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ON DIT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
STUDENT UNION.

Com. FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 9th

GARY COOPER and

JEAN ARTHUR in

The Epic Production,

"THE PLAINSMAN"

— And —

In Technicolor,

"POPEYE THE SAILOR"

meets

'SINBAD THE SAILOR.'

Vol. 6

ON DIT, TUESDAY, 13th JULY, 1937

No. 15

LET THE "NEW DAY" DAWN.

ADELAIDE LIKES THE
"NEW DAY"

MORE INTERVIEWS

The Editors have had a busy time seeing what people think about our "New Day" scheme. Perhaps we chose our interviews carefully, but the support was strong.

Mr. Barbour (Student Adviser): "This campaign is even more worthy of support than your lecture efforts. My wholehearted approval is with the scheme. As an experiment, I suggest that the final of the Inter-Faculty Debating matches be held on a Wednesday, between 1.30 and 2.30. I hope that future art talks will be able to borrow from the afternoon, too." Mr. Bridgland saw some technical difficulties, but agreed that they are only superficial. He said he was a ready supporter of the scheme, as he had felt for some time that the lunch-hour meetings were crushed and cramped for want of time. Mr. Wallman, who presides at many lunch-hour talks as Chairman of the Men's Union, saw in the "New Day" an immense stimulus to lunch-hour meetings, and to their improvement. Mr. John Horner, of the Conservatorium staff, regular contributor to "On Dit" [Don't hold that against him], and the pillar of Varsity singing, told us over his tray of lunch that it was "a good idea! A highly civilised idea!" Miss Helen Paine, Vice-President of the Politics and International Relations Club, put the women's point of view. She stressed the advantage of lunch-hour meetings instead of evening ones, particularly for those who live out of town. Mr. Stokes, President of the P. & I.R.C., enlarged on the matter. The P. & I.R.C. holds lunch-time and evening meetings, and is in a position to speak from experience. It has always felt limited in the scope of its evening meetings by the shortness of the lunch time. "Many students who spend a great part of their time in lecture rooms and labs. are unwilling to give up half a short lunch hour to hear a visiting speaker. Those who do come regret the absence of questions and discussion. There is no chance of holding a full-dress open forum at lunch time at present. The University will remain a degree shop just so long as the University syllabus and time table are so narrow and inelastic as to give students no time or opportunity to branch out and look at the world around them." Messrs. Amos (Past Pres., Politics Club), and Blackburn (Sec., Arts Assoc.) saw practical difficulties, but were attracted by the idea of the longer lunch hour as a very desirable thing. Mr. Doug. Allen, our Rhodes Scholar, after long experience of S.C.M. meetings and Open Fora, was unhesitating in support of the "New Day."

Support, in fact, was general, and now we must see that it is made possible to get the New Day.

A LONGER LUNCH HOUR--
TWICE A WEEK

ANOTHER NEEDED REFORM.

For the obvious reason that they are non-residential, Australian Universities are notoriously lacking on the social side—by which we mean, not the swirling eddies of cocktails and all that goes on within earshot of a jazz band, but the active communal spirit of extra-curricular Varsity life. What clubs and societies we have are indifferently attended. Many students come here for lectures, but spend the rest of their time with their families quite away from the University itself.

OUR TROUBLE.

To overcome this difficulty, and to make more of the social life of the Varsity available to those whom distance of residence keeps from our activities, lunch-hour meetings have been fostered in the last couple of years. On the whole, response to these has been very good, but the meetings have been disappointing. The reason is that they are crammed into half an hour. The speaker spends the last quarter of an hour nervously and apologetically eyeing his watch, and the audience starts to break up before he has finished. With an equally hurried and an equally apologetic sentence or two, the chairman thanks the speaker, and sends the rump of the meeting about its business—which begins again, for all the world like an office, at two o'clock. There is no time for the solution of all those doubts and questionings which arise in our minds during the addresses. An adequate open forum at lunch time is at present out of the question.

Those who give up some of their evenings to keep alive the society and club life of the University do so at considerable sacrifice, and to the detriment of their examination chances even. Many more—particularly members of the Women's Union who live at Largs or Blackwood or Oodnadatta—find anxious mother loath, if not absolutely unwilling, to let them venture down to the big bad city at night. So they miss all these really vital parts of Varsity life altogether, and Varsity life misses them—and often misses the bus altogether from lack of support.

"FARRAGO'S" NEW DAY.

The editors of the Melbourne Varsity paper, "Farrago," were not content to feel the need for improvement. They put up a concrete suggestion. In an April editorial they made it in a sweeping and wholesale form. They suggested a reorganisation of the University day: lectures and laboratory work from 9 till 1, lunch and Union activities 1 till 4, and more work from 4 till 6. They maintained that "nearly every club or society would be able to hold its regular meetings, and, in addition, this time would allow for an hour's sport. The necessity of returning to the University after the evening meal would be obviated, and the evenings would be freer for academic reading. Because of the more convenient time, meetings would be better attend-

ed. But, most important of all, there would always be time for active discussion, without which a University does not fulfil its function. The academic year, and the examination timetable have been re-arranged in the light of present-day requirements. So can the University day be adapted to provide more time for thought, discussion, and individual contacts.

