

On Dit

Vol 20, No. 10.

September 24, 1952.

Threepence

SUSPENSE!

INTRIGUE!

Alexander Korda and David O. Selznick present—

"THE THIRD MAN"

JOSEPH COTTON — VALLI
ORSON WELLES — TREVOR HOWARD

Co-feature

GIRL IN A
MILLION (G)

Cinema
CURZON

COMING SOON
Reservations
W 2478



JUMP, STEP AND HOP

"The Cemetery Swarms to Life . . ."

In a great combined effort, students celebrated the end of second term with what must have been one of the mightiest successes in the history of Processions in this University.

After a close scrutiny by two alert and imposing members of the undoubtedly keen Adelaide constabulary, who to their immense satisfaction found the sum total of one placard which they could confiscate from the whole twenty floats, the Procession left the Bonython Hall entrance of the University, and proceeded on its merry way along Pulteney Street.

That the community of Adelaide appreciated the reinstatement of the Procession would be an understatement; and to show their obvious appreciation of an outstandingly good show they donated the sum of £137 to the Crippled Children's Association in a collection organised by students. Apart from the extremely enjoyable time had by all who either witnessed or participated in the Procession, the mere fact that this collection for such a worthy cause was such an outstanding success was enough in itself to assure all those who worked so hard to make the Procession a success

that their work had not been in vain.

After all, the attribute of King Farouk's undeniably magnificent navel had ceased to be the topic of conversation and the Procession had returned to the University grounds, the day's activities were further continued on the Graduates' Oval, where the annual Men's v. Women's Rugby Match was held. After a match which was marked by the spectacular tackling of women, and also by the fact that the men wore bags around their legs, the women finally emerged the victors, having had the run of the ball all

day. A very exhausting and enjoyable time was had by all.

But this was not to be the end of the day's festivities! A crowd of three hundred students arrived at the Refectory in the evening to attend an informal Procession Day Dance which had been organised by the Directors of the Procession to round off the day's activities. Dancing was held to the music of Gubby Allen's Band, and the show lasted until 12 o'clock. That such a large crowd still remained at that hour only goes to

show that the students of this University have outstanding constitutions, and that they can still stand on their feet after a very full day's activity.

That the inauguration of a Procession Day was a terrific accomplishment cannot be denied, even by the most straight-laced among our flock. We, as students, can be satisfied and justly proud that we have set such a high standard of Procession Day, and we can feel assured that standard will be exceedingly difficult to surpass in the years to come.



Reviving the Penny Farthing.

Lost His Head at Procesh Dance

Will the person who mistook my head for his own at the Procesh Dance, please return same to the S.R.C. Office. The head was of the fine quality (or so my wife tells me) and a little on the large size.

The head was really a pageant head, the sort that hang around John Martin's Hollywood Shop, but can't be hired at any price. Mine was such a head, and was used in the Procession. Some lousy cow half-inched it from the Procesh Dance, where it was on show with the rest of the exhibits.

Will any person knowing the whereabouts of such a head, please contact the undersigned?

JOHN ASHCROFT.



Naguib's Rejects?

Movement to Reality

Last term a series of articles advocating some research into the cause of the intellectual and social doldrums of the extra-curricular life of the University appeared in "On Dit." The people behind these articles appeared very fervent and determined at the time. Since then there has been no word of further developments. Actually, all that it was hoped to accomplish has been accomplished. A keen and thoroughly representative discussion group met for the second time on the night of Wednesday, 3rd. The S.R.C. here expresses its gratitude to the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of St. Mark's, the Warden, the Vice-Principal of Teachers' College, and senior and junior members of the staff who have consented to work with the Discussion Group.

The aim of the group is primarily to discuss in general the problems of University life in order to reach some definite conclusions; then to state clearly what steps it has suggested ought to be taken, in fact "issue a manifesto"; and finally decide how to

implement these aims.

The second of the "broad discussion" meetings was held in the Warden's room on Wednesday evening, September 3. The various faculties and organisations were represented by Dr. Price, Professor Mitchell, Mr. Sainsbury, Dr. van Abbe, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Campbell, Miss Rendell and Miss Pope. Also present were the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Rowe, and the Warden, Mr. Borland, who presided in the absence of the President of the S.R.C., Mr. Neville Reid. An agenda had purposely been omitted from the meeting since it was desired that as many ideas as possible should be suggested and discussed.

The meeting's discussion had three main themes; the division of the University into competing colleges; the promotion of vigorous, unorganised discussion and of the independent life; and the question of time for extra-curricular activities.

Mr. Campbell broached the possibility of dividing the University into colleges in order to instill life and energy into the students by encouraging competition, not only in sport, but also in debate, drama and such like. The colleges, he said, would consist of the students of the residential colleges, the students of Teachers' College, and the remainder, divided according to their residential districts. It was thought that this scheme would be practicable, providing college masters could be

obtained, and the time found. The present system of inter-faculty competition, where it did exist, was deemed unsuccessful, mainly because of the disproportionate numbers in the faculties.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Rowe, considered that, to introduce a lively atmosphere into the University facilities for informal discussion should be provided. Could not Adelaide become like Oxford and Cambridge where there are leisure and great activities among the students? He said that the rooms provided in the George Murray and the Lady Symon were quite inadequate for the present student population, having been designed for only 800. However, it was pointed out that though inadequate, they were never used.

Hence the discussion turned to the matter of time for extra-curricular activities, such as inter-collegiate competition and informal discussion. Students, because of examinations, were on the whole unwilling to give up their time. Some students set the pace in study, bringing an atmosphere of "swot." And many students especially those holding scholarships, considered it vital to devote their whole time to study lest they fail. However, by way of repudiating the idea that there was not enough time, it was mentioned that some of the leading S.R.C. members had somehow or other managed to become

(Continued on page 2)



On Dit

Edited by:
NOEL LINDBLOM

THANK YOU ADELAIDE!

To the Students of the University of Adelaide,
Australia (28/7/52):

Allow me to express my deep gratitude at the keen interest shown by you in our affairs. We in Pakistan heard with deep appreciation of your drive to publicise the health needs of the students of Karachi. This action of yours, I am sure, will go a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship and goodwill already existing in our two countries. To know that a section of students in a foreign country is taking a great interest in our hardships and difficulties is a source of great satisfaction, specially when this interest has come unsolicited.

Friends,—
Together with students of other Asian countries, the lot of students in this part of the world is none too happy. Before the partition of the Indian sub-continent the students' living conditions were miserable. But the influx of shelterless and homeless refugee students on the eve of partition, aggravated a situation already difficult. It became humanly impossible for the authorities to cope up with the situation. Although much has been done and is being done by the Government and private agencies to rehabilitate these unfortunates, the achievement has not been satisfactory.

Karachi overnight became the capital of the country, with the result that the population went up tremendously, very disproportionate to the accommodation available and new constructions undertaken. The student community, together with other sections of the population, was greatly handicapped due to this lack of accommodation. The already existing hostels were not only filled to capacity, but were definitely overcrowded, with the consequence that those few fortunate students who were able to get themselves admitted to the hostels suffered due to lack of privacy and studious atmosphere.

But not all students were so fortunate in the matter of accommodation. Most of them

were forced to live in tents and temporary huts. Such living conditions are, without doubt, a great impediment in the way of intellectual pursuit.

The low nutritive value of the food available, together with such unhealthy and unhygienic living conditions has greatly aggravated the health problem of the students of this city. Not all students get calories enough even to maintain the minimum standard of health. The low vitality and consequently low power of resistance has given rise to many a disease among the students. It will not be an exaggeration to say that a great number of University students have definite symptoms of such malignant diseases as tuberculosis. This in itself is very alarming. But when we consider the fact that it is not possible to get latest medicines to counteract these diseases in this country, and whatever is available is out of the reach of ordinary students, the situation becomes most appalling.

