of it.

To those visitors who came, such speeches were almost an insult, and they were certainly a nasty shock.

Are people really looking to University men to stand for Parliament at some future date? If so, how can we expect them to continue to do so and treat us as normal beings, let alone with equality, when such ravings as these are allowed to go unchecked?

I am, Sir, etc.,

MURWE.

BOO-HOO!

Dear Mr. Editor,

To things weigh upon my mind.

The first, to be rather more exact, weighs upon my lungs. I need hardly refer to the deplorable stench which pervades the refectory buildings on these sunny winter days when the wind is in the north. Couldn't another fifty feet be added to the sinister grey funnel opposite the Library, or would it be more effective to go to the root of the matter with a bucket of phenyle and rosewater?

Complaint number two. The forest of unsightly "No Parking" notices round the door of the Men's Union Building is a disgrace. If the injunction is necessary, surely one notice is enough.

Yours, etc.,

S. T. INK.

P.S.—I wouldn't mind a waste-paper basket in the vestibule of the Library, either. It would give the geraniums against the wall a better chance. Thanks!

Ronald Blake

A more extraordinary visitor than Mr. Ronald ("Whiskers") Blake, the United States and International wrestler, who is at present in Adelaide, the University cannot surely have had.

Apart altogether from his accomplishments and adventures, he is interesting for his astounding physique. Over six and a half feet tall, he weighs 15 stone and has a luxuriant reddish-brown beard.

He was born in Canada, but has since become a naturalised citizen of the U.S.A. About six years ago he was a geology student at the University of California, in Los Angeles. In 1929 he was a member of an expedition sent by the Nipissing Silver Mining Company into the far north of Canada near Hudson Bay to do geological survey work there. It was on this expedition that he grew his beard for protection not, as might be thought, against the cold, but against the mosquitoes with which those regions are infested.

He has retained his beard partly, one must suppose, for advertising purposes, but there is a more substantial reason than this. The beard is at once his strength and weakness in the wrestling ring. His opponents cause him great pain when they clutch it, and frequently tear out tufts of it, but he asserts that he has developed counterholds to apply when his opponents concentrate attention on his beard.

Versatile Athlete.

His real name is Drummond, and he was a versatile amateur athlete excelling at baseball, water polo and discus throwing before he became a professional. He is a surfing expert and but for his becoming a professional two years ago would have been selected for the American swimming team in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. He has written a book on surfing entitled, "The Art of Wave-Riding." Although he has been a professional only two years, before that he was an amateur wrestler for about 10 years. He turned to professional sport because he found the scope for field geologists too restricted. In fulfilling wrestling engagements he has just toured New Zealand and the Eastern States and is now under contract in Adelaide and Port Pirie.

DRAMA OF CONFLICTING PERSONALITIES.

History is made by conflicting personalities. This is a sweeping generalisation, but strikingly borne out in Germany to-day. The personalities of Hitler, Goering, and their opponents are playing a vivid part in the drama of Germany.

Thus Mr. Bronner in his final extension lecture on "Religion and Philosophy in Germany." Speaking of the recent executions and the murder of Schleinker, Mr. Bronner stressed the human side of Hitler's character, his grief over the death of his comrades. *Hitler is no callous tyrant.*

Wrong Choice of Leader.

Hitler, himself an Austrian Catholic, has given Catholics more formal freedom than they have enjoyed for a long time, for, although a third of the population is Catholic, there is a very strong Lutheran element in Germany. The Catholics are allowed to retain their religious education in the schools, and are given State-protection, but they are not allowed to meddle in politics.

When Hitler made Rosenberg overseer of spiritual and intellectual matters in Germany, he chose the wrong man—rash, downright, tactless.

A keenly nationalist outlook in religion is the keynote of Rosenberg's policy. An Archbishop preached some time ago in favour of the Old Testament, and promptly found himself in bad odour for expressing views which were contrary to the Government's attitude towards the Jews.

Little Constructive Philosophy.

Though philosophy to-day is in very low water, there is in Germany a fairly virile young school of thought containing such men as Hardinger. Here, as everywhere, Nazi views are taking them away from speculative thought.

Hardinger wrote one genuinely great book and then seemed to come to an end. He could find nothing satisfying in speculative philosophy. The Nazi programme took him utterly. He came to believe that there was no solution of Germany's problem. Hope lay solely in Hitler. He wanted to part utterly with the past and start the life of Germany afresh under the Nazi regime.

Conflicting Personalities.