This reform met with much support. Thus Prof. Giblin, the economist, said: "I once advocated in 'Farrago' that the University should do no work after two o'clock. I foresee two difficulties—the practical work of the science students, and the staff meetings, which are held nearly every day. I would like to see everyone enjoying themselves in the afternoon, and we should have a swimming bath." Professor Browne (Dean of Education) said: "I am strongly in favor of this 'new day,' which is approximately the same as the day at Oxford." Dr. Bryden agreed that "we want more time at midday. Cutting out evening meetings should mean better attendances when held at midday." The Vice-Chancellor told "Farrago": "I am ready to discuss the reform; but there are many practical difficulties. To end the break at three rather than four is a possible compromise. I am prepared to ask the Professorial Board to appoint a sub-committee to consider the question, and to consult representative student opinion."

THE REFORMED NEW DAY.

When practical difficulties had been considered, the suggestion was put forward in a modified form: "So that the 'New Day' could be given a trial without unduly dislocating the present programme, the midday break on Tuesdays and Thursdays only could be extended to 3 p.m. After a month or two the University would have been able to gauge its worth, and the possibility of a further extension of the scheme." Subsequently, Dr. Priestley circulated a memorandum amongst the staff and Union officials, putting all sides of the case. In it he writes: "I do feel that it might be practicable almost immediately to adopt the compromise, and do away with the two o'clock lecture, which I think is definitely undesirable if it can be avoided." So things are moving in Melbourne, and, with Dr. Priestley leading the pack, last year's S.R.C. and this year's "Farrago" may well make an early "kill."

COUNCIL'S
FINE BAG

World-famous Economist

The whole University—and, indeed, many people outside it—must be grateful to the Council for their latest move. They have arranged for Mr. Colin Clark to spend a week with us. On Wednesday, July 21, at 8 p.m., he will give a public lecture on "British Prosperity and Re-armament." But the primary purpose of Mr. Clark's visit is the benefit it will mean to Economics students. Mr. Clarke will give two lectures to the Economics III. Class, and one to the Economics I. students. In addition to these, there will be some discussion classes during Mr. Clark's short week with us. We must be grateful to Mr. La Nauze for the idea, and to the Council and the Economics Society for making the visit possible. Melbourne has been very keen lately on this scheme of guest and visiting lecturers. We commend the spread of this system to Adelaide.

Mr. Clark Himself.

Mr. Clark is University lecturer in Statistics at Cambridge, and is recognised as one of the leading authorities on national income and on statistical economics generally. He is acting at present as visiting Lecturer in Economics in the University of Melbourne. Born in 1905, he was educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford; trained as a chemist, he has done research work in radio-activity. In 1928 he was Frances Wood Prizeman of the Royal Statistical Society; he worked on the new survey of London life and labor; in

(Continued on page 3, column 4.)

WHAT ABOUT ADELAIDE?

What goes for Melbourne applies with us, too. We suggest as our two long lunch hours Wednesday and Thursday, because Wednesday afternoon already has so few lectures that the disturbance there would be less than on Tuesday if the change is made. We would point out to earnest Meds. that there is nothing to prevent their spending this hour voluntarily probing pickled and putrescent bodies if the wide sweep of their minds encompasses only that sort of interest. Biochemists and zoologists may copy up past lectures. Those who habitually use the first afternoon lecture for a siesta can do it more comfortably in a cane chair on the Refectory lawn than in the lecture rooms. Workers of the Varsity support us. None of you have anything to lose, and some of you have a world to win.

When we say workers, we include the staff. Surely an hour is too short a time for the interplay of great minds at the staff table. It is certainly too short a time for the man who has a tutorial class until 1.35, and has to deliver a lecture at 2. As with lecture system improvement, this reform will benefit all parties, and so all parties have an interest in moving towards it.

AS WE PLEASE

A GIRL'S EDUCATION

"Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies. She seeketh wool, and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple. She maketh fine linen and selleth it; and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

(Proverbs, ch. 31.)

Man to-day, in desperation, echoes "Who?" But time has passed since then. Even fifty years ago woman was still predominantly the handmaiden of her lord and master. Is this so now? Erstwhile suffragettes arose and say with one voice, "No." Yet many women cherish Martha's role. Even most University women have no quarrel with domesticity.

Nevertheless, the position of women is unsettled. What are we now? Just hybrids.

A girl's education at present does not help, but rather hinders, the settlement of this issue. Schools do not set out to produce "virtuous women." Do our secondary schools teach cooking and sewing? No. You will say we get these at home. But do we? Education is becoming more and more rapidly concentrated in the hands of the State and other associations.

