

## The Blight Australia Policy.

### The High-Road to War.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy, them they first make mad." Celestial intervention is unnecessary in the case of the Federal Cabinet, but unfortunately this aberration in high places must involve the whole national economy and drag Australia down in this whirlpool of fiscal folly. Yet Henry Gullett, prompted by one Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, assures us that there is not the slightest need to worry. Even the press, and among this muzzled, meek and mild multitude we see old Granny "Advertiser," murmur in chorus that Gullett knows best, or is at least wiser than his opponents suppose.

#### ECONOMIST'S CRITICISM.

Although one should certainly hesitate to criticise our illuminated and experienced Minister for Trade Treaties, we cannot refrain from quoting with due deference the words of Prof. L. F. Giblin, deliverer of the Joseph Fisher lecture last week. He said "The recent tariff action is drastic and revolutionary, and shows shortsightedness on the part of the Government to take up an attitude which might jeopardise the interests of an industry which is predominant in Australia—the woollen industry." Commonwealth Year Book figures bear eloquent testimony to this. During the year 1934-1935 imports from Japan amounted to £4½ millions, and total exports from Australia to Japan were valued at over £12 millions, of which wool comprised over £8½ millions, and wheat £2½ millions. These figures show the value of the Japanese trade to Australia, and it is absolutely necessary that this demand be retained, since it is largely responsible for the maintenance of wool prices at relatively high levels. Statistics show that a falling-off in the value of our Western European markets, particularly that of Great Britain, is inevitable if present population trends continue, while the market for primary products in the East will continue to expand for many years. Australia's prosperity, and indeed her solvency, depends on her export trade, 75 per cent. of which consists of primary produce, and accordingly it is rather difficult to understand the economic theory (if any) which lies behind the latest fiscal move of the Federal Government. It is significant of many things that the Government has seen fit to enunciate its new policy without any reference to the Tariff Board—a Board of skilled economists, appointed by the Government, to which the Government in the past has regularly referred all tariff questions. Further-

more, the Cabinet did not deign to consult those industries—wool, wheat, barley and flour—which provide the bulk of funds overseas to meet the nation's commitments, and which must inevitably bear the brunt of the excess costs of higher protection and of the retaliatory action which naturally followed it.

Australians, as democrats, may well wonder why their representatives were given no opportunity to discuss or mould this vital aspect of our foreign policy, which justly antagonises Japan, and jeopardises the friendship of the United States and Belgium, for the sake of a miserly increase of £38,000 in exports of beef to Great Britain. It might be pertinent to remark that Japan's failure to buy at the last few wool sales has already resulted in a loss to Australia of three or four times as much as this.

#### LYONS DEFENDS POLICY.

Let us listen to the pearls of wisdom which fell from the lips of our long-sighted Prime Minister. Speaking of the importance of the British market, he said:—"Without that demand the dairying industry would be halved and shattered. A similar story might be told of wine and fruit, and indeed of our total rural production, with the single exception of wool." Two points emerge from this. Has there ever been any suggestion of Great Britain withdrawing her demand for these products? On the contrary, it is in the interests of the Mother Country to continue this demand. Also, Australia's Prime Minister would have Australia's greatest industry—that of wool—which alone has needed no bounty, subsidy, or embargo, suffer the ever-increasing costs of, and be the scapegoat for, Australia's fantastic Trade Policy.

Mr. Lyons pointed with horror to the recent large increase of imports of cotton and rayon goods from Japan. Has he forgotten that during the same period Japan's purchases from Australia have more than doubled?

#### DANGER OF WAR.

Most serious of all, if we take the long view, and we should, is the impetus that this policy will give to the pernicious principle of economic nationalism which is holding up the march of world progress.

At a time when it is of vital importance to Australia to remain on friendly terms with the nations bordering the Pacific, her shortsighted Government takes steps to close still further the door already half-shut against the trade of those nations.