I hope that you in Australia will realise the conditions under which a great majority of students in Pakistan live, in their noble endeavor to gain knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
SHAIKH ANWARUL-HAQUE,
Associate Secretary,
W.U.S. National Committee
for Pakistan,
University of Karachi Bldgs.,
KARACHI.

McCubbin's Might

"Thanks," Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin
No one around this University works harder or longer hours than the efficient Refectory Manager, Mr. Bert McCubbin and his willing partner, "Mrs. Mac."

Sometimes they have been obliged to remain on the job till nearly midnight on every day of the week on account of evening meetings in the Union Buildings; whilst their working day begins before most of us are up.

In order to relieve them of at least a little of their heavy burden the Union House Committee, after consultation with representatives of all Clubs and Societies, has drawn up a new set of rules governing the use of Union premises at night.

Briefly, the principle is that club secretaries should assume responsibility for locking up at night. This isn't a hard job, but requires attention to detail to insure 100 per cent. effectiveness.

When supper is provided or Refectory crockery is used, Mr. McCubbin must remain on duty until crockery is returned. The charge for this service has been increased from 5/- to 10/- per half hour or part thereof after 10 p.m. The answer for impecunious or thrifty secretaries is to have supper early, return the crockery, and continue the meeting, finally locking up as on other occasions.

A new set of charges has been instituted for the use of Union premises by bodies that are not constituents of the Union.

The detailed set of rules is appended. Club officials are asked to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest.

For rules concerning use of Union premises, see page 5

MOVEMENT TO REALITY

(Continued from page 1)
Rhodes Scholars; and that much of this apathy towards University life was due to students having interests elsewhere.

In conclusion, these were some of the main questions raised: Is University life organised too much around the curriculum? Does this University simply train its students for their profession? Is the compulsory lecture system best? Should students take a preliminary degree such as is the case in some American Universities?

LIQUOR LAWS

It was reported that liquor was consumed on the University ground on the night of the Procession Day Dance.

Students are reminded that this practice is illegal and that fines can be imposed for its commission.

EDITORS' CONFERENCE

Be well informed that when editors past, present, and future of University newspapers get together, a lot of hot-air is one of the main results. However, be informed also that as a result of the recent editors' conference held in Melbourne, "On Dit" and other University papers should reap considerable benefit.

Subjects under discussion ranged from costs, censorship, and so on of University papers to the material which should be contained in the paper—that is, what readers want from it.

To come straight to the point, there were three main points which directly affect Adelaide University. Before these are brought into effect, they will first have to be subjected to the approval of "On Dit" readers, and one at least may involve some constitutional change. Here they are:

(a) A small levy, probably somewhere in the region of 5/- per head, to be charged on all students and possibly incorporated in the statutory fee; all issues to be distributed FREE.

(b) Shocking, isn't it? Admittedly it has the disadvantage of (a) charging students who do

not read "On Dit" and never hope to, and (b) possibly charging readers more for their "On Dit" than they pay now (i.e., if the levy exceeds 3/-). But it has these advantages:

(a) It would subsidise expensive printing costs, by charging those who up to date have not been regular readers.

(b) It would probably boost circulation. Those who had paid would make sure to get their money's worth.

(c) It would take some financial trouble off the S.R.C. Treasurer's shoulders.

(d) It would save you the trouble of wasting 5 minutes sending for small change every other Monday.

(e) It would take sales tasks out of the hands of "On Dit" staff.

In short, it should be a mat-

ter of sacrificing a relatively small amount of money and getting in exchange a better and more smoothly distributed "On Dit." This system has worked excellently in W.A. and other States. Adelaide is now the only University which charges for individual issues of its paper.

2. An editors' code, designed briefly to safeguard one reader from another, all readers from the editor, and editor from all readers. More of this later—it will have to be adopted by our S.R.C.

3. A scholarship for editors. This, unfortunately, must be kept rather hush until certain people have been approached. However, if it is successful, it will mean the publication of an "On Dit" which readers have never dreamed of.

J.H.C.

DRAMA FESTIVAL A BIG SUCCESS

Apart from being a success financially, "Festival" did much for harmonious relationships and good drama.

Frankly, after the touchy misunderstandings that surrounded our choice for Festival, we expected a rather torrid time. I am, therefore, delighted to report that we were treated exceedingly well. Any upsets that our members may have had can surely be attributed to the general run of social life.

The M.U.D.C. handled the rather unwieldy "mirror of life" carefully and capably — perhaps even mindful that its equilibrium could effect seven years of drama.

Mr. John Sumner, as Director, and assisted by an energetic team, provided excellent sets and lighting. Assistance freely given, e.g., with make-up, was invaluable.

We all learnt something, particularly at the "convention." The unity of all States for the advancement and production of good and lasting theatre was very obvious. A keenness to interest students in general and to make societies drama and not social conscious was apparent. It was suggested that the "home" team do Shakespeare as audiences may go dry on one-set small cast plays. The ideas kept coming so thick and fast that Mr. Sumner was forced into saying "This meeting will adjourn until next year."

ABOUT THE PLAYS

Because of the lack of uniformity in vacations we missed seeing "Candida" — Shaw (Melbourne), "Dangerous Corner" — Priestly (New England) and "Amphitryon 38" — Geraudoux (Sydney).

T. S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party" (Brisbane) is the type of play we would like to see more of in Festival. It offered difficulties, the greatest of which were overcome. The play also had a message and contained much pleasant food for thought—essentials to good theatre. Irene Erbacher and

Lynore Nicklin stood out.

J. B. Priestley's "They Came to a City" was our contribution. The play, we realised, was not a great one, but for our purpose of rebuilding the society we so decided, and it proved to be the right type. There were nine "meaty" characters of almost equal importance. I am spared the embarrassment of mentioning names by the fact that each one did a grand job, particularly in Melbourne. I think the pre-Festival fuss made us determined to do well. Producer Derek Van Abbe revealed a fine sense of decor and simplicity.—Age. The players captured the characteristics of the types they were playing.—Argus. The performance is, in other words, excellent for a cast which, with one exception, is not only young but also inexperienced. This is not written condescendingly, but in genuine praise of the intelligent understanding of the play, and the love of the theatre which are shown. The cast is fortunate in its producer, Derek van Abbe, and he is fortunate in his cast. Carefulness, thoroughness and a determination consistently to get a lot out of the play are all evident.—C. B. de Boehme.

"Ariadne" of "Business First" — A. A. Milne (Hobart) was disappointing. The play unfortunately was under-rehearsed because of illnesses in the cast.

Perth crossed the Bight to present its first festival play,

"Easter," by Stringberg. The play stirred up a mild controversy. Some say such plays are beyond student talent and Festival audiences, whilst others feel that we should not be afraid to tackle difficult plays. I will admit that Act I was inclined to leave me behind, but as the momentum gathered toward Act III, I was with it and enjoying it. I am disposed to such plays—in moderation, of course—but I need hardly point out that they needs must be well done. Meredyth Dunne and Neil Hunsley stood out.

All plays drew full houses and though adjudication has been abolished we are content that our toil was well received.

A.G.M.

The A.G.M. (constitutional) was held on Thursday, 11/9/52, in the George Murray Lounge.

After the elections the re-elected president (K. A. Buckley) and treasurer (D. H. Penny) gave their reports. Recommendations were made to the new committee of: Secretary, Miss L. Barritt; Committee, Miss R. Wood, Messrs. R. Elix, C. Ketley, G. Nerlich.

