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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
UNION



ROLLICKING COMEDY!!

W. C. FIELDS in

"The Big Broadcast"

Support:

"HILLS OF OLD WYOMING"

Vol. 7

TUESDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1938

No. 18

THE POSITION OF THE PRISON REFORM INTER FACULTY DEBATE DOMINIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF STATUS WHAT CAN THEY DO?

During this year there has been considerable discussion, both in the columns of this paper and at meetings, as to what foreign policy should be adopted. This article is intended to enquire into what status the Dominions, more particularly Australia, have in international affairs, and what effect is likely to follow from the adoption by Australia of any foreign policy whatever.

It is, of course, well known that the constitution of the British Commonwealth of Nations is such that sovereign legislative authority is vested in the Imperial Parliament (viz., the House of Commons, the Lords and the King). It is also fairly well known that under the British Constitution the conduct of foreign affairs is one of those things which fall within the scope of the royal prerogative; that is to say the King, through the Minister for Foreign Affairs, decides foreign policy without any direct control from the Commons, although it is a convention that the prerogative is used in such a way as to be agreeable to the majority of that House. And as the Crown is the one and indivisible Crown of the whole Empire it follows that in negotiating treaties the King acts for the whole Empire. For a long while it was held by the authorities in London that Dominions had no right whatever to enter into direct contact with representatives of foreign powers.

After much agitation, however, Canada achieved the right to enter into trade agreements in the commercial field. In 1856 the Imperial Government gave a pledge to the Government of Newfoundland that they would be consulted in any foreign question in which Newfoundland interests were involved. This was held as a precedent for all the Dominions. But before the war a very limited meaning was given to the pledge (for example, the Conventions of the first and second Peace Conferences at the Hague were agreed to by the English delegates without any prior consultation of the Dominions). By 1900 it had become well accepted that the Dominions could enter into relationships with other nations on commercial matters, but that they could have no right to do

so on political matters. In the early years of the 20th century a determined effort was made to establish the right of the Dominions to some voice in the formation of foreign policy.

At the 1907 Imperial Conference Sir Wilfred Laurier (Canada) stressed the point that in time of war the Dominions would not lend military aid to Great Britain unless they felt a desire so to do. Although the Dominions would be technically "belligerent" they did not admit that this involved any obligation, legal, political or moral to act as active belligerents. The view was that the Dominions should be consulted before any important point of foreign policy was concluded.

At the 1911 Conference the Dominions formally protested against the signing of the Declaration of London without their previous consent, and Mr. Fisher (Australia) said: "We would press upon you (the English authorities) that it would be advisable for you, whenever possible, at any rate in important matters which concern us . . . to take us into your confidence before committing us. It is not sufficient for you to make a good treaty affecting us, and then to tell us after it was made." Some advance was made along these lines, but the pre-war position was well expressed by Asquith when he said: "The authority of the Government of the United Kingdom in such grave matters as the conduct of foreign policy, the conclusion of treaties, the maintenance of peace, and the declaration of war cannot be shared." And similarly Lord Morley wrote: it was "unthinkable that Australia should ever interest herself in Belgian neutrality." The war upset all these notions, it revolutionised inter-Imperial Relations.

THE WAR MAKES CHANGES

The next Imperial Conference was held in 1917 at a time when for 2 or 3 years the Dominions had been pouring men and money into the war. And the representatives were now perfectly certain that they should have something to do with future policy. The conference laid down the principle that the Dominions should have some "adequate" voice on foreign policy. By the end of the war, however, the demand was for an "equal" voice. This was greatly pressed by Gen. Smuts and Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian P.M. As a result of this agitation the Dominions became separate parties to the Peace Treaty and thus achieved separate membership of the League of Nations. We will discuss the effect of this later.

As regards general foreign policy, apart from League matters, the 1921 Imperial Conference agreed that it would be quite undemocratic if the representatives of the Dominions and India were not frequently consulted on the course to be taken. The next Conference (1926) went into the question thoroughly, and the Balfour Report of the proceedings contain, it seems, an accurate statement of the present position in regard to Empire foreign policy. There are two main points: (1) The Dominions have the right to start negotiations with foreign powers on their own initiative and on any subject which they deem "to fall within their respective spheres"; and (2) This right is subject

to the new "constitutional understanding" now recognised, which imposes the duty of prior consultation in virtue of which the Governments of the other members of the British Commonwealth must be informed before negotiations are actually begun and must be given the opportunity to participate in the negotiations if they so desire. That is the present position.

As regards the League of Nations, the position was for some time obscure. The British representatives signed the Peace Treaty on behalf of the Empire; but it was also signed by the delegates of the Dominions on their behalf. Berriedale Keith argued at first that the signing of the Dominion delegates was waste of ink, and the Dominions still had no status in International affairs. That position is now definitely not accepted. The Dominions have played active parts in the life of the League, some of them hold Mandates; frequently they have voted contrary to the English delegate in the Assembly. As regards the League, the Dominions have full legal personality in international affairs. Outside the League they have some standing since they can enter into direct relations with foreign powers. And they ought to be consulted before England makes any definite step in foreign policy.

That is Australia's position, and suggested policies should be regarded in the light of that position.

Clothes and the Man

Prison administration and reform have recently been forced upon the attention of the general public, who, fortunately for themselves, are unacquainted with our goals from within—from without they certainly look sufficiently gloomy. The majority of people have never given much thought to the methods that obtain in such places. That vast changes and improvements have taken place during the last one hundred years none will deny, but it must not be forgotten that in spite of the efforts of reformers many relics that belong not to an enlightened but rather to a semi-barbaric age, still survive.

As a matter of theory most people would agree that the punishment meted out to the offenders should not be based on vindictive, but rather on the deterrent and reformatory principles. Just as we put into isolation the victim of smallpox or leprosy with a view to protecting society and to curing him, so we should incarcerate the wrongdoer to restrain him and to correct his evil propensities.

It is not suggested that the methods employed in certain American prisons which are so generous in their treatment that the only inconvenience suffered by inmates is the deprivation of their freedom, would be attended with success. The deterrent element is not to be disregarded. It should be possible, however, to navigate some course midway between sentimental coddling and a system which causes a man to submerge qualities that are of value to society.