## Bishop Burgmann—"The Scourge of God."

In an age when evangelists are introduced to us as revolutionists, and deans embrace Douglas Credit, it is perhaps not so very strange to come upon a radical bishop. But those who gathered in the Rennie Theatre at lunch-time last Wednesday, hardly anticipated the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Goulburn's impassioned denunciation of capitalism and his summons to watch and learn from Russia. The Bishop's subject was "The Church and Property," and while we feel that he was optimistic in claiming, if he did, that the views he expressed were those of "the Church," we welcome the fighting lead from an ecclesiastic of such high standing and reputation as his Lordship.

A clothing of property is needed, the Bishop said, by most men in order that they may function in life. A few like Job have retained character intact in the face of the destruction of a life's work and achievement. Such men, however, are exceptional. Property is a common human need in Western society, but what limits and what social form should restrict property? In society there are always both individualist and collectivist tendencies present, dominating in turn succeeding ages. We to-day have passed through an individualist age which, to give it its due, has done wonders for man, has raised his standards and enabled him to exploit untold natural resources. But to-day that system of thought and social organisation stands on the defensive, bankrupt of ideas; it has, most significantly of all, no great or sure faith in its own ethical being and value. This all indicates the imminence of change. For there is no stable, static state of society. The irresistible dialectic of thesis, antithesis and synthesis goes on.

In the final analysis property is secured to the individual only by so-

#### OUR CONCLUSION.

We are unmoved by Gullett's appeal to national prejudice in support of his policy. We realise that moderate protective tariffs are in a measure necessary, but, with Prof. Giblin, we believe "that the highest peak of insanity" has been reached by "the monstrous Trade policy recently promulgated from Canberra."

It is so evident to anyone with an elementary knowledge of economics and a modicum of commonsense that the present policy must have disastrous results, that we wonder what real motive can lie behind it. If our leaders continue to promulgate such be-Whiskard ideas, they must give place to saner men—let them ram this fact down their Gullett!

cial sanction and protection, and is so maintained only in so far as society thinks it is good. Power is the basis of the superiority of social sanction over the individual. In whose interests is the state run; in whose interests is the power wielded? "In the interests of the community," says the capitalist. "In the interest of the doleee with his 4/10 a week?" asks the jesting critic—and he does not need to wait for an answer. The Bishop wants a socialised property background against which every individual can exercise his freedom. He wants production maximised and the product of labour equitably distributed. At present the limitations of a 4/10 income cramp the doleee's style of exercising positive freedom: so that our claim of liberty is a mockery for him. Civilization has failed miserably to give effect to its democratic theory. Property, whether or not we like the fact, has become the badge of class. And a working class was needed and now functions purely in the interests of a limited propertied class. The basic wage gives none but the most brilliant of the proletariat any chance to rise above his class. Individualism has run to seed, it exists only for the few who have the right to exploit labour, and can be justified again only if and when it has once more universal significance.

The moral conscience of the nation is increasingly demanding more than just subsistence for all its citizens. Capitalism cannot avoid unemployment. It is a system vicious alike from the economic and the moral viewpoints. What assistance it grants to the destitute tends to be charity, bad alike for giver and receiver. The right to live—and live effectively, exercising freedom positively—should be more fundamental than the right to property. Russian Communism has shown it has a case. Reliable news and views are hard to get, but Russia's efforts should be watched and studied whether we wear black ties or red. It is a system rapidly becoming liberalized.

We of the Western culture need not imitate them exactly—we start from scratch whereas Russia started well behind that line. But a public opinion which demands to-day more and more from property and its owners, must be and will be considered. Personality for society as for the church must come first, and to the interests of human personality the distribution of property must play a subordinate part. No man has the right to exploit his fellow man.

The Church must, as the Bishop of Goulburn does, preach and even fight for these views.

## ON DIT

Editors:—J. C. Yeatman,  
W. R. Harniman.

Sub-Editors—D. C. Cowell,  
Miss H. Wighton.

Reporters.—F. L. Crisp, J. Moulden,  
Miss Edith Irwin.