Mr. D. van Abbe heads the interest for having Drama Festival here next year. A general meeting of the society will be held at 7.30 p.m., October 2, in the George Murray Lounge to make a definite decision, pending latest information. All welcome.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE SYLLABUS OF FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

- 8 p.m.—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
GERMANY—BISMARCK OR BEETHOVEN?
Speaker: Dr. D. VAN ABBE.
Chairman: A. P. Rowe, Esq., C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University.
- 3 p.m.—SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
THE UTOPIAN DREAMS OF ADELAIDE'S FOUNDERS.
Speaker: Mr. D. H. PIKE.
Chairman: Professor G. V. Portus.
- 8 p.m.—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
LET US BUILD A BRIDGE.
Speaker: Professor F. B. BULL.
Chairman: W. C. D. Veale, Esq., M.C., D.C.M., Town Clerk of Adelaide.
- 3 p.m.—SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12.
EARTH'S HISTORY AND THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY.
Speaker: Dr. M. F. GLAESSNER.
Chairman: Andrew Fairweather, Esq., B.E.
- 8 p.m.—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.
THE WHEELS OF LIFE.
Speaker: Dr. P. NOSSAL.
Chairman: Dr. A. R. Southwood, C.M.G.

THE LECTURES WILL BE GIVEN IN THE STIRLING LECTURE THEATRE,
MEDICAL SCHOOL, FROME ROAD.

This Week in Wall Street

Today "On Dit" brings you the first of a series of one article on the political development of the University, written by an observer who is noted for his proficiency in Crispine studies. You will notice that I have called today's column, "This Week in Wall Street." I have done so for a very good reason: for there have not been any startling events in the Left Wing world lately, whereas the Liberal Union has been having a lively time.

Liberal President, Charles H. Stokes, well known for his fervent advocacy of the cause, returned from his triumphal tour of the eastern States, under the auspices of the Debating Club, in time to be elected chief executive of the Party in the University. He seemed all set for a quiet term, directing the unobtrusive diffusion of proper principles, and preparing for a record year in 1953, when a bombshell appeared out of the blue. The action of the Federal Government and the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies, Q.C.) in refusing to grant any passports to the Peking Conference might at first seem a source of unadulterated satisfaction to all his followers; but it was the occasion of an upsurge of democratic feeling among many of the rank and file members of the University poor relation of the Party. It is true that the original impetus for the now famous petition demanding a meeting of the Union came from a thinker outside the ranks of the faithful; but the ready response which he met with in the Union is indicative of the existence of a liberal section in that heterogeneous body. Twenty-one enlightened people signed the petition, and in conformity with the constitution of the Union, President Stokes is obliged to call a meeting within ten days of September 11, the date, the about-to-be-historic date, on which peace and progress began to rear their militant heads. Although at the time of writing the Liberal Junta has not held a meeting to fix the exact date, it is rumored

that the only day moderately free within the prescribed time is Tuesday, 23rd, and it is therefore most likely that that will be "Der Tag." By the constitution, the only business that can be discussed is the specific topic for which the meeting is called, and this is just as well, for otherwise it is quite likely that there would be an attempt from some quarters to seize effective control of the party from the executive, and make Right-winger Stokes merely a figurehead, while it is equally possible that poor Stokes and the cabal surrounding him would constitute themselves a committee on Illiberal Activities, and purge the Union of the faction which would probably be described as that of the "Communist yahoos."

So all eyes turn on the fatal meeting on September 23. Much will depend, of course, on the counsel given by the higher authorities of Liberalism to whom Stokes will have assuredly turned for advice; but there has so far been nothing to indicate the tenor of their view of the matter. They may have told him to let the meeting have its own way, or, again, they may have appointed a delegate from Canberra to come and harangue the meeting. In any case, great matters are afoot, and the eyes of all the politically minded will turn towards the Liberal Union and the crucial struggle which is about to convulse its ranks.

There is only one thing that I feel I must add, and must say it, although it will cause much pain to those who are excluded from the Union because of their principles. In all probability, the meeting will be held in camera, immune from the disturbances of the Socialist Club, the A.L.P. Club, and the philosophers, who are impelled by principle to be impaled on the fence. Such people must content themselves with influencing, if possible, Unionists of their acquaintance, for only so can they take part in this momentous conflict.

NIGER RUBER,

Stokes Replies

Asked to comment on "Niger Ruber's" article, the Liberal Union President (Mr. Charles Stokes) said:—"There are two basic facts about the University Liberal Union, of which "Niger Ruber" is apparently entirely unaware. The first is this: that the L.U. is not affiliated with any political party. Secondly, all members of the Union are not only allowed, but also encouraged to make up their own minds about political matters, and to express their opinions. Unlike Left-wing bodies, we are not bound down or hamstrung by decisions of minority juntas of any description.

"A petition, trotted around by a Socialist member of the University, and signed by the necessary number of L.U. members (about 10 per cent. of the Union's membership) called for a meeting to discuss the action of the Government in banning passports for delegates to the "So-called Peace Conference" in Peking.

"The executive were only too pleased to have a meeting to discuss the matter, and we have fixed Tuesday, September 23, in

the Lady Symon for the discussion. Two "rank and file members" have given notice to me that they intend moving a motion congratulating the Federal Government and the Opposition on their stand about Peking delegates' passports.

"Niger Ruber," who apparently has not the intestinal fortitude to disclose his identity, but sounds very like some kind of yahoo, does not realise that because certain L.U. members want a meeting called to discuss the Government's action, it does not mean that they necessarily disagree with that action. I myself know of at least one signatory of the petition who does, in fact applaud the Government's decision.

"The petition from certain L.U. members called for a discussion between "members of the Union" on the Government's action, and therefore that wish will be acceded to, and the meeting will naturally be held in camera.

"In future 'Niger Ruber' might stick to fact, not fiction, in his verbose literary attempts, unless of course that would interfere with his policy of sticking to the middle of the gutter.

"In conclusion I would say that I indeed am looking forward to a "record year in 1953" with decisive wins for liberalism in first the State, and then the Federal Senate elections."

A.T.C. Carnival

Claremont arrived in Adelaide on Wednesday afternoon, August 27, amidst cheers and war-cries. The visitors were treated to afternoon tea at the College, and in the evening, Len Hurst called at a Square Dance given so that all students had the opportunity of getting to know each other.

After the two-day trip from Perth, Thursday was spent either sleeping, or training down at the College Oval. On Friday morning after Melbourne arrived the sporting contests really started.

Adelaide were victorious over Claremont in the tennis, 9 rubbers to 3. However, the Melbourne women's tennis team defeated our women, but Adelaide proved far superior, which gave Adelaide its second tennis win.

There were certainly plenty of thrills and a lot of barracking when Claremont and Adelaide met in the men's hockey, as both teams had defeated Melbourne by about the same margin. The match ended in a draw, while the spectators were still hoping for just one goal. Claremont defeated both Melbourne and Adelaide in the women's hockey, and the final match between Melbourne and Adelaide was closely fought with Melbourne leading, 1-0, until the last few minutes, when our captain, Alison Poke, hit a goal. Best players for the match were M. St. George, A. Poke, and B. Stodart.

All basketball teams were fairly even this year, and Adelaide and Claremont gave the spectators much excitement during their match which ended in a one-goal victory to Adelaide. Scores being 20-19. Muriel Wenham, Vera Searle and Jacie Burton were the stars of the Adelaide v. Melbourne game, which was closely contested until the last quarter, when Adelaide managed to hold the lead. Final scores, 26-21 goals.