As it is—: we get "a good, general education"; that is, we imitate men in that our curriculum resembles; nay, is modelled on theirs. If you are all for the equality of the sexes, women in the world, etc., this is all very well as far as it goes. But how far does it go? The old restrictions remain. Who has not at some time seen a "crocodile" proceeding along the street and blocking the traffic?—a long, straggling line of girls in brown, navy, red, blue, green, or grey—the color of the mass does not alter its behaviour. Boarders are given very little freedom: when they go into town it must be with a mistress. Some schools even inspect the boarders' letters—no doubt from fear of some romantic intrigue that might disturb the purity of the seminary. Let us leave the poor boarders to their fate.

Our curriculum is modelled on that of a boys' school, and is coming more and more nearly to resemble it—even down to the introduction of cricket in some schools. In France women play lacrosse. Will football ever be adopted? One never knows. Yet girls on the whole do not get as good a grounding for Varsity work. This is perhaps especially true of the Sciences. How often, if ever, has a girl headed the Leaving Honors list? No, girls' schools fail to give that final "something" that brings one out on top. Some will say that the fault lies in the girls and not in the schools. We can hardly be expected to agree with such a derogatory statement. Most women, then, come to the University handicapped for their struggle with man.

All this is bad enough. Infinitely worse is the fact that this handicap is increased in the absence of a women's college. The meagre lunch hour a few days in the week is a poor substitute for the innumerable opportunities for discussion provided by college life. The interaction of ideas and opinions in discussion is the best

"On Dit"

Editors: HELEN WIGHTON, FINLAY CRISP.
Editorial Staff: Misses IRWIN, WARD, and RICHARDSON; D. C. MENZIES.
Business Manager: E. F. JOHNSTON.

Tuesday, 13th July, 1937

THE UNION BALL

When the Dance Club petered out owing to lack of support, the Union agreed to fix up its finances and to take over its "possessions." Believing that it is a bad thing for students of different faculties to shut themselves up in watertight compartments, the Union Committee of 1936 decided to continue the Dance Club Ball and the Cabaret as Union functions. The success of the Cabaret, coming as it does during after-examination celebrations, is a foregone conclusion; but the Ball presents a problem which will have to be faced before next year. Do we or do we not want a Union Ball?

Before its decline and fall the Dance Club had a very large membership list, and the gaiety of its monthly dances was largely the result of its inter-Faculty attendance. Now, of the eight existing faculties, six hold dances of their own in the Refectory, one indulges primarily in professional smoke socials and dinners, and the other goes afield for its entertainment. As all this happens in the second term, there is little time or energy left for a co-operative affair like the Union Ball, and yet it seems a pity to wipe away this remaining link with the "good old Dance Club days," when all those who came were merely one happy family of Varsity students and not medics, or dentists, engineers or scientists.

There are obviously only two practical solutions to the problem, and they are: (1) to cut down Faculty dances, etc., by fitting and turning, cutting or combining; or (2) to do away with the Union Ball.

Unless your opinion reaches the ears of the Union Committee, solution 2 will probably be used, for the Ball was only organised as an experiment, and, judging by attendances, the experiment has not been very successful. So, if you wish to put in a word to save the Union Ball, speak now or forever hold your peace.

But, we repeat, it seems a pity. . . .

P. & I.R.C.

THE VEXED MATTER OF MANDATES

The plan of an international conference, with its Government representatives, and the spirit of recent Union debates, went to make up the P. & I.R.C.'s evening of discussion on mandates and colonies. Like the approved type of international conference, it came to no conclusions.

The best effort of the evening was that of Mr. Carman, who had been at considerable pains to prepare the Japanese case, which he presented very ably. He stressed Japan's desperate need of foreign trade, and told how, by the end of 1934, forty countries had raised trade barriers against her. What way out remained? Mr. Bunday, for France, presented a good, if negative case. His intransigence was equalled only by Mr. Menzies, who was expressing in his person, he said, the British attitude. Mr. Johnston (for the Reich) was amusingly busy putting the death knell on Germany's hopes. Mr. Southcott closed the discussion by saying just what the Colonies and Mandates thought about it. He thought Germany's case merited serious investigation.

The delegates were questioned in turn after their speeches. The less irrelevant and less frivolous questions did draw out hitherto unexplained points, but the general air of question time was not serious.

TO-MORROW

PICTURES!

LUNCH TIME

(SEE THE NOTICE BOARD)

path to knowledge. Our lecture system does not give us this. The men can get it at St. Mark's; the women must do without it. Adelaide is behind the times. We are ashamed to acknowledge that this is so in "the city of culture; but it is too true—only too true. Alas!

PEACE GROUP

MORE ARMS RACE NEWS

October, 1933: Section British Press campaign for air expansion.

"Daily Mail" (12/10/33): "With an air fleet of 3,000 or 4,000 machines, Britain would be able, in future, to speak with a decisive voice should grave emergencies arise in Europe."

"Daily Mirror" (21/11/33): "As things are, the wisest course is to put our trust in more aeroplanes rather than in words and conferences."

"Daily Mail" (7/11/33): "We need 5,000 war planes if we are not to remain for ever at the mercy of our neighbors."