Thursday, 2nd July, 1936.

## O BLACK DESPAIR.

The terrible reality of the tragedy of unemployment is very difficult to bring home to the average comfortable middle-class people, to whom most of us belong. Unemployment touches us only indirectly. We read of it in the newspaper; we see the men hanging round the Exchange in Kintore Avenue, and we feel extremely sorry, but that's all! Do we realise the mental and moral death and the physical degeneration that unemployment and inadequate wages are forcing upon such a large section of our people. What future have they before them; nothing but black despair!—unwanted, a burden on the community when they could be such an asset. What chances have children got who are brought up in such a home atmosphere, with such little hope of proper nourishment with parents who of necessity will be worried, irritable and neurotic? The necessity for a measure of property and security for the full development and expression of our personalities was emphasised by Bishop Burgmann last Wednesday (reported elsewhere in this issue). Someone has said "Civilisation is in the minds and hearts of men and women, or it is nowhere. It is certainly not in the multitude of their gadgets. Or in being "smart." Or in the quasi-science of self appointed organisers of humanity." You would call yourselves civilised, I expect! Yet you remain almost completely apathetic to this running sore, which if allowed to continue must eventually break down the resistance of the body politic. General Toxaemia and death must follow, and the constituent elements will take life again in an entirely different form.

Mr. Curtin said the other day that "it was generally agreed that in future the capitalist system would have a steadily rising normal volume of permanent unemployment, apart from the periods of crisis when the rate would rise to larger and even disastrous dimensions." Why? Because (a) with private enterprise there can be no true planned economy, no proper co-ordination of all industries, (b) the profit making incentive removes all human and personal values for business, and as a result the capitalist feels no responsibility for unemployment,—his sole concern is to cut his costs of production, and labour is his biggest cost. What then can be done about it? Remedies suggested are:—(a) Mr. Curtin proposed that "the alternative to the present system of high taxation and inadequate social services was higher taxes and increased social services." Such a system is surely vicious when one class

THE OLD ORDER  
CHANGETH.

"The old order changeth, giving place to new and". . . so on.

Another link with past years of 'Varsity life is broken for ever. No more will we see our unique, grey-green lady, namely Professor Kerr Grant's American, air-cooled Franklin 19—model come rolling down the drive, past the stately Physics building and into the sheds beyond. The scrappers have taken our lady and another Franklin has taken her place. The old car was famous; almost as famous as the week-end papers, and she has gone for ever.

When our representative asked the Professor how he liked his new car, he chuckled, and replied that it was a little early to say yet, but it was probably the best car in the world. If the Editor would like to know more about it, he had better go to St. Peter's and help crank it in the early morning. He would probably discover, as did the Professor, after an hour's cranking and pushing that a little petrol always helps where movement is concerned. With plenty of petrol and a charged battery the car goes well.

We wish the Professor all good wishes; may the car live as long as its predecessor.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,—

"Tristram O'Shea" certainly seemed to have the right idea. No man can understand the psychology of woman until "he has had a physiological 28-day clock inside him, fully wound up, and liable to go wrong at any moment."

"WILLIE GOLIGHTLY."

pays for its services and another is given them free. Moreover such increased social services are only a palliative measure, making life and property secure for the capitalists—an insurance against revolution. (b) Mr. Holden advocates the expansion of protected secondary industries. Prof. Giblin has, however, shown that the cost of such protection falls chiefly upon the primary producer, who is unable to pass it on. (c) That the unemployed be placed upon subsistence farms, forming small self-contained economic units. This can only result in a great lowering of their standard of living (d) That we shall have a state-planned economy. This unquestionably means the extinction of private enterprise, as we know it, and the abolition of that private property which forms the means of production. It has been said that in Australia it also spells unification.

We know that the socialisation of industry works, because it worked (in a modified form) during the last war. Russia is setting the pace of progress for the rest of the world and must be closely watched (Bertrand and Dora Russell's book should be read by everyone interested). To sum up, it would seem that Socialism and a state planned economy are the only permanent and satisfactory solutions of the tragedy.