The football was the most talked about contest, and much speculation took place as to whether Adelaide would be the winners, after Claremont had defeated Melbourne. When playing Adelaide, Claremont remained superior by one goal, 10-8 to 9-8, and our best players were Cooper, Gabb and Purslow. A.T.C. came good in the match against Melbourne, 9-10 to 8-12, while Gabb, Beare and Purslow had the vote as best on the field.

Baseball and men's basketball contests were held again this year, but as usual not for

points for the Shield. Three debates were held, Adelaide and Melbourne taking the honors here. Concerts were given by each of the three Colleges, and we heard some really good entertainment. In fact, there was much controversy as to whether Mr. Faulkner of A.T.C. made a better Johnny Raye than Mr. Frecker, of Melbourne! The dance held at College was most enjoyable — crowds of people, everybody happy and good music. The different styles of dancing of the three States were soon overcome. Of course, the highlight of the whole interstate was the the Interstate Ball, held at the Thebarton Town Hall. The crowds who went will tell you that it was a grand show!

Adelaide won the interstate Shield this year, but this was perhaps one of the less important sides to all of interstate. We made many new friends, got new ideas? had a wonderful time, and played hard at our sports as well. We are looking forward to our next interstate trip, and hope it will be as successful as this one has been.

SUCCESS OF W.S.R. APPEAL

Quietly, but with irresistible momentum, the money is rolling in for the 1952 World Student Relief Appeal. The appeal was launched late last term without any blare of trumpets or ballyhoo; but with a good solid background of staff work. The committee, representative of S.R.C., S.C.M., the Aquinas Society, and E.U., with three staff members, divided the whole student population into groups of ten (more or less), and selected from each group one person who was invited to collect 5/- (if possible) from each of the others.

NO REFUSALS

Out of approximately 180 canvassers there was not one who refused to collect and the vast majority did a first rate job. There was only one nil return, and the highest amount collected was £3/9/-. Very few rebuffs were reported. Most students seemed to feel that as everyone was in it they wished to be in it, too. One girl canvasser reported a very rude reception from an objectionable type of male student. A few (chiefly Meds.) appear not to approve in principle of medical relief for students in India and Pakistan. The vast majority, however, made the job easy for the collectors, some of whom went to a great amount of trouble to locate the people on their list.

STAFF DONATIONS

Letters were sent to all staff members and donations up to about £120 have been received to date. It is hoped that there is still a fair amount to come from this source.

SPECIAL EFFORTS

The Rugby Club took up a collection of small coins at the Men

versus Women Hockey match. The Headmistresses' Association gave the special offering from their service in the Cathedral (£12) to the Fund.

Last, but not least, the four Colleges co-operated in running a W.S.R. Dance in the Refectory. This was a great success, one of the best dances of the season in fact; and the organisers are to be congratulated. The financial result is not yet to hand; but everyone got his or her 5/- worth of enjoyment, and certainly not less than £30 will come to W.S.R.

XMAS CARDS

The W.S.R. Committee has decided to produce and sell a high-class Christmas card which will sell at 1/-, the whole profit to go to the Appeal. The card will be 6 1/2 in. x 4 in. on the best art paper, with envelope. On the outside will be embossed the University crest in color (involving a 5-color process) and the words "Sincere Greetings." (The latter will enable you to use these cards for belated greetings around the New Year.)

Inside will be a reproduction of a fine etching of the Southern approach to the University by Alan C. Glover who has kindly

granted the the use of his copy-right.

Students and members of the staff are urged to consider buying these cards in large quantities. Make a list of all whom you should remember at Christmas and remember that you can't get a cheaper Christmas gift than a card. Order early from the Union Office, the front office or the W.E.A. Bookroom.

We are determined to reach £2,500 this year.

WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

- 1.—If you're a canvasser and haven't yet returned your book please finish the job as soon as possible.
- 2.—If you haven't been asked for 5/- (owing to some oversight), drop into the Warden's Office. He'll be pleased to give you a receipt.
- 3.—If you, as a member of the staff, have forgotten to send along your donation; remember it isn't too late even now.
- 4.—Make those Christmas lists, and look out for the cards which will be on sale in October for the overseas mail. Overseas students please note!

This space has been left vacant for no better reason than it could not, by fair means or foul, be filled.

An Invitation . . .

- Every student will find it necessary to operate a banking account after leaving the University.
- Why not start now with The National Bank, where the opening of even a small account brings you many benefits and advantages?
- Besides experiencing the convenience and facility of making payment by cheque, you will lay the foundations of goodwill with your bankers, which may be very useful in after years.
- Call at the nearest branch of The National Bank for a friendly discussion with the manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED

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THE W.E.A. BOOKROOM.
WESTERN DRIVE, UNIVERSITY — W 3211

BARGAINS for the Serious Student who is trying to build up a Reference Library

SIMENON: "La Pipe de Maigret"	6/8
DAWES: Electrical Engineering I	80/6
Electrical Engineering II	74/9
GEORGE: Outline of Evolution	1/9
FITZGERALD: Revolution in China	28/9
J. B. CHIFLEY: "Things Worth Fighting For"	25/-
PHELPS BROWN: A Course of Applied Economics	37/6
ANDREWS: Theory and Design of Structures	42/-
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A Short, Short Story

(By a dilettante)

The immense power of the spirit awed me so much that I stood shivering in the moonlight, the empty container gripped tightly in my hand. All about the water-tank and in its murky depths lay a being of evil strength. From some subterranean cavern far below there emanated a throbbing noise whose intensity was increasing with terrifying monotony. On the surface of the water glowed an eerie light, sustained so it seemed, by a shaft of supernatural force, but vaguely discernible by mortal eyes. Whatever the cursed thing was I shall never know with certainty, but since that night I have come to believe in the existence of a spiritual creation, in ghosts angels and devils. . . . For, what else but a devil, a being consummately evil, would have acted as that thing did.

How long I stood, stricken dumb with fear, before the awful presence it is impossible to calculate. But at some moment after an awareness of the peculiar pulsating sound had first attracted my attention, the spirit spoke. No, not spoke, that is the wrong term for the communication which passed between us. Rather did the thought become born in my mind at the whispered command of the devilish creation. In my soul and brain the prompted ideas boiled and seethed, instantaneously formed and impressed there. This was the special, certain mark of supernatural phenomena, that binding revelation, that starkly, horrible chain of thought which had appeared, instantly, in its entirety.

"You will kill. You must kill. Kill or be killed by another human. Every second your life line is shortening and becoming weak in the hands of the three witches. Soon, very soon, it will be torn asunder, violently, like all poor cotton and cast into the waste-heap of creation. Stop this! Prevent that other thread whose coarseness gnaws across the softness of your own; prevent it from destroying you. Kill! There is little time and you so love life. Kill! Come, poor thread, strength to cut at the coarser one will be yours. Only say the word and I will help. Say the word! Say the word! Say the word!" These were the notions that flashed on my mind. As from a great height my soul looked down on its brain where the whole panorama of dreadful words blazed fiercely, and especially those last three, "Say the word!"

The spirit stirred impatiently and a blast of foul air, perhaps magically gleamed from the melting pots of the ancient baby-eating king, struck me with almost physical force. My mind was whirling dizzily and my temples throbbed with the noise from the earth beneath. I tried to open my mouth, to speak, but only a bead of sweat dropped on my lips. The decision was no! I wanted to scream, "No!" but no words came—only a dry choking.

"Decide, quickly!" The sides of the tank rumbled and the water was moved.

I made a great effort. "No, go away, go to hell!"

"Come, now." . . . A purring admonition.

"No! No! Go away! Oh, for God's sake, go away!"