Lord Rothermere (2/1/34) was "confident that within three years Great Britain would need a force of 25,000 machines for her defence."

The campaign was supported by Lord Lloyd, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Gawn, and, of course, the aircraft manufacturers like Mr. C. R. Fairey (he was for a 400 per cent. increase in Air Force planes, and told his shareholders: "It is decided to complete or enlarge the original programme, the result should reflect on this company's prospects").

"Sunday Times" (4/3/34): "I am asked to point out the brilliant future that lies in front of aviation shares, in view of the disturbed political state of the world."

Here is the effect of the campaign on the shares of big companies:

NAME	Shares	Price, 2/10/33	Price, 31/3/34
Hawker	5/- Ord.	14/1½	23/4½
de Havilland	£1 Ord.	24/1½	52/0
Handley Page	8/- 10% non cum.	10/3	17/-
Fairey	10/- Ord.	26/6	28/6
Napier	5/- Ord.	6/7½	13/2½
Rolls Royce	£1 Ord.	62/7½	90/4½

Thus, on average over that period of six months, you could make an average of 70% on your money. And on January 12, 1934, Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., held 4,000 shares in Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., alone!

Do you believe that private manufacturers should be left in a position to stimulate demands from the State for armament orders? Can't we stop the private traffic in arms, and save life from war?

VARSITY GUYED

Return Thanks.

The pack of cards that was so generously presented to the Engineering School has inaugurated a mania for Coon Can.

It is said, too, that a prominent Scot who moves about the school attributes his success at games of chance to his rabbit's paw.

Fresh Fields?

It may be the feeling that spring is not so far ahead that has urged Science students to install a side-line in Zoology, a new subject which, they say, is now a pre-requisite for a B.Sc. in Zoo. The name for the subject is not yet decided. Suggestions so far received include Painology and Ensnaeology; but something better is expected. Some are believed to have matriculated already; those remaining may profit by the takes and mistakes of the more advanced pupils. We wish them all good luck in their studies, and hope soon to find good results in this intriguing new project.

A Professor Swings!

At great cost, Organiser-in-Chief Ryan imported a bright young couple to show us how we, too, could do the "Swing" if we had the Refectory floor to ourselves at a Union Ball. Only one couple emulated these specialists—when supper-seeking couples deserted the floor, a visitor from Europe, one Prof. Portus, chose as his partner no less a personage than the Union Secretary, and proceed to show us variations on the Swing. Perhaps he hadn't regained his land legs, but what elegance was lost was replaced by vigor, and the grand finale, with the Professor posed gracefully in his partner's arms, drew a well-merited burst of applause.

Stuck at the Stake?

Lost, complete set of teeth. Reward. "Advertiser."

We have every cause to suspect that the loser is an inmate of St. Mark's. Time of loss, any Saturday morning, when pioneering steak makes a regular appearance, and helps with the facial exercises there.

This note was found amongst the correspondence this week. It seems representative of the feelings of many of our local Gables.

Dear Madame Hu,—Why, oh, why has this sudden wave of coyness swept over our girls, making many members of the Women's Union so slow in coming forward with flashing smiles and winning ways? The W.U. at Home was on Saturday, and myself and many other good-looking sporting men were left in the cold, in spite of tentative hints and advances. Some members looked nervously away when we approached; others started bluffing about too much work.

Are we men to blame for this shyness, or should it be called disinterestedness?—Yours, etc.,

HIANDIE.

Dear Hiandie,—I am glad you brought this point up. Certainly our girls could be a little more brazen and come hitherish. It is clear that you cannot afford to wait for them to make any connections. The view, with its beautifications, and the park, with its cosy iron seats, are yours as a citizen of this progressive community. Make use of them! A little romp on the lawn after lunch is a good way to attract notice, too. Have a scruff with a strong-looking friend, pretend to throw yourself into the weir from the bridge, or just be delightfully playful. The works, in fact, are on you, Hiandie. Go to it!

MADAME HU.

Sartorial Hints.

The well-dressed medical student will in future carry an umbrella.

The well-dressed engineer will in future wear a Tyrolean hat.

The cry went round the Union Ball that Nugent Wallman had "said it with orchids."

The success of the Meds. in the Rugby last Wednesday was in no small measure due to Whistler Campbell on the wing.

A Thought for the Week.

What may we call a person who humbugs?

SECOND CARNEGIE ART TALK

Mr. McCubbin on Landscape

On Wednesday, July 7, Mr. Louis McCubbin, Director of our Art Gallery and a well-known landscape artist, gave a very interesting talk on landscape painting. The landscapes Mr. McCubbin chose to illustrate his talk were a selection of Italian, Swiss, French, German, English, and Dutch artists. Unfortunately, most of the reproductions were uncolored, but this did not spoil our appreciation of them, since they were so ably colored with description by Mr. McCubbin. He spoke first about landscapes used as backgrounds for figures, and pointed out one by Giotto, who painted Nature as he saw it. He told us that landscapes were imaginary at first—figures were painted in a studio, and trees and hills arranged behind them to make a background—and that modern movements were returning to the old forms. We were shown a few pictures by Crome illustrating a return to naturalness, with the charming simplicity of the English countryside; pictures by Constable were described as "more dramatic and less interesting." Frangenaud, a French artist, had a wonderful understanding of true form, and many were attracted before the talk by a picture showing a gogging-eyed damsel in a pink crinoline, sitting demurely in a swing, and looking as if she had just knocked her proposing lover over; the background was in beautiful rich dark greens, but was still just the background for the figures.