THE FEMININE VIEW-  
POINT.

We have heard the masculine viewpoint as regards the "important qualities in a girl,—vitality, sex appeal, neatness, distinction, style, beauty and sweetness." Here, then, is a woman's idea of what qualities the male should (or should not) strive to possess.

The male is, largely, made to a pattern—(a male confirmed this idea by his statement that all men are above the criticism of women). He is egotistical, conceited, and selfish so far as women are concerned. He early forms the opinion that his advice and company are indispensable, and that the role he plays in the feminine world is a vitally important one. When will you men realise that your company, though sometimes quite acceptable, is not essential to make every party go?

If the average University student considered small but important factors in his character and appearance, there would be much less room for criticism. You tell us women to throw our nail polish into the sea, not to wear trains, and so on. We say, why not allow your head-gear to maintain its original shape; why not remove grease marks from your "bags," and what about those thin lines of down gracing the upper lips of budding lawyers etc.? Speaking of nails—why not clean them sometimes?

It is not necessary to question the vitality of you men; we see exuberant evidences of it on the Refectory lawn often. Are there any men among you who are neat to the point of distinction? One stands out in our minds, but he is not an undergraduate. As for your sex appeal—well, you all seem to be very certain that you have plenty. At least, that is the impression you leave with us.

Further, we would like a man to be a gentleman. By "gentleman" a walking tailor's dummy is not meant, but one who is considerate in all things; who treats a girl with courtesy and respect. Even though we compete with you in sport and work, we do appreciate the man who will carry a heavy case, who offers his chair to one who is standing, and who waits till he has met a girl before treating her as a life-long "pal."

Is it necessary to be late in calling for a girl when taking her to a dance (when you do take a girl), thus practically nullifying her chances of filling her programme and having a jolly good time? Also, must you make a habit of getting—what shall we say?—tight, merry, or plastered at all the dances you attend! We are not Mrs. Grundys by any means, but a man who is always trying to impress a girl with his deviltry, whose main topics are sport and drinking, who swears whenever an opportunity arises, and who will come to claim a dance, smelling of alcohol, and unsteady on his feet, is a nuisance and a bore, whose company to say the least, is unwanted and oppressive. You take a girl out for the sole purpose of having a good time; you

COMMERCE STUDENTS'  
ASSOCIATION.

Each member of the party that visited Port Pirie recently remembers little of his own misadventures, but can recount with surprising vividness all that befel others of the party. This is a sure indication that the visit was an uproarious success.

After the travail of the journey (with only five official stops for refreshments) the party entertained Mayor Threadgold, Dr. Williams and Mr. Eric Isaachsen at a quiet informal dinner. From there we flitted to the dance held in our honour. Hospitality is personified in the women of Port Pirie and twenty-five picked beauties acted as hostesses for the night. Need we say more?

On Sunday the smelters were visited by a party which, surprising to say, was at full strength and for three hours we gazed, marvelled and reeled before the wonders of modern engineering. At one o'clock we adjourned for refreshments. In the afternoon we set out on the return trip and all arrived safely except for one open car, which, according to the occupants, refused to go past Gawler, and they remained there for several hours. We understand that they arrived home thoroughly soaked, but the manner of the soaking they refuse to explain.

There were no accidents and little damage was done, except to a concrete telegraph post which was mistaken by a certain member for something else. It was badly chipped. Otherwise we have a clear conscience.

Having recovered from Pirie we promptly embark on our annual dinner, to be held at the Southern Cross Hotel on Saturday, 4th July, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from members of the Committee at a cost of five shillings, so if you wish to hear about Port Pirie—come along.

have no protective attitude towards her, and expect her to be able to look after herself. She generally can, but it is flattering and pleasant to have the impression that your escort does want you to have a good time, and that he will be sober enough to drive home without hitting another vehicle or brick wall on the way.