Germany has produced men fundamentally as far apart in outlook as Von Bulon Hindenburg, Goering, Nietzsche, and Schopenhauer. It is a land of eager Lutherans and Catholics. Can Hitler weld so sharply divided a nation?

A Warning.

It is a mistake for Australia to feel herself free from these world changes. What happens in Germany reaches all over the world. If Hitler were assassinated, there would be chaos. He only can hold Germany together. There was civil war when he came into power and the original elements are still there—the Prussian and the Radical element, ready to spring at each other's throats. Inexperienced in political statesmanship as he is, Hitler is the only man with a personality which can keep Germany from chaos. It would be disastrous for the world if he failed.

Men and Morals

A DEBATE.

The St. Mark's—St. Andrew's debate for 1934 on the vexed question of contemporary morals—are they fit to be deplored?—was held the other night at St. Mark's. And approximately the whole of St. Andrew's came to see fair play. Bravo!

D. C. Williams, with Lichfield and Wilson vied with C. T. Moodie, Finnis, and R. W. T. Cowan over the table. Williams and his men, in pointing out the wrongs of our civilisation had to condemn themselves and their contemporaries in no ambiguous terms. He himself expatiated on sex, sin, and shame with variations. Lichfield ran away with himself in an anti-war, anti-Duke-of-Gloucester, anti-rich and poor, etc., speech which carried his stop-bell along with him. Wilson said, "No, definitely not!" to most of what had been said before.

On the other side, C. T. Moodie dabbled in lots of things like art and law and men, and convinced himself and some others that we were on the whole as nice as could be expected, and Finnis stood up and said that that was nothing to what shall be hereafter when everyone knows his brother and sister. Cowan gave us some exciting thumb-nail sketches of select and selected historical figures to confute everyone.

Then, after a succinct statement of the whole complex situation from the leaders, Mr. Reg. Kiernan (the adjudicator), in a well-chosen sentence, said he thought St. Mark's had it—again was the modern generation upheld—and the company, reinforced with as many others who had not so far been in the congregation, proceeded to sup, etc.

Thus did St. Mark's have it first forensic victory for some years.

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EDITORIAL

Let Us Consider

The criticism has been made that "On Dit" is not worth it because the Varsity life it claims to represent is itself below par. Pessimistic, but not altogether untrue.

But to find fault is to help no one, and to preach in this University (or anywhere, for that matter) is to bore. To oppose drinking, even drunkenness, is to waste one's wisdom on the desert air, and to decry gambling is positively to amuse. In fact, to be "serious" in any way is to be ridiculous.

It is all a question of standards and "according to the greatness of the things in which a man believes will the greatness of his living be." Each for himself. The great sin is the deliberate shutting of one's eyes to a possible higher scale of values, a superior quality of life.

The challenge is for each to be sure of the grounds of his own general attitude. Clarity is the first essential; each must see clearly for himself the issues and implications of his own principles—or lack of them. Fogged thinking is weakness, and intentioned weakness is sin.

Definitely, let us consider.

The Story of Football

PROF. PORTUS

"It is possible that ball games have done more for humanity than all the arts. Artistic folk may disagree. But the ball, in one form or another, has provided recreation in its true sense of refreshment—for millions of people who do not find recreation in the paintings of Valesquez, the sculpture of Michael Angelo, the poems of Virgil, or the symphonies of Cesar Franck.

"And the ball keeps man in his place. No other device for curbing self-satisfaction is comparable to it. The girl who has served a double fault; the man who has been sold and bowled by a googley; the woman who has missed a nine-inch putt; the boy who has missed an open goal—which one of these can doubt that the ball is a character-builder, as well as a mighty contribution to the gaiety of nations?"

So Professor Portus, in an address to the Men's Union, in which he delightfully combined reflection, instruction, narrative and humour.

The three modes of propulsion—kicking, hitting and throwing—form the heads under which all the forms of modern sport fall, and in tracing the history of ball-games in general, and of football in particular, Prof. Portus gave a most interesting selection of comments, edicts, descriptions, and anecdotes, culled from a wide, sure range of reading.

The meeting thoroughly enjoyed the address.

Coming Events

TO-DAY:

At 1.20: Lady Symon, S.C.M. Address. Mr. D. P. McGuire.

TO-DAY:

Advanced Maths. Room, 5 p.m. S.C.M. Tutorial, "Mysticism."

TO-NIGHT:

In Refectory. Dance Club Ball.

SATURDAY, July 14th:

At Wesley College, Men's Union Debate.

TUESDAY, July 17th:

Refectory. Commerce Students.