The next era of art, Mr. McCubbin explained, was made by the impressionists to get the effect of light. The sensation of strong, vibrant sunshine was shown in a picture by Seurat, which gave a general impression with bold colors of a sunny day and a crowd of people on a green lawn. Van Gogh's pictures, Mr. McCubbin said, showed "extraordinary intensity, pulsating with life, movement, and color." Unfortunately, there was only one Van Gogh displayed, and with that we were shown that Van Gogh was an impressionist using abstract representation and pure tone. The camera and surrealism, Mr. McCubbin explained, have deeply affected painting.

The Australian topographical effects were mainly introduced by Angus and Light, while Buvelot first saw the peculiar beauty of Australia, and Streeton, Mel-drum, Grunner, Heysen, and others have shown it in other aspects.

The most interesting part of this talk for those who did not have to leave for lectures was afterwards, when Mr. McCubbin, having closed his talk, mingled with those who gathered round the pictures, and answered and explained any questions which were asked. This was most interesting and helpful, and such willingness to hear questions and explain their answers was very much appreciated. If only we had longer lunch hours!

If You Are Interested in Art

An exhibition on the various aspects and tendencies of South Australian art is now on view at the Society of Arts Gallery. The exhibitors are Hans Heysen, Louis McCubbin, M. J. McNally, Dorrit Black, Horace Trenerry, J. Wigley, Marjorie Gwynne, Gwen Barringer, Isabel Haynes, John Goodchild, J. Milward Grey, Ivor Hele, and Rex Wood. "The News" wrote that it is "seldom that a show of such real interest and of a consistently high standard is seen." Mr. McCubbin is showing two interesting studies of Adelaide's skyline.

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SPORTING NEWS

MEN'S HOCKEY.

In a low scoring game the A team defeated Shell 2-1. The defence showed vastly improved form, and at last are settling down into a good combination. Goalhitter: Forsyth. Best players: Forbes, Newland, Motteram.

The B's were defeated 4-1 by Largs. Goalhitter: Stoman. Best players: Sloman, Hutton, Angove.

The C's were defeated 4-2 by Largs. Dennis hit both goals.

ENGINEERS' BALL REFECTORY

31st JULY, 8 p.m.

Come along and join in the
Engineers' Grand
NOVELTY EVENT.

LACROSSE.

A DAY OF FAILURES.

The A.U.L.C. has three losses to report. Two of them were expected, but the A's showed poor form to lose to Goodwood, the bottom team. The only one who really did his duty was Peter Kelly, who nobly acted as goal umpire in spite of the driving rain. We were behind during most of the match, and although a fine third quarter put us two goals ahead, Goodwood added three quick goals in the rain and beat us 11-10. Kayser, playing his second game in A-grade, was our best man; but even he missed many easy goals. Harbison was very unlucky in goals, and Harry, who does most of our scoring, missed badly many times. We now need to win all the remaining matches to finish in the final four. Despite our bad form on Saturday this should not be beyond us.

The B's and C's were never in the hunt.

Results:
A's lost to Goodwood, 11-10. Goalthrowers: Harry (4), Kayser (3), Taylor (2), Barnfield. Best players: Kayser, Menzies, Harry, Nairn.

B's lost to St. Peters, 21-4. Goalthrowers: R. Ward (3), Trestrail. Best players: R. Ward, Gordon, Krantz.

C's lost to East Torrens, 17-5. Goalthrowers: Heddle (3), substitute, 1 knocked in. Best players: Heddle, Robertson, Frayne.

"On Dit" wishes to congratulate Harry, Nairn, and Harbison, who have been chosen to play in the interstate trial game next Saturday.

RIFLE CLUB.

Bad light made conditions difficult for shooting on Saturday. Rain came on late in the afternoon and prevented further shooting. There was a practice shoot over the 500 yards range. R. Pullock had the best score with 75, including a possible in his second round. Scores:

R. Bullock	35	40	75
C. J. Starling	33	36	74
R. C. Bills	37	37	74
W. R. C. Brooke	38	35	73
E. R. Robinson	36	36	72
T. Dinning	37	35	72
J. Neale	35	36	71
J. Barrien	36	35	71
A. E. Welbourn	35	33	68
S. W. Smith	33	34	67
H. B. Holmes	29	36	65
A. B. Robertson	32	32	64
T. Worthley	29	28	57

Members of the club congratulate C. J. Starling (captain) and A. E. Welbourn on receiving A.U.S.A. awards.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB.

Results of Saturday's Matches.