Many who have had some inside experience of prisons and of prisoners feel that the great defect is that the will and individuality of the inmates are destroyed. The prisoner becomes a tiny screw, something less important even, in a punitive machine. As the process of depersonalisation goes on from day to day, he gradually loses all hope for the future. He ceases to care. With reference to this aspect of the matter it is relevant to consider the question of clothes. Prisoners all look alike, as like one another as sheep in a flock. There is not very much difference even between men and women. Some are thinner, others fatter, some are taller, others shorter. But that is all, and even a mob of sheep exhibits such differences. Moreover, the clothes supplied are so ugly that they help to lower the wearer's self esteem. Everyone knows the effect of tattered clothes on a man who, probably through no fault of his own, is destitute. Once he walked firmly and squarely, now his shoulders sag and he slouches, rather than walks, along. Prison clothes are not only coarse, they are ugly. We must add to this the fact that a man not only sees himself in such a garb; he sees all his fellows clad similarly. He loses respect for himself and for them. Prisoners, male and female, are turned into veritable scarecrows. A scarecrow must find it difficult to place much confidence in, or indeed attach much importance to himself as a member of society. He ceases to desire better things, he becomes dejectedly content.

Again, is it necessary to impose such severe restrictions on the writing of letters to immediate relatives? Limits, of course, there must be, but it would be well for prison administrators to remember that love for a wife or child may result in a man forsaking crime and becoming a worthy citizen. Such things give him something to live for, often inspire him to mend his ways. Is it not then wise to tighten rather than loosen such bonds? The essential thing is to convince the offender that he is an individual with his own unique personality and contribution to society. Anything which militates against his achieving this realisation is offensive.

LAW THE VICTORS

One would have thought that half the University would have turned up to the debate "That Student Newspapers Should be Abolished," seeing that, according to Mr. Bunday, the result was a vital issue in the life of this community, but, nevertheless, at the end, there were only twenty seats filled, although at the beginning there had been considerably more. Whether those members of the audience who had departed had been dragged away by sheer necessity or forced away by sheer boredom we can never tell.

The debate was an inter-Faculty one: Arts II v. Law II. Arts proposing, and Law denying the motion.

Miss Paine, having defined how she and her fellow debaters were going to treat the subject, stated that student newspapers were supposed to be chronicles of student opinion and events. "On Dit," that organ of sweetness and light, chronicled neither student opinion nor student events. The editorial was written with the aim merely of filling up space, the foreign editor was incomprehensible, provocations seemed to provoke no one but the author, and so she went on until she had torn "On Dit" to shreds. Her dissection completed, she said that the notice board was just as efficient as "On Dit," that "On Dit" neither amused nor enlightened (when it was read), but merely repulsed and bored with its half-baked theories and suggestive stories. It accomplished nothing that could be done through other means, and was a social

menace. And on these enlightening remarks, she concluded.

Mr. Bunday rose slowly and ominously with war written in his eyes and on his tongue. All his ideas of the rightness and wrongness of things had been cut to ribbons by the frivolity with which Miss Paine had treated this subject on which so many grave issues depended, issues such as freedom of the press, the dignity of great institutions (does he mean "On Dit"?), the expenditure of students' money, and the employment of students' minds. It was the first of these grave issues, that is, freedom of the press, to which he gave most importance. Attacks on the freedom of the press must be resisted, for with the disappearance of the former, all freedom would disappear. Nevertheless, the freedom of the press was abused, for it was upheld only when it conformed with government policy. The editors of student newspapers, however, were not under this obligation, and so these were the only organs in which the press was free, which remained. E.C. (Before Crisp) "On Dit" was not an organ of free and honest criticism as it is now, thereby stimulating criticism. As Mr. Bunday pointed out in retaliation to Miss Paine's abuse of the foreign editor, it was far better to be a target for critics than fodder for cannon, and also that it was better to be foreign editor with a mind of one's own than a foreign secretary without one.

SUICIDE AND THE PRESS

Mr. Gough, trembling on the brink of suicide (one would think having heard his tragic speech), tried to show not only that student newspapers were not good, but that it was impossible for them to be so. To be an editor, he said, superhuman qualities were necessary. He must have organising skill, common sense, tact, ability for self-effacement, plenty of time to spare, which is impossible for a student, and many other attributes, which, as Mr. Gough pointed out, no one student (or any-

one for that matter) could possibly have. One is inclined to think that Mr. Gough spends his life suffering "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," for not only is he offended by the flippancy and jocosity of the student newspapers, but by their lack of respectability (alas!), their grammar, and even their punctuation. He proved very conclusively to us, however, that it was impossible for an amateur (and even a professional it seems) to attain such heights as Mr. Gough expects.

MR. JOSEPH AND THE PRESS

Mr. Joseph, nevertheless, was a strong supporter of On Dit and devoted himself entirely to its praises. He gave as an example of its unqualified success its institution of the New Day, saying that if On Dit can do this it has many possibilities. On Dit's chief justification was reform. It also has an inter-Faculty influence, is a medium for pointing out the faults of Professors, and gives the extraordinarily unheard of views of the medical profession, who stated that they worked solely for the good of the community, whereas Professor Wood believes that it is a pressure group.

After this straightforward and "factly" fact-filled speech, the wanderings of Mr. Gent came rather as a shock. He very rarely touched the point, but amiably wandered round it in a dryly humorous way. He tried, by using Descartes' axiom, "cogito

ergo sum," to point out that if student newspapers were thought about at all, they would not exist. Stating that they were a waste of time, money and resources, and a menace to the peace and progress of society, he said that he was on the side of the angels, with peace, progress and security his aims. The opposition were beating their wings in vain, at which remark Mr. Bunday pricked up his ears and enquired were they angels, too? Mr. Blackburn's speech was equally hazy, his only point, after remarking on Miss Paine's flowery and Mr. Gent's cauliflower eloquence, being that student newspapers were relevant to students, they contained what was near and dear to them and so pleased them. If the material of On Dit does not give readers what they want, they can assert their rights, and sack the editors and staff. And on this triumphant note he ended.

SUMMING UP

Mr. Bunday then proceeded to sum up the points of his side. He had shown how student newspapers upheld the freedom of the press. Mr. Joseph had indicated the merits and results produced by On Dit, the New Day for example, and Mr. Blackburn had pointed out that the means to improve On Dit was in the hands of its readers.

Miss Paine, tossing a few remarks concerning the obscenity of student newspapers at her opponents, said she had tried to show what student news-

papers were and their narrow-mindedness. Mr. Gough conclusively proved that there was no possibility of a respectable student newspaper being produced, and Mr. Gent searched in vain for reasons why they should exist.

The debating was remarkably even, and Professor Goldby, who adjudicated, found it very difficult to choose between the two sides. He gave the honors to Law, however, so once again they were victorious.

LET US EAT, DRINK
AT THE
Men's Union Dinner
REFECTORY
Saturday, August 6

THE WILL TO LIVE

Dr. Jones opened his address by reference to the book, "The Human Situation," an extremely interesting study which comes to the conclusion that the centre of the human situation is simply this—the will to live; the urge for existence apparent in all nature.