Lastly, when talking to, and about women—you seem to discuss them at great length—need you adopt such an overpoweringly cynical attitude and need also your remarks be derogatory?

## BROWSE AMONG THE

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB.

At its last meeting, the Club considered a notice posted on the Refectory board, forbidding the use of the word "University" after the name of any student writing to the public press. It was considered that any fully qualified student of this University had the right to use such an address; letters posted in the ordinary course of events to anyone using that address would certainly be delivered; and that even if it could be shown that views expressed in the Press could detrimentally affect members of the Senate, Council or Staff, the right to identify oneself with the University should not be taken away without some valid reason being given. The secretary was therefore instructed to write to the Registrar recording the following resolution:—

"That the members of the Club do protest against the prohibition (above referred to); that the members of this Club consider that the prohibition is an unwarranted and harmful limitation on the rights of members of this Club to free and untrammelled expression of their ideas and beliefs; that the prohibition is therefore of a retrograde nature; and that the Secretary write to the Registrar of the University recording this resolution and expressing the hope that the prohibition will be withdrawn as soon as possible."

The Club has been challenged to a Public Debate with a team from the Council Against War and Fascism, and arrangements are being made to accept the challenge. The subject is "Can We Come to Terms With Hitler?"

It was decided not to affiliate at present with the Australian Student League, as the views of that body were as yet too undefined, but the general tenor of the League was approved.

The meeting then took the form of a round table discussion of the League of Nations Covenant, led by Miss Ethel Dawe, secretary of the Local League of Nations Union. Reading the sections one by one, it soon became clear that the drafting of the Covenant provides machinery and executive authority sufficient for any

## WOMEN'S INTER-FACULTY DEBATES.

The following is the draw for the first round of the Women's Interfaculty Debates to be held in the Lady Symon Hall on July 8.

### I. Law v. Med. and Massage.

Subject: "That a Women's Residential College Should Be Established in Adelaide."

Law Team (pro.): G. Woodger, L. Lovick, N. Newland.

Med. Team (con.): M. Pritchard, B. Phillips, J. Kennedy.

### II. Arts v. Science.

Subject: "That Convention is the Curse of Society."

Arts Team (pro.): H. Paine, A. Anderson, H. Wighton.

Science Team (con.): E. Irwin, H. Macdonald, (?)

Be sure to come. The evening promises some sparkling entertainment. For the benefit of those who are not in the teams, the debates will finally be thrown open to the audience and anyone will have the right of airing her views. So try to concoct some ideas before you come, and you will be far more interested.

emergency. It was difficult, if not impossible, to improve on the Articles in any way. The force required is not lacking internally; it is the cowardice and shortsightedness of the member states as a whole that has caused the machine to break down. No amount of amending the Covenant would remove this. The non-membership of large states, was a serious drawback, and the way this could be overcome was either to reduce the commitments of the members as a whole, which would, of course, reduce the already doubtful effectiveness of the League to absolute impotence, or, alternatively, to increase the duties of the members, for instance by calling on them for assistance in the formation and maintenance of an International Police Force. Opinion in America was slowly swinging towards membership, as its people realised that world peace was as much to their advantage as to anyone's.

Sanctions, however, caused a real difference of opinion. The majority passed a resolution calling for their continuance, alleging that they had not been imposed to save Abyssinia, but to penalise the law-breaker, and were an effort to prove that law-breaking does not pay. It was not yet too late to show this. Abandonment of Sanctions was equivalent to apologising to the burglar after having caught him red-handed. If sanctions could be continued until Italy came to see reason, faith in the principle of collective security would be re-established.

A minority held that it would be better to abandon sanctions at once, thereby securing Italian co-operation, and giving the League a chance to recover. Incidentally, it was argued that to continue Sanctions would be to drive Italy into Hitler's arms.

The Club is hopeful of securing Sir Stanton Hicks for its next speaker, and the next meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 7th.

## SNAPSHOTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Conference was in the air at Victor last week-end; even the weather was essentially "conference weather" one simply had to stay inside and confer.

It was interesting to notice Prof. Giblin's unchallenged position as "Grand Old Man" or "Father" of the Conference—to his paternal rulings all alike bowed with becoming filial submission. So great has been his influence over Commonwealth economic policy towards the States in recent years that Prof. Portus pictures his own application as a South Australian for admittance to the heavenly realms meeting with the reply from Peter: "Just a minute till I see Giblin."

Prof. Portus found time, in the midst of his more serious contributions, to provide a welcome quota of comic relief. In addition his judicial handling of the Conference v. Wilson case placed his reputation for impartiality above reproach.

Whenever Prof. Fisher (W.A.) spoke, a breath of the fresh air of his "New Capitalism" cut through the musty and tobacco-smoky atmosphere of the "Wonderview." He must be classed amongst the keenest, ablest, and most constructive critics of "things as they are."

Refreshing for South Australians were the attitudes and opinions of the Melbourne University radicals, so ably led by Messrs Macmahon Ball and Burton, and as ably supported by their younger disciples.

Of the home sides, the A.L.P. and the Young Liberals, were most active—the former in the sessional discussions, the latter in their frequent group post-mortems.

Mr. Davidson, of the Bank of N.S.W., sent along some of his myrmidons by air mail. He must be as able a judge of figures as of ability.

We heard all too little in discussions from Mr. La Nauze after his paying the way for all that was subsequently said at Victor Harbour. The economic world is too full of Tasmanian economists; the other States must rely on per capita output to redress the balance.

"You have heard it said that 'the man on the land is the backbone of the country'—Maybe! But the backbone ends below the base of the skull."—W. G. K. Duncan (Sydney).

## A PROTEST.

The Editor, "On Dit."

Sir,—

When several members of the Union approached the Union authorities for the use of the Lady Symon Hall for the purpose of holding a meeting to protest against the much-discussed edict of the Council, we were told that as it was not a Union matter, our request must be refused.

I wish to record a vehement protest against this step. The edict was an unwarranted encroachment on the rights and privileges of members of the Union as such, and one would have thought that the Union would be only too glad to assist any indication of our resentment at such action.

D. F. WILSON.

## Coming Events

Friday, July 3rd.—Dental Cabaret in the Refectory. Meeting of the S.C.M. in the Lady Symon at 1.20. Speaker: Dr. Penny. Subject: "The Illusion of Progress."

Monday, July 6th: Meeting of Pharmacy Students' Association in the Men's Lounge at 8. Chamber Music Recital by the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet in the South Hall at 8.

Tuesday, 7th: First Meeting of the Radio Club at 7.45. Meeting of the International Relations Club.

Wednesday, July 8th: Women's Inter-Faculty Debates in the Lady Symon at 8.

Also Keep in Mind. Saturday, 11th: Women's Union "At Home."

We cannot help appreciating the justice of Mr. MacMahon Ball's comment that the South Australians displayed regrettable parochialism and too ready acquiescence in the present (largely lamentable) state of social conditions. This is all the more to be regretted in those of us who were at Victor, since the Conference was, as it has been said, the one potentially constructive and worth-while feature of the State Centenary celebrations. Here was a chance to drop ancestor-worship and back-patting for a time, and to look forward from the State-builders of the past to the social prospects of the future. But, in fact, the long view was not in evidence, and the status quo remained firmly implanted in the foreground. Only in the background did we see, as through a glass darkly, the pious but inefficaciously mild hopes of the less than usually conservative and complacent few.

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# Saturday's Games

## FOOTBALL.

### A's Go Down to Undefeated Side After Great Fight.

On Saturday the A's played West Adelaide United on the Railways Oval. Except for the second quarter, the match was evenly contested. It was in the second quarter that the West Adelaide team won the match. Utilising the wind to the full, they pilled on 7.5 to our 1.2 in this quarter.