WEDNESDAY, July 18th:

Lady Symon, Men v. Women Debate

THURSDAY, July 19th:

At 1.20 p.m., Cinema in Rennie Theatre.

THURSDAY, July 19th:

Refectory. Medical Society.

SATURDAY, July 21st:

Refectory. Women's Union "At Home."

WEDNESDAY, July 25th:

Refectory. Dental Ball.

WEDNESDAY, July 25th:

Lady Symon. "Whiskers" Blake to Men's Union.

THURSDAY, July 26th:

At 1.20 p.m. Cinema in Rennie Theatre.

Philip Hargrave

At the Town Hall on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of last week, piano-forte recitals were given by Philip Hargrave, the twelve-year-old prodigy, the total number of his concerts (according to the programme) during the past year amounting to over thirty.

There was a full house for each recital. But at least eighty per cent. of each audience must have been composed of those silly people who go into raptures over a little boy doing surprising things for his age, and do not stop to think that irreparable harm is being done to him which will affect his whole life.

And these very people demand what is spectacular and prodigious rather than the type of music that should be progressive in character, delicately suited to the age and growing development of the boy. A concert programme is largely a side-track from the main course of his education.

Philip is probably just another case of a child who shows all the signs of being a genius, and yet is being ruined by people who are either too selfish or too stupid to realise what a mean trick they are playing on a helpless boy.

Nothing that is forced to function before it is ripe ever comes to maturity properly. And there is no question that Philip is straining his technique. As an example, observe how his hand is too small to reach an octave, and yet how he strains to play successions of them, thus causing his whole arm to stiffen in a way that will probably affect his technique permanently.

And what of Philip's general education? Is this being neglected so that he can give as much time as possible to piano practice? If this be the case, an unpardonable crime is being committed—the boy might just as well be doing nothing at all.

Philip is too young to realise these things himself. Do his guardians?

Coming Concerts.

To-morrow night at the Town Hall a concert is being given by the S.A. Orchestra conducted by Mr. Harold Parsons. The programme includes Rimsky-Korsakoff's *Capriccio Espagnol*, Grieg's *Piano Concerto* (the soloist being Mr. Spruhan Kennedy), Grieg's *Symphonic Dances*, and Haydn's *Symphony No. 6*.

On July 23rd, a special Delius Memorial Concert will be given by members of the Conservatorium Staff and Mr. Percy Grainger. The programme includes four of Delius' most important works, namely, *Violin Sonata No. 1*, *Cello Sonata*, *Dance Rhapsody* and *String Quartet*. Other items on the same programme are Purcell's *Fantasia in G Major*, John Jenkins' *Fantasia in D Major*, and some Grieg songs.

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| | A | B | C | D |
|----------------|-------|----|----|-----------|
| FOOTBALL | W.3 | ? | ? | |
| RUGBY | W.1 | L. | | |
| BASEBALL | W.1 | W. | W. | W. (N.B.) |
| HOCKEY | W.1 | L. | W. | L. |
| LACROSSE | Bye 3 | W. | D. | L. |
| WOMEN'S HOCKEY | W. | W. | W. | |
| BASKETBALL | L. | L. | L. | |

The games at a glance reveal a more satisfactory position in all Grades. The record of 11 wins, 2 draws, 4 lost indicates healthier and more successful effort among the teams generally.

It is pleasing to announce the selection of J. L. Allen to the All-Australian Hockey Team, which will tour New Zealand during August and September. Allen has been playing consistently brilliant hockey this season, and well deserves his inclusion. He is the only nominee chosen from South Australia.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

Entries are now being received for competitors in the Second Annual Tournament to be held in the Refectory on Thursday evening, August 2nd. Contests are being arranged in classes as well as weights, and the C. L. Abbott trophy, a cup presented by the Club's President, will be presented to the fairest and most brilliant boxer.

Last year's contests were good. This year's will be even better. See the Secretary (Stan Wyett) immediately, and take part in this year's show.

RUGBY

The A's retained their position at the head of the Premiership by defeating the strengthened B team last Saturday.

It is pleasing to record the inclusion of 10 of the A's in the 26 invited to practice for the Interstate.

FOOTBALL

The A's thoroughly delighted their admirers with a characteristic effort against Underdale. The lead changed sides continuously, and at the final bell the Varsity were just in front. Bentley and Burnard are rapidly running into top form, and Wright and Kuchel are playing solid football. The match against Kensington last week was not so satisfactory; the opposition proved belligerent and pugnacious (not to mention our own turtledoves!), and the fight was not confined to the ball. Our highbrow disgust is partly due to the fact that the resulting draw put us down to third place.