The mention of God seemed to quiet him considerably. The light went from the water back to eternity, and the beating slowed. A further attempt was made. . . . You will die, die, die," was repeated slowly and ominously. I thought I would go insane if this insistent warning continued longer. Making a supreme effort, therefore, I rushed for the door. Despite the powerful attraction of the spirit which tore the tin can from my hand and pulled a handful of hair from my head, I managed to bolt the door firmly before falling in a faint to the floor. By the water tank the tin container gleamed in the moonlight. . . . I was safe. Safe?

But how can walls or doors exclude a being not of this world? I did not sleep that night. The spirit swarmed and clattered around the house; that horrible beating began again; the air became fouler, hotter and stiller; the pressure on the atmosphere was so great that my nose bled profusely and a barometer in the hall

went crazy. Bleeding, sobbing and clawing for breath, I huddled on my bed while the words chased through my head and my ears were tormented by a horrible cackling. Never has a human being suffered so on earth! Only as the sun rose did my torments cease; and I fell into a feverish sleep in which I saw an inhuman form screaming, "You will die!"

It was late in the afternoon when I awoke. Struggling up from my blood-covered, disarranged bed, I staggered weakly to the bath. When I had dressed again it was half past three. Only time for a little walk before tea—and the return of the spirit.

You may form whatever opinions you wish on my moral strength, but I had decided, by the time I returned home amid the gathering shades, to accept the devilish proposition of the previous night! One thought worried me: "Was I really fated to be killed?" But the answer did not worry me, the consideration of excruciating anguish overshadowed all else. And perhaps the spirit would not appear. I prayed that it might not. Yet it did. It called me outside as the clock was striking seven. . . .

It knew that I had decided to comply with its wishes and positively purred with delight.

"So you have accepted?"

"Yes."

A harsh, throaty chuckle died away to a rattling cough in the distance.

"You are wise. Be in the National Gallery tomorrow morning at ten. Keep your promise and you will not be tormented more." Then the spirit was gone. A long sigh seemed to escape the watching, constant stars and one of their myriad number fell from its orbit in a graceful arc across the roof of the universe. A cold wind blew up suddenly, coldly. I shivered. Tonight I had sold my soul and sealed my fate.

Strangely enough I slept well, my mind numbed with despair and fear. Morning came again to our earth, and I washed and dressed and travelled to the city, to commit a murder.

The National Gallery was as I had seen it many times before. Vast and cold and peculiarly unfriendly. Caesar, Virgil and others from the past looked down from their stony pedestals. My footsteps echoed on the chequered tilings. The smell of leather and oils is overpowering. Dizzy. Better to sit down. Nearly ten. Again the thought that the spirit might fail. Ten o'clock. A distant clock was chiming. It had failed! No! There it was coming through a Van Gogh, leering.

"The time has come."

"Yes."

"Look around the landing."

There was only an old, white-haired man looking at a Constable near the staircase.

"Kill him!"

Surely not! That pleasant-faced old man with the walking stick. . . . not he, a murderer. It was impossible. I could not do it.

"Come on, thread!"

Under its powerful influence I moved, head spinning, towards my intended victim. My hand was guided down to a heavy statuette—Socrates. The spirit had a heavily-ironic humor.

Now, raising the weapon. His old white head is motionless. A sickening thud and he falls, falls in grotesque fashion down the steps. . . .

There was no other person to witness my crime (or was it

a crime?). I bounded down the stone stairway. I lifted his head from the pool of blood in which it lay. The facial muscles moved. It was the spirit, in his dead body!

"Fool, fool! Oh! Fool Now I have your soul, your one and only soul."

He had my soul, this foul spirit now lodged in a murdered and innocent body. Now it was laughing. With all my strength I smashed at that laughing, leering face. Its appearance changed under the rain of blows but still the mocking laughter continued. I screamed to drown out that horrible sound and beat ever harder.

That is how the attendants of the Gallery found me, kneeling astride the battered body, smashing the head beyond recognition and screaming. As they laid violent hands on me, the spirit was still laughing. And it is probably still laughing, for it had killed two birds with the one stone statuette. The old man was a clergyman. . . .

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DER VOLLKOMMEN UBELTAETER

This argument poses a problem. As it stands, I think B wins, but I am not sure that he should. I warn the reader that no conclusions whatever follow about capital punishment.

A. Capital punishment ought to be abolished.

B. Why do you say that?

A. Because I believe in the sanctity of the human person, and that each man whether he be a murderer or not is *valuable*: as Kant would say "an end in himself" and cannot therefore be sacrificed as an example to others without contravening this principle.

B. But isn't it enough that capital punishment does act as a deterrent to other would-be murderers? It means that in saving the life of a murderer you are sacrificing the lives of innocent people. You are condemning to death those extra people who would be murdered if capital punishment were discontinued.

A. No, it is not enough. It is using a man as a means to an end and this is one thing I know to be wrong. Besides, discontinuing capital punishment condemns no one to death. You might just as well say that allowing people to drive motor cars (for there are road accidents), is condemning would-be victims to death.

B. But is it always wrong to use a man as a means to an end? Is an apprentice wrong in using his employer as a means of acquiring skill in a certain trade? Is it wrong for a mother to send her boy on an errand? Is it wrong to borrow money from a friend? Your principle, suggests that all these things are wrong.

A. No it doesn't. I see you do not understand. An apprentice is not *using* his employer by learning what he can from him. That is not what I call using a man as a means to an end. Again, borrowing (and intending to pay back) is not what I call using a man as a means. On the other hand, borrowing and *not* intending to pay back is using someone as a means to an end, so this is wrong.

B. I think you've chosen a bad example. This is a splendid argument against the dictum that it is always wrong to use a person as a means. For in any ordinary sense of "use" the question of our intentions is not relevant to the question of whether or not we are using something.

A. Perhaps, if we reword it, we can avoid this difficulty. Your trouble is in knowing what it is to *use a man as a means to an end*. This is no difficulty to me, so I presume it can be overcome. To use a man as a means is to trust him impersonally; as a tool or a machine; as something which might be better got rid of, or fixed up in this way or that, or put to work for the benefit of the State. So it is to have no thought of his feelings, desires or wishes. It is to treat him in a way independent of the way he wants to be treated.

B. While you were explaining what it is to use a man as a means to an end, an interesting thought just struck me. Let us consider the case of an infinitely diabolical man, a man who always treats his fellow men as means to ends, but who is at the same time so cunning that he takes care that his evil intents never become known. He takes care that his fellow men retain confidence in him, so that his future attempts to treat men as means will not be thwarted. In order to maintain appearances he puts on a show of kindness, beneficence, charity, generosity, demency, moderation. . . . etc., for he realises that the only way he will be able to use his fellow men as means to ends is to keep their confidence, e.g., he does not break promises, or lie, or act uncharitably, for if he did any of these things people would see that he was a scoundrel and would treat him with distrust. He is courageous, just, and modest, for he realises that in the long run these policies will best serve his own interests. And even when he gets into a position of power by this diabolical trickery he is not satisfied. He wants more power. And because he is so unscrupulously clever he realises that the way to more power is the way of humility and apparently unselfish devotion to his job. So he gets

more power and becomes one of the most loved men in his country. All over the land men sing praises to this unspeakable creature. Eventually he becomes all powerful; but he has not lost his wits. He knows that to maintain his position he must continue to work with apparent devotion to his duty, not letting up for an instant lest his gigantic fraud be discovered. In the end he dies a national hero, having lived what can only be termed a completely selfish life. He even took his wife as a means to his own happiness, though of course he was aware that if he could not make her happy she would be no good to him as a means to his happiness. He was completely unscrupulous, so much so that he never did the right thing for the *right* reason. As Thomas A'Beckett forewarned us in "Murder in the Cathedral," the greatest temptation and sin was to do the right thing for the wrong reason.