A lost to Heathpool, 1-2.
B defeated Y.W.C.A., 5-2.
B II, lost to A.T.C.

BASKETBALL.

Results of matches, July 10:—
Varsity A lost to Railway, 14-30.
Varsity B lost to Coles, 10-23.
Varsity C lost to Cheerio, 17-26.

FOOTBALL.

The A's were defeated by 3 goals by West Adelaide United on Saturday after a close and exciting game. At half-time our opponents led by nearly 6 goals, but during the third quarter Varsity played all over the West Adelaide team, and kicked 6 goals against the wind and rain. At three-quarter time we were trailing 2 goals behind, but with what little wind there was in our favor our chances of victory were bright. However, although we had about three-quarters of the play in our forward lines in the final term we were unable to score a goal. Final scores:

West Adelaide United, 14.19; Varsity, 13.6. Goalkickers: Parkin (4), Page (3), Rise, Betts (2), LeMessurier and W. P. Goode. Best players: Shaughnessy, LeMessurier, Hutton, Elix, and Page.

B's v. Muirden Old Scholars.—Varsity B, 11.24; Muirden Old Scholars, 4.8. Goalkickers: White, Barker (4), Gratton (2), Bromley. Best players: White, Gurner, Palmer, Gratton, Madigan.

C's v. Sacred Heart College.—Sacred Heart, 21.23; Varsity C, 2.2. Goalkicker: Woolcock (2). Best players: Holton, Martin, Woolcock, Walker.

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Bevan and Rees: Sewers.
Collins and Hart: Principles of Road Engineering.
British Encyc. of Medical Sciences, Vols. 1-3.
Ron: Common Neuroses.
Gunther: Early Science in Cambridge.
Molesworth: Introduction to Dermatology.
MacCallum: Text Book of Pathology (Sixth Ed.).
(Some twenty other medical books have recently been presented.)
Mackail: Classical Studies (1936).
Burns (A.R.): The Decline of Competition.
Lucas: Industrial Reconstruction and the Control of Competition.
Macfie: Essay on Economy and Value. (There are several new books on specific aspects of the population problem.)
Villey: Montaigne.
Bonvier and Jourda: Guide to French Literature.
(A number of German books have also been added.)

Bunyan and Fisher: Bolshevik Revolution (Documents).
Gough: Social Contract.
Spender: Forward from Liberalism.
Binkley: Realism and Nationalism, 1852-71.
(There has been a long list of additions to the Elizabeth Jackson Psychology Library.)

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE

The work of the college was again disturbed on Monday night by a failure in the electrical system, and when the lights assumed a double brilliance there followed a popping of globes—and then black out. Among the technicalities thrust at the representative of the A.E.S.C. sent to repair the damage was the bright remark of a medico that in the three-phase current the current comes in one wire, goes in another, and comes and goes in the third.

The whole college is looking forward to July 18, when the cries, "There it goes again, doctor," and "Oh! you hairy goat" will echo and re-echo with other sounds across the tiger country surrounding the fairways of Mount Lofty golf course.

Sir Stanton Hicks' remarks on cant and humbug were well received by a representative gathering of the college on Sunday morning.

Mr. Hains being the least, will not be the last member of the college to heed the new notice on the back gate: "Danger. Go Slow."

The master's drawing-room presented a homely and no less effective background than the study for the semi-circle of accusers constituting the tutors' meeting. Advice for young players was the order of the day. Influenza lay the length of Mr. Tucker horizontal for part of the memorable night, and the older lags missed with regret his annual exhortation.

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T.B. AND ALL THAT

Every prudent business man takes stock of his accounts every year, even if he doesn't suspect that someone is actually robbing him.

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(Continued from page 1, column 4.)
1928-29 he was assistant director of the social survey of Liverpool; and he was on the staff of the British Economic Advisory Council in 1920-31. In addition to pamphlets on national planning and control of investment, and articles in the "Economic Journal," the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society and the Political Quarterly, Mr. Clark has published two books, "The National Income, 1924-1931," in 1932, and "National Income and Outlay," in April of this year. In reviewing the latter book, "The Economist" said that in his breadth of interests Mr. Clark had shown himself to be a real social philosopher. While "The Banker" said: "Mr. Clark is indisputably the leading authority on the economic and statistical problems concerning the calculation of the national income." He is reported from Melbourne to be an excellent lecturer. Admission to the lecture will be free.

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SCIENCE AND MED. FOR FINALS

Inter-Faculty Debates

During question time Mr. Stokes complained bitterly of the hollowness of Refectory food, citing rolls, butter, and not-quite-full milk bottles as examples. Mr. Anderson suggested that price tickets be placed on the food because, although he had exactly the same lunch every day (it has not taken him long to get into a rut—Ed.), the price often varied as much as a halfpenny, or even a penny.

"Is there any truth in the rumor that Councillor Rymill is to open the new bridge?" asked Mr. Mattison; but the President informed him that such was not the case.

GHOSTS.