Yet this urge seems to be contradicted by the very spirit of Christianity. The Christian is asked to surrender, while the whole urge of life is to assert itself, to acquire. It appears that through life runs a continual yea, while Christianity is a perpetual nay, and to be a Christian is paramount to an admission of one's unwillingness to face up to life. As a Russian actress said to Dr. Jones: "What you are looking for is someone to hold your hand," and promptly held it. A singularly comforting experience, he said, but the point is that he was not in search of comfort for himself but of strength to comfort other people.

Dr. Jones recognises five kingdoms—the mineral, vegetable, animal, the kingdom of man and the kingdom of God. Man possesses in himself some elements of the nature of the animal world, such as hunger, but fundamentally he is above it. And above man is the kingdom of God. Through all runs the will to live, but in the World of God is the will to live better, a desire to live not merely quantitatively but qualitatively. Here is life organised not with the hunger motive dominant and the love motive subservient, but with the love motive supreme and in all.

Man lies above the world of the animal, vegetable, mineral, below the kingdom of God. Is he, recognising the existence of the higher level, yet going to look down for his ideals and his way of life, or is he going to look up, and substitute for the will to live, the will to live well and the will to live co-operatively?

The decision, either way, is not lacking in consequences. The consequences of looking down are obvious—the last war was one of them. The fundamental implication of a decision to look up is the renouncement of the desire to look down. A cause which is higher than yourself must call you out of yourself, and you lose yourself in its fulfilment. Yet before you can say yes to the higher you must say no to the lower. Having said no once, the remainder is a continual yes.

About ten years ago, Dr. Jones said, young Americans went in for a positive orgy of self-expression. Yet when they had expressed themselves, they found they didn't like the selves they had expressed. When they were free to do as they liked, they found they didn't like doing what they liked simply because they didn't like what they were. They found, in effect, that an untrammelled life merely ends up by being unbuttoned. The happiest people are those who have something higher than themselves to live for, so that they can lose themselves in something greater than themselves. Dr. Jones declared with splendid sincerity that he himself had found in Christianity not only a continual source of happiness but he had also found the will to live well.

Science and Religion.
Science and religion, though obviously distinct, are not fundamentally opposed, and each has something to give to the other. Science has within its grasp tremendous power, yet is utterly incapable of using that power. Man's mind is 20th century, but his character is way back in the stone age. It is for religion to help the character to catch up. Science has to give to religion the example of the value of experiment. You choose your way of life—then test it and try it. Christ shows the way out—from aimlessness, drifting, conflict within and without. This is not blind faith. It has been tried and proved by experiment. And it works. Try it, said Dr. Jones. If it doesn't work, for heaven's sake leave it alone, but if it does work, give your very life to it.

"On Dit"

Tuesday, 2nd August, 1938

Editors: Gwenneth Woodger.
Elliott Johnston.

Sub-Editors: Mimi Richardson.
Donald Kerr.

Foreign Editor: M. Quinn Young.

News Editor: Geoffrey Anderson.

Reporters: Elizabeth Salter.

Peggy Britten-Jones.

Production: Elizabeth Hackett.

Business Manager: Robert Cotton.

WITH REFERENCE TO GOSSIP

Gossip may be defined as light, airy, and gently malicious conversation concerning the doings of one's apparently (so deceptive) upright friends. Although it has long been the fashion to regard the habit of gossiping as an attitude peculiar to the more advanced in years of the female species, we find in fact that folk of every kind and age and sex, young men and maidens, old men and children, delight in acquainting others with the intriguingly immoral (no other explanation is ever possible) doings of some friend.

Gossiping is not in all cases a malignantly evil method of consuming one's leisure; it's an interesting occupation at all times for the speaker, on most occasions for the listener, too. This is due to the vicarious satisfaction evoked by a contemplation of the sinful engagements indulged in by others. Mingled with this is a pleasing reflection that in comparison with the being under discussion, and therefore probably with the average person, the gossip is a man of some considerable rectitude. These two factors in combination produce a sensation which is essentially pleasant.

But what of the unfortunate creature who is discussed with such engaging frankness? His mortification is considerable when he learns, through the usual circuitous sources, that he has been the subject of gossip. If the failings imputed to him merit (and the judgment on this question may be arbitrary) ostracism, ostracised he is. This is extremely unpleasant; but, of course, if it be deserved there is no legitimate ground of complaint. If, however, there is no substance in the charge, or if a wrong interpretation is placed upon facts capable of more than one explanation, social isolation as a penalty seems a little hard.

The mischief caused by the gossip results chiefly from the fact that all such persons are over fond of exaggeration. Their sense of the dramatic is acute, and so, if the facts are not sufficiently exciting to capture the imagination, they effect a complete transformation by a few deft strokes. Their tongues are most unruly members.

It must not be supposed that the habit of gossiping is found only among the less intelligent of our society. This very University is riddled with most obnoxious persons who, having no lawful business of their own to be about, restrict the wholly innocent pleasures of others who, in mortal fear of scurrilous tongues, desist from many a venture upon which they would otherwise have embarked. We exhort you to eradicate this black pest, the gossip who sprouts so prolifically in the rich soil of this noble University.

REMEMBER!

GREAT SHOP COMPETITION

Closes Thursday

THE FOREIGN EDITOR ECONOMIC

CONSEQUENCES OF WAR PREPARATION

G. D. H. COLES' SPLENDID ESSAY

When the Fabian Society assembled—Bertrand Russell, Vernon Bartlett, G. D. H. Cole, Stafford Cripps, Herbert Morrison and Harold Laski—to give one of its annual series of lectures (this time: "Dare We Look Ahead?") it chose some of the most brilliant planets in the Socialist heavens. And brightest of them all, in this series, is G. D. H. Cole on the economic consequences of war preparation.

Cole's thesis is the diversion of resources of men and capital and materials "to the making of things which are of no use from the standpoint of human happiness, but are from that standpoint not merely useless, but ought to be represented by a minus sign" as positively destructive. In so far as it contributes to near-boom conditions, however, in the short run at any rate, rearmament is not an unmixed loss from a purely economic standpoint. But looking at the situation with the future in mind rearmament causes some industries to become abnormally developed as against others, and as those industries are peculiarly fitted for armaments alone, a vested interest is created in an atmosphere of war preparation and war-fears. Production of producers' goods (machinery, etc.) is swelling in undue proportion to production of goods and services for immediate consumption. This shows how wrapped up the economic recovery is with armament and allied expenditure.

GERMANY AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

Rearmament puts tremendous emphasis on the need for self-sufficiency. Take the German Four Year Plan, which is a more definite version of Britain's rearmament policy as carried out by a country less comfortably situated where empire and resources are concerned. Goering, the whole-hogger, has triumphed over Schacht, the reluctant capitalist, in his determination to carry "antarkie" to the point where war is possible and safe. Even with a clear field he has not succeeded, but in the struggle German imports fell by 1936 to a third of the 1929 figures, exports to two-fifths (the boom in both figures in 1937 took each to less than half). Goods are produced at home—at greatly increased cost. Living standards fall as cost of living figures rise.