On your view selfishness is the root and cause of all sin. And here we pictured the most selfish man imaginable. You would say he was infinitely diabolical. And yet his countrymen judged him to be completely unselfish and devoted to the good of his fellow countrymen. If you are to maintain your principle you have something to account for.

A. Oh no, there is nothing to be accounted for. The public were wrong that is all. Your man is all he said he was — infinitely diabolical, and would deserve the deepest pit in hell. At no stage was he really kind or benevolent or generous, and though he fooled everyone his heart was cruel and merciless. Indeed, far from my having something to account for, it is you who must do the accounting. For, if this example shows anything, it shows that a man's true moral worth can never be gleaned with certainty from his behaviour. Here is the case of a man who deceived everyone. Likewise, it is imaginable that we are deceived when we condemn a man as guilty of a felony. So it is imaginable that we are deceived whenever we condemn anybody. It would seem to follow that we ought never to pass judgment on another man.

B. You seem a bit doubtful about it yourself. Why do you say that if it is imaginable that we are deceived we ought not to pass judgment?

A. Oh, because there is a possibility that we might do the man an injustice.

B. Then we ought never to act when there is a possibility of our doing an injustice by so acting.

A. No, we ought never praise or blame that is all.

B. But if you don't think that we ought never to act where there is a possibility of injustice, you have given no reason for saying this. And consequently my argument does not call for a justification of the business of passing judgments.

A. Very well then, neither of us have anything to account for. What was the point of your argument about the infinitely diabolical man then?

B. Well, I maintain that a supposed infinitely diabolical man would turn out to be an infinitely good man. I maintain that people who judged him to be a good man were right. His whole life was good and praiseworthy. What is it after all to do the right thing for the wrong reason? Is it not to do the right thing by accident or to do the right thing because doing it will put one in a position to do something else which is wrong? Our infinitely diabolical man did neither of these things. He decided that to live a good life and to do the right thing would be the best for himself in the long run. He can be imagined as doing the right thing even when he knows that there is no possibility of his being found out as a rehearsal for those times when he would be found out. We can imagine him as training himself to act in the right way automatically so that in a critical

(Continued on next page)

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

THIS IS FREE
University Health Service

345 students (270 men and 75 women) have been examined this year. This is the best since the Service began in 1946, but it isn't as good as it might be.

First year students are reminded that for them this is a must. Any student may make an appointment with Miss Kelly at the front of the Medical Building, ground floor, between 10 and 4 any day except Friday. Doctors are in attendance Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.45—3.30 p.m. and Tuesday, 10.45 a.m.—12.15 p.m.

Have a free check up once a year!

U.S. Scholarship Announced

The opening of the annual all-Australia competition for scholarship awards enabling a limited number of suitably qualified Australian citizens to undertake a year of study in America during the 1953-1954 academic year was announced recently at Canberra and Sydney. Announcement of the opening of the competition was made jointly by the American Embassy and the United States Educational Foundation at Canberra, and the Committee on Study and Training in the United States, attached to the American Consulate-General at Sydney.

Both the Educational Foundation and the Committee on Study and Training are bi-national groups, with a preponderance of Australian membership.

Two principal types of award are made available through the present competition; a very limited number of full grants made directly by the United States Government to cover both tuition and maintenance expenses for one academic year in America, and a comparatively larger group of scholarships or fellowships at American universities and colleges as arranged by the Institute of International Education, an independent American organisation.

A single application form will be given consideration for both types of award and, in addition, successful candidates will automatically be given consideration for a supporting travel grant under the Fulbright programme, to meet costs of travel to and from America.

Only Australian citizens under the age of 35, holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts or equivalent, interested in taking up a regular course of American post-graduate study, will be eligible. Married persons may apply but, if planning to take wife and children to the United States, must be willing and able to pay all expenses incurred incident to the family's travel and residence.

Interested persons are urged to apply immediately for preliminary application forms, in person or by mail, to the United States Information Service, 7 Wynyard Street, Sydney, the U.S.I.S. Office at the American Consulate at Melbourne, the American Consulates at Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth, or the U.S. Educational Foundation, Canberra. Further information is also available at these offices.

All preliminary applications must be submitted to the United States Information Service at 7 Wynyard Street, Sydney, no later than September 26, 1952.

RULES CONCERNING USE OF UNION PREMISES BY SOCIETIES WHICH ARE CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE UNION

(A) 1.—No charge shall be made for lighting etc.

2.—A responsible member of the Society shall, in the afternoon, receive from the Refectory Manager keys to the room, building and gate.

3.—That person shall be responsible for locking the room, putting out all lights in the building and basement, bolting all ground floor and basement windows, locking the door of the building and the gate, and returning keys in slot provided in flydoor of the Refectory Manager's house (the keys to be returned at latest by 9 a.m. the following morning).

4.—The building and gates must on no account be open after midnight.

5.—If two or more organisations are using the same building (i.e., George Murray or Lady Symon Building) on the same night, both organisations shall assume responsibility. The first organisation to leave must personally contact the other and come to a mutual agreement as to responsibility. Each organisation shall be responsible for the room it used, and the last to leave shall be responsible for the building and basement as a whole.

- 6.—Penalties shall be instituted as follows:
- 2/- per light for all lights left on in the building.
 - 2/- per window (maximum 5/-) where ground floor and basement windows are not locked.
 - 2/- for failure to return keys before 9 a.m. the following morning.

These fines shall be payable to the Union by the body concerned.

- (b) If supper or use of crockery is required:
- A service charge of 5/- be payable as at present if supper is provided.
 - Crockery, cups, etc., shall be returned clean and dry to the Refectory Manager before he shall be considered as having relinquished duty.
 - A charge of 10/- per half-hour or portion thereof after 10 p.m. shall be made for the Refectory Manager's services. He shall be on duty until crockery is returned.
 - Responsibility will then devolve upon the society concerned as in (A) above.

(C) In any dispute re responsibility or fees payable under (A) or (B) above, the Manager's decision shall be final.

APOGEE

A seat of learning is a cosy thing,
Upholstered with a knowledgeable spring.
Carved with quaint runes, a mystic filagree
Of hee and haw, M.A. and B.Sc.
Stuffed with learning; varnished with a theory;
Cushioned with fact; embroidered with a query.
An airy throne, with canopy the skies,
Yet feet firm founded on the vexities.
A seat of learning is a cosy thing.

But stoop beneath; what are those we see?
The dizzy dwarfs of mediocrity,
High on their stools—of chromium and leather,
Stuffed with horse-hair—talking of the weather!
This topic done, exhausted with debate
They doze awhile, and then reiterate.
Until at length, tired of controversy
They choose a theme on which they can agree
And so they sit, and pleasantly discuss
The state of nations, and the syllabus;
Inflation, and the world's depravity,
The communists, and Peking fiddle-de-dee,
And the ethics of drinking—China tea.

Beneath this seat (beneath all else as well)
Of wit the dullest, conceit the nonpareil,
Primp and pose and plan their small campaign
That little group of perfumed scatterbrains.
While near at hand, behold the apogee
Of lean, note learned mediocrity.
Brilliantly debating ideas inept,
That justify dogmas they all accept.

Shades of Freud! environment will out
Some learn to think, but rarely think to doubt.
A seat of learning is a cosy thing.

Oh! Lente, lente, current noctis aquae

Burning winds of August; season's spite;
And July, November's widow;
here clash, assembled, embittered by the blast
of death, mourning now the waning light.