After half-time the two teams were evenly matched, and our opponents ran out winners by 27 points.

Results:—

W.A.U., 13.17; 'Varsity, 9.14.

Goalkeepers (Varsity).—Lindsay, Sangster (3), Page, W. Goode, Hammill.

Best players.—Elix, Hammill, Anders, Kleinschmidt, P. C. R. Goode, Page and Rice.

Next Saturday we play Saints Old Scholars at St. Peter's College, and a closely fought and brilliant game is anticipated. Saints beat us by four goals in our previous encounter this season, but they have been weakened by the absence through injury of Jay, their crack centre half-forward, and we are confident of obtaining our revenge.

### University C v. Prince Alfred Old Collegians.

P.A.C.O.C., 9.16; 'Varsity C., 4.5.

Goalkeepers.—Noble, McGlashan, Greenlees, King, each one.

Best players.—Appelt, King, McGlashan.

## RUGBY.

The A team accounted for North Adelaide A in rather easy fashion last Saturday. According to the North captain, this was due to the fact that his team is having a bad run of luck with injuries and internal strife. He further stoutly declared that North would beat up Waratahs at their next meeting if he could only get things right by then. He was prepared even to bet on it. But University have also been playing without O'Connor and Lyons, and Raftery, Reilly and Davey, though usually among the best players, are also usually a trifle indisposed. Thus the argument of the North captain doesn't cut much ice, and our chances of topping the list becomes rosier every match, injuries and indisposition notwithstanding.

The B's, owing to political, geological, and sundry other excursions of

some members of the team, was very much below full strength, and accordingly was beaten. (Absentees, please note). The best we could do was to flatten the faces of two of the opposition and give another cramp. Our players should take to heart the justifiably heated words of the referee on Saturday and cease knocking on and forward passing.

Results:—A team d. North 16 pts. to 10.

Tries:—Davey (2), Law Smith, Wallman, Thompson—a field goal.

Best players:—Davey, Raftery, Cleland, Magarey.

B team defeated by North Adelaide B by 9 points to 6. Moulden and Warkington each scored 1 try.

On Monday a trial match was played to enable the State selectors to choose a State team to play against Victoria. Five of our men were selected and we offer them our congratulations. They are—Thompson, Raftery, Reilly, Edmunds and Haydon.

## LACROSSE.

### North Adelaide Avenge Earlier Defeat.

#### A Grade.

On Saturday 'Varsity played their return match against North Adelaide, whom they defeated earlier in the season. However, the tables were turned on this occasion, due solely to the better lacrosse of North's. As Harbison was unable to play, Duffield took his place in goal, and although he made some excellent saves he was unable to stop the well-placed shots of the experienced North forwards.

Nicholson played much better than he did in the first A Grade match, and managed to net two goals.

However, the team is sadly missing Harry in the forward lines, and no doubt when he returns the team as a whole will gain more confidence.

The Club wishes to congratulate Bill Muecke and Spenny George on being selected in the Interstate practice team, and wishes them the best of luck in the trial games.

Results.—'Varsity lost to North Adelaide, 6.17.

Goal-throwers:—Nicholson, Bonnin and Brookman (each 2).

Best players.—Tonkin, Brookman, Muecke and George.

#### C. Grade.

'Varsity showed a definite reversal of form on Saturday after their phenomenal defeat on the previous Saturday by defeating Sturt 16-10. Campbell was the main goal-getter with 10, and he was instrumental in getting several of the others. Gordon was outstanding in the back lines, checking his man effectively and picking the ball up cleanly.

There are several outstanding matters which the team must look to if they are to have any success.

The first is that they simply must watch their man when on the defensive. The backs must learn to check their man and neglect the ball instead of repeatedly trying unsuccessfully to intercept. The goalkeeper is there to direct the backs and warn them as the ball approaches, and when they can rely on the goalkeeper they will

## S.C.M. OPEN FORUM: "Why Be a Christian?"

An open Forum with the Rev. L. C. Parkin as Chairman, was held by the S.C.M. on Friday, June 19th, at 1.20 p.m. The subject was "Why be a Christian?"