"There is no doubt that the Germans have managed, despite the distortion of their productive system, to keep their retail prices relatively low by means of rigid price control. In other words, they have preferred that there should be a comparatively short supply of things, and that people should scramble for this supply,

rather than that shortage should be allowed to bring about a general rise in the prices of necessary commodities. But whether prices rise or not the effect of shortage remains . . . the ordinary wage-earner's standard of living under Nazi rule is exceedingly low, and there is an acute shortage of many kinds of food and other necessities, as well as a serious fall in the quality of production where home-made substitute materials are being used."

EFFECTS ON INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS.

External trade shrinks or ceases. Germany carries on her diminished trade by barter (governed frequently by political and not economic considerations). Thus Germans are told to "eat more butter" (because it comes from countries Germany has trade-barter agreements with) but are discouraged from eating the cheaper margarine (which comes from countries without agreements—and must be paid for in cash). While these losses of the people are in part offset by the feverish activity due to the armament making, this in its turn has to be paid for. This can be done by taxation, by Government borrowing, or by bank inflation.

If taxation is the way chosen the Government will be unwilling to raise direct taxation very high ("destroys capitalist confidence"), so taxes are levied indirectly and in concealed forms from the mass of consumers—which hits the poorer people proportionately harder than it does the richer. The British tax system has recently become definitely more regressive. Borrowing for general public works is now done in depression to cause a fillip to business through increased demand. Properly controlled borrowing will cease upon recovery. But armament borrowing, once a programme is adopted, cannot stop, and so will probably drive conditions to the boom—and into the abyss. For it is and must be independent of the trade cycle. The third alternative, inflation, is most likely in boom time, and should it, once started, be halted, this process will cause or add to ensuing chaos. (Notice considerable increases in circulation of notes in Germany and Britain since 1935.)

Won't collapse come and stop the whole foolishness? "Believe me, Governments can go on doing this sort of thing for a very long time. If a country under a Government—particularly a dictatorial Government—which is in effective control of the monetary machine, in control of the resources of propaganda, and able to suppress all criticism by rival parties,

it can go on playing even the most preposterous games for an unpleasantly great number of years. At all events, it can do this, if it can find some clever financier to play the game on its behalf in such a way as to induce its capitalists and investors to believe that the risks of opposing it are greater than those of giving it support. No degree of unsoundness in their internal policies will by itself induce a collapse, as long as the Government can isolate its expedients from the outside world." But some impact from the outside may cause an internal crisis and smash the house of cards. But remember, the greater the strain the greater the autarkie; and the nearer the collapse, the more likely a risking of all on a war.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES.

There will be intense uncertainty about the future, and hence a tendency to take short views. Thus we have declines in long-term investment—except in rearmament industries—particularly in overseas markets. The world has built up the modern capitalist structure on this foreign lending—what will be the result of its drying up? There is now a silting up of funds looking only for short-term investment—hundreds of millions unproductively flitting from country to country, virtually gambling on exchange fluctuations and local money market conditions. At the expense of their taxpayers the U.S.A. and Britain are maintaining the price of gold lest it crash and capitalism with it (on this account taxpayers are footing most of an annual bill of £200,000,000).

Add to that the horrible fact that in a world where political needs are paramount criteria of economic rightness (if any) vanish into the realms of the purely academic. And every time a new type of production is inaugurated on political grounds there is created the vested interest which will resist return to an "economic" age in the future: they become an anti-sanity trust. Even the Government's psychological attitude to colonial exploitation becomes brutalised—tax the natives into working for the whites, smash their own cultures, anything to make them bring the resources of their territories to swell the national armament! Lower their standard of living, destroy the liberties of our own people, turn the scientists to creation of destruction, build the mad-house. Is it any wonder an American paper heads the news of Freud's move from German Austria to England: "The Asylum expels the Doctor"?—But to how much saner a place has he gone?

—L.F.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

MEDSMATE

The Editors, "On Dit,"

I feel that a letter, in your last edition, dealing mainly with the all and so obvious self-satisfaction of the Med. students, should have been rather more strongly worded.

Having had long years of association with many Medical students, I have observed that as soon as they enter the anatomy school they become so inflated with their own importance as to become almost unbearable. After a while this supreme feeling subsides a little and gives place to a moderate but all-possessing superiority complex.

Admittedly the relief of pain and the curing of disease are wonderful things, but there is no need for mere students to become puffed up with pride because of the traditions of their future profession. Surely, there is something fine in the eradication of crime, in art, in music, but we cannot expect the great Medical student to see this.

The medical school supplies the University with some of its finest men, but I fail to see any reason why being the member of a glorious profession should impart glory to all and sundry who follow that profession. Rather should these students try humbly to be worthy of the position they shall, one day, hold in the world.

Yours sincerely,
MEDSMATE.

COLD FEET

The Editors, "On Dit,"

Innovation, we are led to believe, is regarded with suspicion by the legal fraternity. Might I ask if the apparent neglect of the Law students, instanced by the lack of heating appliances in the library, is in reality but a further illustration of their adherence to tradition? If not, why has such a state of affairs been suffered to continue for so long.

When a student whose books are obtainable from the main building of the Barr-Smith Library feels the urge to work he repairs to the luxury of a comfortable chair amid pleasant surroundings and toasts himself on the foot-warmer.

Contrast with the mental picture of a Law student similarly actuated. Huddled on a rickety chair in a bleak and draughty room (there are four doors to say nothing of innumerable windows and skylights) she (N.B.) relies on the solace of martyrdom for comfort, and the heat of her enthusiasm for warmth.

Yet this miserable hole is a branch of the same library, the books having been moved to the old building, we are told for the Law students' convenience. If this were the real purpose for the separation, Sirs, it can hardly be said to have been accomplished when so few students can withstand more than half an hour of such an atmosphere of frigidity.

JEAN BEATON.

TRESPASSERS

The Editors, "On Dit,"

I am directed by the Committee of the Politics and International Relations Club to request you to publish the following statement.

The P. & I.R.C. is a society formed, as its name implies, for the study and discussion of politics and international affairs. Meetings are held at times determined by the committee, and at the conclusion of such meetings supper is provided. Non-members may attend and join in the discussions at these meetings, but the committee is empowered by the constitution to require all such visitors to contribute sixpence towards the cost of supper.

Towards the conclusion of the last meeting of the society, a number of non-members entered and proceeded to take part in a discussion, the bulk of which they had not heard. After the meeting two of the late-arrivals paid for their supper, one refused to have supper or pay, one re-asserted his intention of joining the society, had supper, and did not pay, and the remainder simply had supper but declined to pay.