The naked trees stretch knotted fingers
to the grey sky; the wind is cold; and so
is my heart. Mournful is the woe
bird's muted cry; its echo lingers.

My nose is cold, my ears tingle.
The dying sun stains crimson the western sky
Oh! lente, lente, current noctis aquae
And tears with raindrops mingle.

PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Secretary-typiste, to act as General Secretary of National Union of Australian University Students, to commence November 17, 1952. Office at present situated at Sydney University. Previous University experience not essential. Further details obtainable from Local Secretary, N.U.A.U.S., S.R.C. Office, University of Adelaide. Applications, stating age and experience should be forwarded to the President, N.U.A.U.S., University of Sydney, N.S.W., by September 26.

Science Association A.G.M.

September 25, 8 p.m., George Murray Hall

All positions on committee will be declared vacant. Nominations for President, Vice-President, eight committee members and sub-editor for the journal will be received by any member of the committee till 8 p.m., September 25. Nominations must be signed by nominee, proposer and seconder.

Elections will be followed by grand supper. All members of the Science Faculty are invited. COME AND ELECT YOUR COMMITTEE FOR 1953.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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DER VOLLKOMMEN UBELTAETER—Cont.

situation he would not give himself away by a slip of the tongue. Such a man, though not acting rightly for the sake of acting rightly, would be a good man—if you like an infinitely good man. To my mind this completely invalidates your principle that the good man is the man who does the right thing for the sake of the thing itself.

A. Now I see what you are saying. But I see also what is wrong with it. You say that your supposed infinitely diabolical man chose to live a good life because he realised that it would be best for himself in the long run. That is just what I call doing what is good for its own sake. Your man chose the good life because he saw that it was good. Far from vitiating my principle, it establishes it. I now agree that this man is a good man.

B. I think you are contravening your principle to agree with this. You are equating "doing something because one sees that it is to one's own advantage" with "doing something because one sees that it is good." There is a sense of "good" for which this equation is valid and that is the sense in which it appears in "good for me." But this sense of "good" is not the ethical sense of "good," and so "because one sees that it is good" cannot in turn be equated to "because one sees that it is what one ought to do." Yet if one were acting on your principle, this equation ought to be possible. For on your principle a man is acting rightly if he does what is good because he sees that it is what he ought to do (i.e. because he sees that it is good).

A. That was a bit fast. Do I understand you as saying that the sense of "good" in which we might say that the infinitely diabolical man saw that the moral life was good in a non-ethical sense? (e.g., the sense in which we might say that plenty of sleep is good for young children...)

B. Yes, that is what I am saying, but your example is a bad one. To say that plenty of sleep is good for children is to say that plenty of sleep will make them healthy, but to say that our man saw what was good is to say that he saw what sort of life would make him happy.

A. Then I was wrong to agree with you in the first place. I misunderstood what you were saying about this supposed infinitely diabolical man. I understood you to mean that he chose to lead what had the appearance of a good life because he saw that it was the sort of life he ought to lead. I will return to my original standpoint and maintain that he is deserving of the deepest pit in hell.

Letters To The Editor

LYDIA, OH LYDIA!

Dear Sir,—
I was interested to read Fr. Buxton's article that "being promiscuous" is good for ducks. ("Being promiscuous is bad for men; it is quite good for ducks"). I suggest that this tenet of natural law should be posted up in all duck yards, so that all ducks may be helped along the road to salvation.

St. Thomas Aquinas' argument in favor of monogamy made pleasant reading. If Fr. Buxton were to follow St. Thomas' example and reason out problems in this manner he would be more deserving of the title "rational animal." His problem is that he grasps on to the conclusions of the old philosophers and makes of them, immutable "Natural Laws" of "Wills of God."

Much of what St. Thomas said seven centuries ago, remains true today. It is evident, however, that everything which was quoted by Fr. Buxton on the subject of jumping from three-storey buildings, and of copulating promiscuously, has been completely vitiated by the invention of firemen's sheets, contraceptives and State education.

In particular, a father, although handy, is no longer essential round the house, as I myself come from a "broken family," and yet I have developed into one of the most healthy minded and free thinking young women in this university.

I am, Sir,
D. VIRGINIA TEDD.

LASSITUDE?

Dear Sir,—
Some time we elected and with great ceremony installed Mr. R. Bentley in a position of great honor in our University. The local papers devoted an inside column and a few pictures to the event and that was the end of it. Now what is the result? I for one have not heard any further mention of the event, and no results have been forthcoming! Correct me if I am wrong, but from perhaps mentioning the fact of Mr. Bentley's election to this right honored office in the students' issue of the 19?? University Handbook, is his existence to be forgotten but for Sunday nights' performance of "Take It From Here?" Another thing which has come to my notice is the Men v. Women's Rugby Match. I have viewed this with "interest" for 1 year, perhaps 2, but now the third year the procedure is becoming a bit monotonous, and by quick observation on my part, I notice that the attendance to this feature has dropped from year to year—perhaps this is one thing which one can't blame on student apathy but on student boredom. Hoping that these points may receive some attention in the year 1953.

I remain, etc.,
JALAKA.

GOOD AND EVIL

Dear Sir,—
Mr. Ellis and I have entered upon a controversy which might have continued ad infinitum, but for the fact that this is to be the last edition of "On Dit" for the year of grace, 1952. It is for this reason that I would like fully to defend my first letter to the editor, and to reveal the fallacies of Mr. Ellis' assumptions. I feel that the best way I can do this is by taking his letter and analysing carefully its contents, thus proving the truth of my first argument.

Mr. Ellis said: "Either the presence of evil contradicts the assumption that God is infinitely good, or I do not know what it is for God to be infinitely good." The second alternative is quite possible. The remedy is to secure the necessary knowledge.

With regards my first assertion, "I am a being with only finite knowledge, and if I fully understand the ways of God, I myself would be God." Mr. Ellis has made a quite erroneous deduction. It is obvious distortion to equate "not fully understand-

ing God's ways" with "not understanding what one is saying." Inadequate understanding does not exclude the understanding of an explanation which is true as far as it goes, but which does not go the whole way.

Mr. Ellis further misjudged my letter when he accused me of playing with words. I have not been playing with words. But if he starts playing with my words, let them be my words and not distortions of his own.

"There is no such thing as a bad being." I emphasised the word "BEING" which was printed in heavy type, in order to draw Mr. Ellis' attention to "positive entity as such." The omission of such emphasis in his own letter opens the way to a confusion of concepts which is the source of innumerable fallacies.

To quote Mr. Ellis again: "... either Hitler was not a bad man; or Hitler was not a being." Hitler was a being, Mr. Ellis, so deficient in the good qualities a normal person should possess, that he was indeed a "bad man" in the general acceptance of that word. But a philosopher should be able to abstract from phenomenal objects in the concrete, and be able to discuss the principles of being in their application to "goodness" and "badness" as such.

To clarify, once again, the position for Mr. Ellis, I find it necessary once more to define the term "bad" and "being," as it would be disastrous for him to accept his own propositions listed under (1). Badness is the privation of the perfection any object, according to its type, should normally possess. I say "according to its type" for it is not "bad" that a cabbage should lack wings, though it would be bad for a bird to suffer such a deprivation. I use "being" in the sense of "positive entity," which alone can be the terminus of God's creative activity. Creative activity as such does not result in nothing, nor in the "lack" of anything, but in something. Such constitutive elements of being as Hitler possessed were in themselves good. That is I presume Hitler was physically fit. The absence of psychological balance and of moral rectitude justified the popular estimate of him as a "bad man." But that concept in the concrete includes Hitler both in his positive entitative reality and as manifesting his deficiencies.