Mr. Parkin, in introducing the subject said that in defining a Christian the definition of the Student Christian Movement might well be taken as satisfactory: "One who has endeavoured to test with his or her life the truth of Christ's way of life." He said that the subject was very important because, whether we profess to be Christian or not, Christianity is still one of the great forces in modern life.

Mr. W. D. Allen said that we live in an age of reason and commonsense mainly on account of the scientific discoveries of the 19th century; nevertheless, it is a fact that we live not by knowledge but by our convictions—by our faith. According to the greatness in which a man trusts will the greatness of his living be. Christianity sets before man the faith in the ultimate goodness of things—in the love of God and one another.

Mr. Rolland said that there are three facts which seem to test the truth of Christianity. First of all, Christ presents a God who does consider the individual; God has a plan for us, and if we know this plan and live in accordance with it our lives will be lived to some purpose. Secondly, the chief among our laws are based on Christian principles; we are living in a civilisation which is a civilisation mainly because of Christ. Thirdly, we must bear in mind that women owe a tremendous debt to Christ, which can be clearly seen if we consider the status of women in non-Christian lands.

Mr. Whittington said that most people, whether they are Christian or not, endeavour to attune their lives to some ethical or philosophical code; not a few who profess Christianity say that its most important factor is its code of ethics. Undoubtedly, if the

find it much easier to effectively keep the forwards out.

The other glaring fault is that the forwards flatly refuse to pass to a man in a better position, trying to dodge in to score themselves. It is when a forward continues in these practices that he is likely to be hurt, as the opposing backs will soon get wise to the trick and hit hard. However, there is excellent material in the team and as soon as the major faults are eradicated better results may be expected.

Results:—

'Varsity defeated Sturt, 16-10.

Goalthrowers.—Campbell 10, Snow 5, and Kleeman, 1.

Best players: Campbell, Gordon and Barik.

B Grade had a bye.

On Friday next in the Men's Lounge, Refectory, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. L. O. Betts will give an address on Lacrosse. Every lacrosseur should turn up if he possibly can, as Dr. Betts is able to give very sound advice on the points and tactics of the game.

ideal of this code can be realised, and we live it out, our lives will be truly fruitful. But can we live this life by trusting merely in ourselves? Mr. Whittington said that from personal experience he was convinced that human nature alone could not accomplish this; there is in human nature something which finds evil very attractive and easily yields to temptation.

Mr. Amos, in a very courageously outspoken manner, said that he could not believe in a personal God when he saw such squalid conditions in the world and the Christian Churches taking no active part in trying to relieve them. "While I agree with the doctrines of Christianity," he said, "I refuse to follow it until I see the Churches trying to improve the economic and social conditions in the world, a thing which they have always been backward in doing. The Bishop of Goulburn and the Archbishop of Canterbury have of late expressed very strong views on these matters, but they are exceptions to the general rule."

Other speakers were Messrs. Tilbrook, Lloyd, and Crook. In summing up the discussion, Mr. Parkin said that the contribution of the opposition was very welcome; he admired their outspokenness, especially that of Mr. Amos.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Professor Hicks is to be congratulated upon the acceptance of his thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Both his recent knighthood and this degree bring great honour not only to Professor Hicks but to the University as a whole, and to the Medical School in particular. Dr. R. S. Rogers, lecturer in "Forensic Medicine," is also to be congratulated upon the acceptance of his thesis for a Doctorate of Science.

Frank Fenner is to be congratulated for winning the David Murray Scholarship in Medicine, and John Gerny for winning the Angus Engineering Scholarship. This last scholarship is of the annual value of £200 for two years, with £100 extra as travelling expenses. The David Murray Scholarships provide £25 to be awarded each year by the Faculties of Law and Arts, and in alternate years by the Faculties of Medicine and Science, to encourage advanced work and original investigation.

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