As the society extends the privilege of attendance at meetings to visitors, it expects such visitors to have the courtesy of complying with the rules of the society, including rules of a kind which the society cannot in the nature of things enforce. The com-

(Continued on page 3, column 1.)

LIFE

What is life? When we do natural science we are told the protoplasm of the cell is the life of the plant or animal. A cell without protoplasm is not alive, but may be part of the living being.

But is not the word life abused? It is used to imply vitality, existence, energy, spirit, manner of living, creation, etc., etc. Admittedly, these seem connected (distantly in some cases) with the word in its true sense, but English with its seeming glut of words should surely be able to supply a few more acclamable epithets to fit that "verbum vitae."

It is a question of which came first—the hen or the egg; but anyway, we must take it for granted that life we must have to produce life. In that higher animal—man—two living cells, the spermatozoon, and the ovum conjugate to form a zygote from which the offspring is produced, and so life is, as we say, created or begun—but this seems wrong. We are apt to imagine the potential offspring as being created from something inert, but in reality the process is the cultivation of some things already very much alive.

And so in plants we can trace the same thing. By both the sexual and vegetative methods of reproduction, living matter is fostered to grow and produce living matter, and so the cycle goes on.

And now to look at so-called life in the other senses. We regard our span on earth as the life lived. We talk of such and such as the life of the party. We envy the cat for having nine lives—(whatever that means). We say the city awakes and comes to life at an early hour. We title some frivolous goings-on for a length of time as a hectic life. We condole with the prisoner doing life, when he is gaol for, I think, twenty years. We draw it into sport by remarking the cricket pitch has no life in it (presumably the living protoplasm of the grasses, etc., supposed to be there are just no more). We begin to doubt Bradman's ability by saying he had three lives in making his last century (no doubt connected with cats). And so on and so on.

I have given up trying to work it all out. Oh! My poor lifeless brain. And so, perhaps, like old soldiers we gently fade away; but I will leave it to our medicos to tell us how we die (whatever that is) piece by piece.

"VITA."

COMING EVENTS

- August 3rd, Wednesday.—Inter-Faculty debate (Conservatorium v. Dentistry) in George Murray Hall at 1.30 p.m. 1st Rehearsal of Revue in Lady Simon Hall at 1.20 p.m. S.C.M., Principal Kiek on the Church and the State in Teachers' College (room 27) at 6.15 p.m.
- August 5th, Friday.—Dr. Norman Munn, M.A., on "American Universities and Student Life" at Teachers' College, upstairs at 12.30.
- August 6th, Saturday.—Debate, Union v. Scotch, at Scotch at 8 p.m.
- August 16th, Tuesday.—Inter-Varsity boxing at City Baths at 8 p.m.
- August 18th, Thursday.—Inter-Varsity boxing at City Baths at 8 p.m.

Remember!

**JOSEPH FISHER LECTURE
IN COMMERCE**

**BONYTHON HALL
Tuesday, August 9**

At 8 p.m.

By
COLIN CLARK, Esq., M.A.

(Continued from page 2, column 5.)
mittee regrets having had to decide, for the protection of the society, that those people who have disregarded the society's rules must be excluded from future meetings until compliance has been made.

G. WILLIAM BUNDEY,
President.

Provocations

DIALOGUE ON PENGUINS

- A.: "The telephone call for Mr. Vaughan, madam. I have put it through to the library."
"The library? I never knew there was a library."
"Yes, dear . . . the little room . . . where Julie keeps her Penguin series . . ."
- B.: What?
- A.: I was merely quoting from a play.
- B.: Oh, I thought you were about to enter a defence of Penguin and Pelican books.
- A.: I take it you don't approve of them.
- B.: I'm afraid I don't; in my opinion they are an insult to the publishing business, and an insidious influence warring against the improvement of public taste.
- A.: Surely that's a bit strong. They are cheap and most of them good, and, thus, it seems to me, most decidedly make for the improvement of public taste. Where, before, dozens of people bought third-rate magazines, they now buy first-rate Penguin and Pelican books. Or, putting it the other way round, the Penguin series is commendable because it enables us to get, cheaply, a lot of good books, which normally cost exorbitant prices.
- B.: It depends largely on what you mean by exorbitant prices. I maintain that no book is worth reading at all, if it is not worth reading more than once. That is not quite true, perhaps—I would make exceptions of such things as detective stories. For these cheap paper bindings are all right; you read them once, and chuck them away, but books that demand a second reading demand decent binding.
- A.: But for the price of one decent binding, you can buy anything up to ten or even twenty Penguin books, and I shouldn't think, in fact, that the strain of the most ardent reading over a life-time would demand more than about three copies of any one book.
- B.: Perhaps you're right there. Anyway, I don't like the look of them.
- A.: Again, it seems to me that it would be an excellent idea to bring out all first editions at 9d., see how the public responds to them, and then if it looks justified, bring out an expensive edition.
- B.: In theory, an excellent idea. In practice, hopeless. You don't seem to realise quite what a habit-forming drug Penguin book buy-

ing is, and people are not going to pay 7/6 for a book they can get for 9d. And, in any case, popular response to a first edition, especially when it is sold dirt-cheap, is no true index of its value.

- A.: You would, however, I take it, agree that most of the stuff the Penguin people have brought out so far is pretty good.
- B.: On the contrary. At least half the Penguin novels are trash, and most of the Pelican books are dangerous. Actually, it is against them that I would fight hardest.
- A.: What do you mean when you say they are "dangerous?"
- B.: Most of them try to be short-cuts to wisdom, and there are no short-cuts to wisdom.
- A.: But they all say something about something.
- B.: Quite—they all do, and I suppose they all possess some value, but what I deprecate is the habit that so many people have of indiscriminately reading them, and imagining that by so doing they are acquiring wisdom. If this cheapness encourages the habit, and it must, then they become all the more reprehensible.
- A.: But surely the width of knowledge they engender is commendable.
- B.: No. The point is, this knowledge is essentially superficial; it could never be called wisdom. I see no value whatsoever in the ideal of the Pelicans, of a superficial knowledge of many things. I see no value in a superficial knowledge of physics, for instance. The world is at present overburdened with knowledge; what we need is a better sense of values.
- A.: It seems to me that one of the things that can help us to a better sense of values is just that width of knowledge which I maintain the Pelicans can give. It is absurd and useless to say, go to the fountain-heads for wisdom in every department, because no man has the time or ability to get there.
- B.: My only reply is that only the 20th century could produce a book with such a name as "An Outline of the Universe," and sell it for 9d.
- A.: My final remark is that your objection to Penguin and Pelican books springs almost entirely from lamentably crusted literary snobbishness.