MEN'S HOCKEY

In the absence of O'Connor the standard of forward play has lapsed. The draw with Parkside (bottom) was disgusting; in fact, we narrowly staved off defeat. However, we were sufficiently roused to tackle Argosy successfully: as in our previous match with them, we played as a man, and forced a well-deserved victory. The B's lost badly to the Training College; the C's are to be congratulated on a win; but the D's again finished up with a deficit of a mere 10 goals.

BASEBALL

Last Saturday the Club distinguished itself by wins in all four teams. After dishing Prospect 4-2, the A's retained top position by an 11-5 victory over East Torrens. They are now whetting their daggers for the big fight with Goodwood next week. B1's occupy the position of honour, chiefly owing to consistent batting and accurate pitching by Reilly. B2's are thriving, and even the C's have dumbfounded their critics by annihilating Prospect.

LACROSSE

Last Saturday week the A's white-washed North Adelaide to the tune of 31-4. They hold third place.

Interfaculty matches will be played next Wednesday, July 18th, as follows:

1.30 p.m.—Med. v. Law and Arts.

Commerce v. Engineering.

3.00 p.m.—Play off.

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.

WOMEN'S SPORT.

The A Hockey team continues on its victorious path, and the B are not far behind. In fact, the outlook is very rosy, both for intervarsity and local matches.

The A Basketball team has at last turned the corner, and we feel that things are beginning to look up. Unfortunately, the B has lately failed to realise that a good start is a great help towards ultimate success, and consequently they are losing their good position on the premiership list. The C's, ah, lack a day!

THE MENACE OF WAR

British Shells Kill Anzacs

REV. B. R. WYLLIE TO STUDENT UNION.

It is startling to realise that there is really only one armament combine in the world to-day, and that the traffic in arms constitutes an endless chain, with a link in every main country throughout the world.

When the close association of this Ring with the Banks and the Press in every country is better realised, an increasing number of organisations will carry the motion: "That this house will in no circumstances fight for God, King and Country."

So said Mr. Wyllie in the course of his luncheon address in the Refectory last Wednesday. In their own selfish interests these big international armament firms were using their influence—a wide and powerful one at that—in spreading war alarm and agitation. To this in particular the public should open its eyes.

ace of private armament firms whose 'patriotism' was responsible for the use of British shells against the Anzacs in 1915. The artillery and ammunition supplied to the Turks at Gallipoli were manufactured by Vickers-Armstrong, Fenner Brockway's 'The Bloody Traffic' 'The Secret International' and 'Patriotism Ltd.' (published by the Union of Democratic Control), should be read by every student."

Is War a Delusion?

"When we think of the 60,000 Australians and 11,000,000 others—a sacrifice, itself a mere fraction, before which we stand bareheaded—we cannot help asking: 'Were they the victims of an illusion?' I fail to see anything in modern life that is worthy of their sacrifice. It is true 'we won the war.' But most of us recognise to-day that no one won the war, and we may as well realise that in future all great wars will always be lost by all the combatants.

Christian Pacifism.

War is exploitation, lust for wealth, the domination of man by man, rising at last and flaming into a furnace of self-destruction. War is the climax of all that is selfish and contrary to the way of Jesus.

In the statement, "Turn the other cheek," lies the secret of the supreme victory. The turning of the other cheek is the moral offensive which turns what would otherwise be passive weakness into active strength. For as soon as you turn the other cheek, or go the second mile, you wreat the offensive from your opponent and assume moral command of the situation. Simple submission to what the offender imposes upon you marks you down as his slave; active co-operation, by which you confer a bounty on him, hands the mastery over to you. One is passive, the other active resistance. Christian pacifism is not passive, it is essentially active; it is not cowardly, it is heroic.

Need for Decision.

"It is for students especially that this question is most vital. We must, as students, try and think out the causes of war and discover its real worth. Does it achieve its purpose? We must sift this question out for ourselves, for we will have to act one way or the other before long.

"Someone said recently that 'war is peace intensified,' which is another way of saying that our 'peaceful' methods—economic bargaining, tariff walls, class conflicts rooted in an economic order which has proved itself patently inadequate—our 'peaceful' methods are sowing the seeds of war.

First Steps.

"In the meantime two matters call for consideration. Before we can begin to build an international order out of the chaos of to-day, we must be prepared to curtail drastically the absolute sovereignty of the national states. Secondly, public opinion must be awakened to the men-

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.

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