Mr. Geisler, i.e., the leader of the Science team, which proposed that "A belief in ghosts is justifiable," defined a ghost as something you can see, perhaps smell, but not touch, and, with reference to telepathy, proclaimed his confidence in ghosts.

Mr. Stokes (Arts) compared the ghost with a mirage, and said it was a reflection of the after-life. "A belief in ghosts stultifies our philosophy. All we can do is to brood on our insides," he declared, and wound up by calling ghosts "fantasmas floating through abnormal, sick, and morbid minds."

Miss Mawson (Science) rocked the very foundations of the house with her statement that if we do away with a belief in ghosts we will threaten the whole ancestry of the English nobility. Besides ruining the box office value of the ghost story (which ranks after the "heart trouble effect" plot), international complications would probably arise between U.S.A. and England.

Mr. Anderson (Arts) tried to prove from the scientific and legal points of view that as a ghost is neither flesh, fish, or fowl, nor animal, mineral, or vegetable, it must therefore be of the fourth or fifth dimensions, and therefore did not exist, Q.E.D. Unfortunately, Mr. Anderson knows very little as yet of either the scientific or legal outlooks.

Miss Cleland (Science), with the utmost confidence in her highly scientific theories concerned with energy and the redistribution of the electronic charges in the brain, completely baffled and convinced her audience.

"Why," asked Miss Macdonald (Arts) "should a round, fat gentleman have a round, fat soul?"

The audience voted in favor of the science team.

LEGALISED EUTHANASIA.

When Medicine tackled Law on the subject that "Euthanasia Should be Legalised," the fur began to fly, but in the eyes of the audience, at least, the Meds. carried their point, and won the debate. The audience also voted in favor of legalised euthanasia.

The teams consisted of Messrs. Siben (leader), Miller and Gold (Med.) and of Messrs. Kelly (leader), Mattison and Joseph (Law). Throughout the debate there was much bandying of embryos across the table, and while the Law team cast aspersions at the honor and integrity of the medical profession, and lauded Mahomet Allum, the Meds.

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Correspondence

DENTAL LECTURES

Sir,—Many of your readers may have gained the impression from the Dental Notes in your last issue that dental students receive the type of lecture that "On Dit" is endeavoring to obtain for the whole Varsity in its present campaign. But, alas! such is far from the actual fact. Yes, sir! We do not spend our days having enlightening discussions with our lecturers and imbibing stores of knowledge from their greater experience. We just sit and write, and when I say write I mean write.

Most of our lecturers have only to dictate to five or six students, and the result is they do so at phenomenal speeds that would amaze any other student whose lecturer's speed is cut down by the fact that he has a large class. Consequently, all our lectures have to be taken down in some weird kind of shorthand—each student having his own patented system that no one else can possibly decode. After each lecture ten minutes has to be spent in putting the right arm through a series of exercises to remove the cramp. Then at night approximately two hours per lecture has to be spent in deciphering and rewriting each lecture, for no student would dare copy his lectures straight into a notebook—that is, if he wanted to understand them when the "swat-woc" comes along.

"The iniquitous lecture system" referred to in your last issue is what is known as "the five-six lecture system." A few years back dental students were being kept back and lectured between 5 and 6 p.m. The removal of these lectures is all that has been changed; nothing else.

I wish "On Dit" every success in its campaign, if only to make sure my right arm is not soon to wither up and die. Like the wise Mr. Sata Pon, I have to pass examinations, and so sign myself.—Yours, etc., DENTICLE.

retaliated by treating their opponents as inhuman and uninitiated in human suffering.

Points for the legalisation of euthanasia were:

- 1.—To put an end to unnecessary suffering of humans, as of animals.
- 2.—Public opinion is in favor of legalised euthanasia, as juries in euthanasia cases have proved.
- 3.—Church has condoned death for national honor, then why must it oppose death by euthanasia?
- 4.—Cancer and other incurable diseases must be prevented, not cured in their final stages, when the tissues have been changed. Therefore euthanasia will not hold up research, nor is there any risk of a cure being found after the patient has been killed.
- 5.—Legalised euthanasia in cases of extreme suffering would stop crime in these cases.
- 6.—Euthanasia has worked in Germany and the other countries in which it has been legalised.

Against these, the law said that:

- 1.—Who is to judge whether a man's life is worthless or not?
- 2.—Relationship between patient and doctor would be ruined.
- 3.—There would probably be abuse of the practice (by greedy relatives).
- 4.—There would no longer be any stimulus to research; legalised euthanasia is a policy of defeat.
- 5.—A Bill to legalise euthanasia was rejected by the English Parliament recently, on the recommendation of the eminent Lord Dawson of Penn, and of Lord Horder.

A TESTIMONIAL

Sir,—I feel obliged to express my thanks to you for your praiseworthy publication on T.B. As a pale, sickly kid that had never grown strong and healthy, I had taken many patent medicines, but, alas! to no avail. Then I read your publication. By the end of the first paragraph I knew my complaint. I always thought I was a suspect. By the end of the first column I was shaking almost too much to read. There was a nagging pain in my chest, and I was coughing copiously. But I struggled on, much to my own benefit as it turned out, for by the end of the article I was cured: I had gained a pound in weight and my outlook on life was brighter.