ARTS ASSOCIATION

There was a very poor attendance at the meeting of the Arts Association last Monday, when Miss Harris, of the Art School was billed as the chief attraction.

Our reporter arrived too late to take down any of Mr. Blackburn's undoubtedly very valuable remarks; but when he did arrive (very late) Mr. Blackburn was just finishing up with a touching request for long-overdue subscriptions.

Miss Mollie Swan then reviewed a book written by a certain Mr. Stevenson. This Stevenson would seem to echo certain sentiments about Australiana which are much in favor with a lesser Adelaide "poet." Anyhow, Australia, from a literary point of view, comes first, second, last, and the whole gamut of the infinitesimal calculus with Mr. Stevenson, and he strongly advises a decided break away from the block-headed traitress Britannia. Miss Swan charmingly disarmed her strongly patriotic audience with the finishing proviso that the opinions she had just stated were not necessarily her own.

Then Miss Harris arose to give her eagerly anticipated talk on "Modern Art." This entailed going back to the very beginning and travelling the well-worn paths from the great da Vinci, passing lightly to Titian, and from thence skipping swiftly to El Greco. From him it was but a step to Orpen, and then we were well away into the realms of the moderns.

Miss Harris illustrated her talk with pictures projected through an ancient and ill-focussed epidiascope on to a grimy sheet hanging in extensive folds on the curtains of the Lady Symon Hall.

The lecturer also developed rather extensively the theory that art and literature were able to be linked together and that some pictures can be looked at as merely graphic representations of certain poems, and vice versa. This involved rather extensive quotation from that thrilling old bard, Alfred Noyes.

Several of the Carnegie prints were requisitioned, and Miss Harris, with

RE THE SHOP

MR. HAMILTON IS ANXIOUS THAT ALL STUDENTS SHOULD OBTAIN CARDS AT ONCE.

a piece of chalk, analysed the pictures and drew on the glass what she called "Hogarth's line of beauty." This apparently is the beautiful S curve of a woman's back. They had hour-glass figures in those days. After disposing of two asinine criticisms of Van Gogh's picture of a giggle house, Miss Harris came to the end of her talk.

Mr. Blackburn was unfortunately unable to propose a vote of thanks to Miss Harris because he was attending to the supper, which was all gobbled up with much quotatory relish.

ABOUT IT

AND

ABOUT

By Omar Khayyam

I saw recently an advertisement in "John O' London's Weekly," inserted by the National Anti-Vivisection Society, 92 Victoria Street, London, SW1, under the title, "Some Facts About Vivisection." That headline alone is sufficient to arouse one's doubts, and these are not dispelled by statements like this: "Despite all these horrible experiments, the evidence that practical benefits have resulted is decidedly meagre. Millions of animals have suffered in cancer research, yet the death rate from that disease increases each year. The death rate from diabetes has gone up every year since insulin (discovered through a cruel procedure on dogs) was introduced In any case, it cannot be disputed that many vivisection experiments are revoltingly cruel; that cruelty is an evil and cowardly thing; and that practice and toleration must inevitably, in the long run, do far more harm than it can possibly do good Please help us to stop scientific cruelty to animals. Perhaps it is unnecessary and cheap to gibe at such a statement by such an organisation. After all, as Sheridan or someone has said, "there's nothing in the world so noble as a man of sentiment"—even when he opposes diphtheria immunisation for children.

Another cheap gibe, this time at the journalese of the "Advertiser's" (Australian Associated Press) description of the Villers-Bretonneux monument: "There was profound silence as the full glory of Sir Edwin Lutyens's gleaming pile was revealed The stillness was broken The Queen performed a spontaneous and gracious act of homage (she) stood for a moment, a solitary figure gazing fixedly at the great white marble tower" Well, I don't know—perhaps even journalese has its moments.

I notice that wireless announcers are making strenuous efforts to alter the time-honored "ball-to-ball descriptions" of cricket matches to "ball-by-ball descriptions." I even heard an announcer correct himself the other day. Perhaps the alteration is an improvement, but I, in my obstinate way, resent changes

Of course you know—but are you sure? (with apologies to the "News"). All questions have been arranged so that they can be answered yes and/or no. Players can adopt any system of scoring they choose.

(1) If you heard someone talking about a machicolation, you would realise at once that it was: a drunken brawl, a political conspiracy, chewing gum, something nasty?

(2) If someone said that you were rather ofusculate, you would know that he was being: affectionate, insulting, very forward, erudite?

(3) You don't often express a dogmatic opinion, but you definitely believe that a proselyte is: a social evil, an improvement on the old kerosene lamp, the most economical motor bicycle, a purely technical offence in law?

(4) And even if you can't pronounce it, you know that caryatides are: intestinal parasites, commodious shopping baskets, Mexican natives, elastic-sided boots?

(5) And if you asked me the point of all this I would be: hurt, evasive, apologetic, rude?

HYMN OF HATE

(Extract from poem in "Craccum").

"I hate all russians
nudists
poles all yearning youths
with new found souls all
folks who praise
the latest
craze and dames who
act in arty
plays at politicians loud
i scream i loathe
all things that
are extreme and
still i have the sense
to see that none
can have much time
for me"

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(S.A. State Council).

The annual general meeting for 1938 was held in the Lady Symon Hall on Friday, July 22.

The programme commenced at 7.30 p.m., when Miss Alethea Upton favored those present with a piano solo.

Annual reports were given from the following branches:—State Council, University Branch, Teachers' College, Senior Branch, Boys' Schools, Girls' Schools, Theological Colleges, and Finance.

Two violin solos by Miss Valmai Bermingham, accompanist, Miss Dulcie Sampson, were greatly appreciated. This was followed by the address given by the Rev. A. G. C. Pentreath, M.A., who spoke on "The Relation of Christianity to Education." The Rev. Pentreath stressed the fact that democracy was in great danger of annihilation, and that education, alone, would never make democracy real. Education by itself only makes one a successful taker, and like patriotism, is not enough. "Religion," he said, "is at the centre, above, beneath, and around education. Love of God must burn out our love of self."

The Rev. Pentreath expressed his doubts as to the best method of bringing up boys and girls in the Christian religion. Although the present system of compulsory attendance to chapel has ultimately meant failure in many cases, the present system of compulsion was the only one which he could adopt for the present. The chapel must be the fountain head of religion. Every lesson is a lesson in divinity. God is the source of all values.

The Rev. Pentreath dramatically concluded his frank address on this most vital subject by remarking that "unless education can light a fire in the hearts and minds of men, and unless those coming into power and control can make democracy real, then we shall have collapsed—the British Empire will perish. "Unless the Lord keepeth the city, the watchman waiteth in vain."

ACKLAND-HORMAN WINS FIRST ROUND

D. C. MENZIES, EDITOR.
MARGARET COWELL,
REPORTER.

In Saturday's matches the men were largely successful, the women, however, especially in the hockey, were out of pain. The rugby A team had an easy victory against Army, football won, shooting performances were very good, and boxing and wrestling were on the move and very active. Women's hockey and basketball both lost, the hockey team in rather drastic circumstances.

GOLF

On Sunday W. D. Ackland-Horman (in the first round of the State Amateur Championship) decisively beat the title-holder, C. L. Winsor 11 up and 10 to play. In the first qualifying round played on Saturday he took 80, and in the second 78 to qualify in first position. In the first round he was out in 40 and home in the same number, and in the second round he was out in 40, but home in 38. We understand that while C. L. Winsor "was not in his best frame of mind, Ackland-Horman played excellently, hitting the ball in somewhat whip-cracking style, and stroking his putts smoothly and well."

Another minor triumph over the week-end was P. W. Verco's victory in the club championship at Mount Osmond. He defeated T. D. L. Craven 4 and 3, and in the final, D. W. Trott, 4 and 3.

DEBATING TEAM

After a trial debate yesterday afternoon the following four were picked to go to Melbourne for the inter-Varsity debates:—R. A. Blackburn, L. F. Crisp, E. F. Johnston, V. C. Matison. The selectors also chose a "B" team as follows:—Miss G. G. Woodger, R. G. Willoughby, H. E. Zelling.

RIFLE CLUB

The first inter-team match of the present rifle shooting year was conducted by the Metropolitan District Rifle Union on Saturday. Although an extremely cold wind blowing from the rear at almost gale force made conditions very unpleasant it remained constant enough in strength and direction not to appreciably affect the shooting of competitors, and as a result high scoring was the order of the day.

This year the club, encouraged by its success in the last series of matches, has entered three teams. The No. 1 team, which previously shot in B grade, has been promoted to A grade, and its performance on Saturday was well up to A grade standard. C. H. Mutton had a fine shoot for a double 39. He was unfortunate to miss the possible in his second round—his last shot just missed the bulls-eye for an inner at 6 o'clock.

The No. II team shot as usual in C grade, and was easily top of the grade in the championship aggregate, the seven members of the team putting together an aggregate of 516—an average of over 73. Top score was obtained by G. P. Sandford with 38, 39—77.

The new No. III team performed creditably, being well up in the D grade championship, and also second in the handicap. H. N. Flaherty was top scorer with 37, 39—76.

LACROSSE

A's Beaten by Goodwood—Second Time for Season.

Last Saturday saw our A grade team considerably weakened by the absence of Menzies, Max Taylor, Nairn, and Barnfield, who all played in the South Australian team that was beaten 20—6 in Perth. We expected to be beaten by Goodwood, so that the result is no surprise to us, although the margin might have been smaller. Final scores were: Goodwood, 9; Varsity, 4.

Goalkickers: Martin, 2; Krantz and Isaachsen, 1 each.

Best players: Duffield, Cottle, Nancarrow, and Isaachsen.

As Messrs. Ryan, Osman, Formby, Krantz, and Porter, were taken from the B's to play in A grade, our second team had to forfeit its match to Brighton.

The C's attempted to ring the bell against West Torrens, but when it did ring it sounded like a death knell, the scores being: West Torrens, 23; Varsity, 11.

Goalkickers: Buick, 5; Bonnin, Plummer, 2 each; O'Sullivan, 1; knucked in, 1.

Best players: Plummer, Buick and Thomas.

BASEBALL

In the A grade West Torrens defeated University A's in a close match, the final scores being:—West Torrens: 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0—7. University: 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0—5.

Batting by both sides was good, but unfortunately the game was marked by weak fielding.

Torrens scored a run in the first innings, and two more in the next. University failed to score until its third innings, when Johnson got home safely to score. A rally in the even innings added three more, but Torrens finally proved too good, and won 7—5.

Swan played brilliantly for University, taking 13 plays with one assist without making a mistake at first base. Noack pitched fairly well, but unfortunately had two errors.

Safekickers: West Torrens—Fails (3). Norman, LeCornu (2), Lyle, Brideoke, McGany; Varsity—Noake, Johnstone (2), Gould, Swan, Lewis, Thompson.

The B's had a win from Prospect, 14—11.

Safekickers: University—O'Grady (3), Wilkinson, O'Brien, Schwarz (2), Morrison, Potter, Oldfield; Prospect—Barrow (2), Aslat, Coad, Stephens, Cox, Wickes, Baker.

The C's were defeated very heavily by Y.M.C.A., 25—8.

Safekickers: Y.M.C.A.—Barry (4), Hebbard, Fleny (3), M. Cox, Annels (2). Haynes, Young; University—Alderman, Britten-Jones, Miller-Randle, Zelling (2), Stulton, Ryan.

FOOTBALL

The A's had a fairly comfortable win on Saturday against Alberton Church United, scores being 16.18 to 11.15. The match was far from good, mainly due to rather erratic umpiring, of which nobody could take advantage. A fairly strong wind made conditions somewhat unfavorable, but it brought to light a few good efforts in short passing among the forwards. White and Page doing some really good work. LeMessurier, as usual, played solidly, while John White made the most of his half forward wing. Page played a very useful game, although he got only 3 goals, his leading a long way from goal made it possible for many opportunities to be presented to the other forwards. Of the rest, Dawkins, Kleinschmidt and Magarey were the best, though every single man did a good job at some stage.

Only one match remains before we go away to Hobart, and a big win next Saturday would still leave us with possibilities of snatching a place in the final four.

Goalkickers:—South (4), Rice, Page (3), White, LeMessurier (2), W. P. Goode, Dawkins.

Best players:—LeMessurier, Page, Madigan, White, Dawkins, Kleinschmidt, Magarey.

The B's had a big win against Y.M.C.A. at North Park, and have performed very creditably for their first season in Amateur League.

Scores:—Varsity, 20.12; Y.M.C.A., 10.12.

Goalkickers:—Parker, Templer, R. T. Steele, Stevens (3), J. D. Hill, Cherry (2), Norman, G. M. Steele, Fletcher, Magarey.

Best players:—G. M. Steele, R. T. Steele, Templer, Hammatt, McGlashan, Nicholls.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The news re the women's hockey this week is positively sensational, two Varsity players retiring from the field injured. Joan Cleland's outlook is consequently considerably darkened, and Edith Erwin will have to watch her step for a day or two. After this it seems superfluous to say that the match was rough and fast, and is important that Heathpool won 3 nil? We would like to thank the opposing team, however, for their most sporting withdrawal of Joan Cleland's opponent.