I can only hope to express my gratitude by passing on to all whom it may concern an equally valuable piece of knowledge, viz., that if ever they feel obliged to make a will, full succession duty statements, or to pay testamentary expenses, then there are many most able solicitors in Adelaide who will be only too pleased to do these things for them if they will come along, say, every three months. Modesty prevents me disclosing the name of the best firm, but this is no actual disadvantage, for the whole profession is a most honorable one. Fortunately, too, their services are so easily obtained; they are not confined to one stately pile of raw brick, but dwell in the most accessible places of the city. They will willingly do everything for you, at a price.—Yours, etc.,

SYNE & ADDS,
Per H. Rd. S.

(To the Editors, "On Dit.")

Dear Sirs,—I regret that this letter will not be published before Saturday, July 10. As everyone knows, this is the women's evening. It is their great day. They invite partners, their President receives the guests. The women entertain. Now, Sir, I feel that we are doing things by halves. Why not go the whole hog? Why should not the women make this absolutely their night out by filling their own programmes? I hope your readers are not shocked at the immodesty of suggesting that a girl should ask a man to dance with her. Why not? She has asked a man to come to the dance. Perhaps future presidents of the University Women's Union will consider my suggestion.

Yours hopefully,

"VIRGINIA."

(To the Editors, "On Dit.")

Dear Sirs,—We beg to bring before your notice the exorbitant prices charged to the poverty-stricken students at the Refectory.

We would like to point out that we pay 25/- a year Union fee. Do we derive any benefits from it?

Many students are forced to seek their food in the city. This seems ridiculous, since their profits must go in rent.

We especially protest at the prices of soup and cake. The rolls also are most unsavoury. Their tea and coffee are wicked.

Summing up, everything is inferior in quality and ten times the price (figuratively speaking) to that obtained in the tuck shops at schools.

I am,
"YOURS IN PERIL OF DYING OF STARVATION."

KEEPING BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER

THE AUSTRALIAN BASIC WAGE

Mr. E. R. Dawes, Labor candidate for the Senate in the forthcoming Federal elections, needed no introduction to students at a lunch-hour meeting presided over by Mr. Wallman, of the Men's Union. He spoke upon what is covered and comprehended by the Australian Basic Wage.

Mr. Dawes worked upon a contrast between conditions in 1907, when Mr. Justice Higgins laid out the framework of basic wage calculations, and the very different conditions of 1936-37. He pointed out that the very different proportions of present wages spent on things like rent to-day compared with those of 1907. Thus, whereas rent represented one day's pay then, it represents one day and five hours' pay to-day. Rent is reckoned by the Arbitration Court on a four-room basis, whereas Labor maintains that there should be three bedrooms, to allow the segregation of the sexes amongst children. The employers, for their part, complain that the wage should be fixed on a four-unit family basis, instead of upon a five. Yet the fact remains that the amount of the basic wage available for food to-day is 50.3 per cent., against 60.5 per cent. in 1907. Rising rentals and the need for more adequate food has cut down the proportion of the wage available for miscellaneous spending; yet, as a whole, our national income has risen in those years, and should be reflected in a rise in that item particularly.

How Would We Manage?

Mr. Dawes' reproduction of the item by item allowance of clothing, as provided by the Court, gave Varsity people something to think about. The working girl's income of £97/10/-, upon which much of the Court's reckoning was done, allowed 1/2 a week for amusement, and not even for tram fares to the amusement! One costume, two summer and two winter frocks for two years wouldn't get the Varsity lass very far. One pair of braces had to last a man three years. We wonder there aren't more indecency charges. Auto-suggestion must be a powerful thing. (No provision at all was made for saving, insurance, old age annuities, charity, or church.)

The employers say a single man should not be paid the five-unit family basic wage, and there is a tendency towards a lower wage, with child endowment. But the present wage gives a man a chance to make provision for marriage. If the wage is lowered, it must be supplemented by a marriage endowment. So does it matter much if you pay for mythical women and children? It is argued that industry has to bear a burden. But whichever way it is taken out—higher wage, or lower wage plus endowments—it will weigh equally upon industry.


Never Tested.

The basic wage has never been tested for its adequacy. The 1920 Commission, which tried to do so, reported the necessity of such a high wage that the report was quickly dropped. Even to-day the Court has not tested the wage from a point of view of needs—it has never been able to say whether it is adequate. All it can say is that in good times it will give the worker as much "as industry can pay," and he must hope for the best. Labor is convinced that when the report is made of the present health and welfare of our people, it will show how inadequately provided many of them are on account of the type and quality of food they are forced to buy, and the amount of necessary food they are unable to buy.

COMING EVENTS

- To-day.
- Community Part Singing. Lady Symon, 1.30.
- Sports Association General Committee, 4.45.
- Law Students' Society, 7.30.

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