The B's played very well against Nereid, defeating them 5—1. Joan Stuckey, Rhonda Donaldson and Peg Mergerson all did exceptionally good work.

The B2's lost to Y.W.C.A. 6—nil, in spite of brilliant play by Marjorie Bowker in goal.

PRIVATE FACES

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING: LOVE AT WORK

The Science Ball was quite select with rather considerable official attendance: goings on were strictly above criticism: cartoons were well done and attracted a certain amount of guesswork in between hitting the timbers.

The Law dance was distinguished by the warmth of proceedings, engendered by several cocktail parties held beforehand with plenty of the right spirits. Punch, which was a great success, added to the cosiness inside and discouraged folks from going out into the wintry spaces: supper was held slightly out of season in deference to the wishes of the Chief Justice, who wanted to get home early.

Zelling must have had a very low opinion of the mental standard of the dancers, because he set himself up as official M.C., and in the approved Lizard Gulch fashion he announced at the beginning of each dance that "The gentlemen will now take partners for the 'Judge's jig,'" and so on, etcetera. The boys afterwards ran a comb over him, looking for hay seeds.

In last week's issue tenders were called for staff positions for 1939 "On DIT." How many realise what amenities these have to offer? Cast your minds upon several ex co-editors and see what has happened to them.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

The annual boxing and wrestling championships were held in the refectory on Wednesday last, in the presence of a goodly gathering and under the kindly eye of Vice-President Prof. Campbell, who made the speech of the evening and presented the trophies.

The officials were as follows:—Judges—Messrs. Holiday and Charlick (boxing), Messrs. Jennings and Capper (wrestling); Referees—Messrs. Noonan (boxing) and Symons (wrestling); Timekeeper—Mr. P. Etridge.

The committee desires to thank these gentlemen for their services, and also the following, who donated the trophies:—C. Lempriere Abbott, Esq., M.P., Prof. Campbell, Dr. E. A. H. Russell, Mr. J. J. Rice, Mr. W. A. Roberts, Mr. J. Blitz, and Stan Goodall.

The championship winners were as follows:—

Boxing.

Bantamweight Championship.—D. Buxton Hendrickson d. T. W. Parkhouse (T.K.O. in first round).

Featherweight Championship.—J. Gooden d. A. McKellar Stewart (on points).

Lightweight Championship.—J. A. Roberts d. E. Evans (K.O. in second round).

Middleweight Championship.—C. Swaine d. J. Arnold (K.O. in second round).

Wrestling.

Bantamweight Championship.—T. Crotti d. T. W. Parkhouse.

Lightweight Championship.—W. Geisler d. W. B. Smith.

Heavyweight Championship.—R. Wagener d. S. Worthley.

The Abbott Cup—for the best and fairest boxer—was awarded to J. A. Roberts.

The Russell Cup—for the best and fairest wrestler—was awarded to T. Crotti.

The inter-Varsity championships will be held in the City Baths on Tuesday and Thursday, August 16th and 18th, and readers are requested to note the change of date.

Full teams will compete from Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, and it is expected that a number of State champions will be included in the teams from the eastern States. Admission will be 3/—, 2/— and 1/—, free of tax.

The boxing committee is still desirous of getting in touch with anyone who will billet one (or more) inter-Varsity boxers during the first week of the coming vacation. One might add that "to billet" does not mean "to entertain," but to "board and lodge."

AUSTRALIAN AWARDS

The following have been granted Australian awards:—Rifle Shooting—A. B. Robertson, M. A. P. Mattingley, C. J. Starling, W. C. R. Brooke, A. E. Welbourne; Tennis—R. McAskill, T. Homburg.

RUGBY

Both Varsity teams continued their run of victories, beating the Army A's and B's.

A's v. Army A's, 20—8.

Varsity started with one man short and this gave Army an advantage, and so opened the scoring. Fairweather came on at five-eighth, and the backs began to work better. Freeman, playing very well, worked the blind side to score Varsity's first try. Lindsay scored next by a run down the wing. This was followed by Fairweather, who evaded the weak Army tackling to score our third try. Varsity, 9; Army, 5.

In the second half Freeman again working the blind side was able to pass to Edelman, who scored. Edelman scored again after taking the ball from an Army player. Just before the finish Edelman again beat the opposing backs to score his third try. Varsity, 20; Army, 8.

Scorers: tries—Edelman (3), Freeman, Fairweather, Lindsay; convert—Reilly.

B's v. Army B's.

The B's had a very depleted team, having only 10 men to 13. They finished with only 8 men, but were able to beat Army B's 25—13. Scorers: tries—Napier (2), Osman, Archibald, Fairweather; converts—Osman (2). Osman also kicked two penalty goals.

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BASKETBALL

Cheerio's proved too much for the A's on Saturday, defeating them 23—15. The teams were evenly matched, and the play on the whole good. The Varsity backs combined well, though the throw-in is occasionally a bit shaky.

The B's lost to Spartans by 8. At one period the pangs of hunger proved overwhelming for one poor famished Varsity player, and a goal was sacrificed for an orange!

PUBLIC PLACES

Well—there's your chance. Then think of the excitement added to humdrum Varsity life when a friend saunters up and says: "Look out for George—he wants to get at your throat for what you printed about him last week."

It was with a breath of relief, for argument's sake, that we heard last week's decision in the student newspapers debate—especially after the whipping we got from Helen Paine.

Seldom do undergraduates past or present think of celebrating engagements with parties in the refectory, which, after all, in its own unfledged way, is quite a hot bed of romance, hence a most appropriate place for such shows. A celebration of this sort shattered the quietness of Thursday afternoon; it was thrown by Wesley Smith to let everyone know that he had popped the question.

Most people have felicitated and congratulated Elizabeth Hackett and Noel Goss by now—but we do it again, just once more, for luck.

"Julian's" disparaging remarks on various aspects of Varsity training ended with the habitual indictment against the women. This brought to mind one of the several stories Prof. Maxwell scattered through an economics lecture.

In the early days of public education in America, a wealthy self-made Dutchman was approached for funds and asked his opinion of higher education for women. His view was: "Wull, if the girls are good lookin', it ain't necessary, and if they're plain—wull, it ain't necessary either."

An opposing captain at one of our basketball matches on Saturday startled everyone with her choice of sports hose—one bright green and one bright yellow sock. After several covert glances one of our more conservative players asked if they were for luck—or what. The wearer was slightly surprised and said: "Why, they're just lovely, and I've got another pair exactly the same at home."

A citizen who spends a certain amount of time propping up the cloisters burst into a surrealist conversation recently, saying: "Are cherries salted, baked or out of paine?" Before we made a shot at it, he replied: "The answer's enough to make men's good hearts burn."

The other day a member of the Engineering school was electrocuted when he trod on a bun and the current ran up his leg.

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