Mr. Ellis, in saying, "absence of being is a synonym for evil" came to a very wrong conclusion, one which could not have been truly drawn from my first letter. Here is the source of most of his trouble. I did not say: "All evil, whether moral or physical, is the absence of being." My exact words were: "All evil, whether moral or physical, is the absence of being WHICH NORMALLY SHOULD BE PRESENT." That, and not less than that, he may take as the synonym for evil.

Nothing said anywhere in his letter, would enable Mr. Ellis' readers to believe the assumption placed under the heading number (3). God is infinitely good.

"... I can't help the conclusion," Mr. Ellis stated, "that physical evil (cancer, etc.), is the result of God's iniquities." The answer is simple, Man's iniquities constitute moral evil. They result from man's abuse of his free will by the deliberate violation of God's will, the ultimate source of all moral obligation. Since whatever God wills to permit cannot be a violation of His Will, no action of His can be "iniquitous." Whatever He wills to permit cannot be, by the very nature of His Being, in conformity with His Infinite Goodness.

I have no desire to conclude that there is no problem of evil. We would not be discussing it, were there no such problem. My point is that no solution of the problem of evil is valid which denies either God's existence or His Goodness. When we speak of evil as the "absence of being which normally should be present," we imply that evil

is not merely a negation, but that it is a privation. Everything that it, in so far as it is, is good. Evil arises only when things fall away from the positive being which they ought to possess. Created things are corruptible; but they are good in so far as they exist, for if they did not exist and were not fundamentally good, there would be nothing to be corrupted. Evil is not unreal. It is a real privation. But it has reality in a different sense from that of the being without which it could not exist, and upon which it ever depends. Evil is a mode of reality consisting of the frustration of a being's nature and potentialities as opposed to the development and fulfilment according to its normal specific standards.

The right problem is not why God creates evil, but why He permits it. We get rid of the first by showing philosophically that evil cannot be the terminus of God's creative activity, since it is not "positive being." We solve the second by saying that it is not against God's Infinite Goodness that He should plan a greater total and ultimate good, even though it entails temporary physical evils, on the abuse of free will on man's part with consequent moral evil. That principle cannot be reasonably denied, even though we have to confess that we do not all as God sees just how the total and ultimate greater good than would follow from "non-creation" will be brought about.

Mr. Ellis said: "... you want to use 'absence of being' to mean 'non-existent'." We do not do that. "Absence of being which should be present" in a normal thing of any given type is a real privation in an actually existent thing. We in no way subscribe to the "Christian Science" fantasy that "evil doesn't exist." But it is the existence of the object suffering from the privation which makes the reality of the latter possible.

To quote Mr. Ellis still further: "God is the Cause of at least some evil, and so is not infinitely good, or ... God is not the Cause of all things." This is a false assumption. God is not the "Cause" of anything that can really be called evil. Such evils as He "permits," He allows to occur because of the greater total and ultimate good which will result from His having created the kind of universe in which they can happen.

In his last paragraph, Mr. Ellis again fell into grievous error over his deductions of what I did and didn't mean in my letter. I did not use the expression "positive being" to mean "good." I used it to mean that the cancer cells in themselves are existent entities, and from that I legitimately inferred their goodness. The cancer cells by their multiplication and invasion of adjacent tissues result in a privation in the patient of the orderliness necessary for proper organic functioning and health. The cells have their own existence. The patient has his own existence by which he is able to suffer the disorder of hitherto healthy organs. That disorder is a real privation of order, but its reality is a consequence of the reality of the existing patient. In other words, the privation has an essentially relative and notional being as contrasted with the absolute and actual being, of the subject of it.

Finally, Mr. Ellis made the remark, "You use the word 'being' in two entirely different ways in one argument, but you do not separate them." It is not true to say, Mr. Ellis, that the same term "being" is used twice in different ways. Two different terms are used, each with its own different and proper meaning. The syllogistic form the argument may be stated as follows:

All positive being as such is good.

But cancer is positive being.
Therefore the cancer in itself is good.

One may rightly ask for proof of the major premise, but there is no room for any charge

of sophistry in the argument.

As for the justification of the major premise, goodness is a transcendental property of being, that is, transcending all generic and specific differences subsequent to being-as-such. That transcendental goodness is such a property, follows from the fact that "being," as existence actuating an essence is of its very nature a perfective principle and therefore "good," and from the fact that an essence thus actuated is "good" by its adaptation to a natural and proportionate end, according to its given constitution.

The misrepresentations of which Mr. Ellis has been guilty in his treatment of my letter, the shallow nature of his observations which do not get down to the metaphysical levels of being at all, and his lack of logic, have robbed his epistle of all real value. This article, then, is not intended as a full exposition of the problems of good and evil, but rather as an explanation of points already raised.

R.R.

KIDDIES' CUTE COMMENTS?

Dear Sir,—

A correspondent in your last issue explains to us that "the term 'Roman' Catholic is used to prevent confusion with the Church of England, which considers that it is also a Catholic, i.e., Universal Church."

I doubt whether any qualified controversialist of the Church of England would desire to maintain that the Church of England as such is "universal" in any realistic sense of that term. What many Anglicans do claim is that the Church of England is a PART of the Catholic or Universal Church, of which therefore, in their view, the "Roman" Church is another part. And so they use the term "Roman Catholic" in contra-distinction to "Anglo-Catholic," meaning the "Roman" part of the Catholic Church as distinguished from the "Anglican" part of it.

As against this, we who are united in communion with the Bishop of Rome maintain three things:—

The first is, that before you can have a "Catholic" Church you have to have a Church. But it is utterly unrealistic to designate as one Church two distinct groups which have no communion with each other, and each of which contradicts the most fundamental claims of the other. As the Archbishop of Canterbury has admitted, on the Anglican view of what constitutes the Catholic Church, the Catholic Church does not exist!

In whatever sense "Universality" may be claimed for an organisation, the claim is of little significance unless the organisation also exhibits a striking unity. The less the unity, the less significant is the universality. In the case, therefore, of a religious organisation claiming "universality" as a conspicuous characteristic, we demand first of all that it manifest a striking unity of faith, doctrine, worship and authority.

We maintain that it is a simple historical fact that from the earliest centuries when the term first began to be used, the Catholic Church was always understood as that Church which was constituted in striking unity in communion with the Bishop of Rome, he being recognised as successor to St. Peter, whom Christ established as the foundation of the unity and stability of the Church. The final test as to whether a man was a Catholic was always to find whether he held the faith as held and taught by the Roman See. When sects, like the Donatists in the 5th Century, who had separated from that unity, still wanted to be called Catholics, they yet had to admit that they had first been called Catholics by reason of their belonging to that unity.

We maintain finally that it is still the Church in union with the See of Peter, and that Church alone, which in our own

day manifests such an impressive unity and contains within itself such an incomparable number and diversity of peoples of all tongues and races, that it can claim in a uniquely realistic sense to be the Catholic Church.

The primary and most obvious interpretation of the term "Roman Catholic" is that it implies that there are Catholics other than those in communion with Rome; just as the obvious interpretation of the term "Vichy French" used during the late war was that there were Frenchmen who did not acknowledge Vichy. Nevertheless Catholics in those many parts of the world, including Rome itself, where the peculiar claims of some Anglicans are easily overlooked, may use the term "Roman Catholic" with a sort of easy insouciance born of supreme confidence that it will be understood as "Catholic and Roman" — the historic Catholic Church, whose members are recognised by the fact of their being in communion with the See of Rome.

But the case is very different in places like Australia and England where Anglicans are prominent. They insist on using the term "Roman Catholic" as meaning the Roman PART of the "Catholic" Church, can it be wondered that Catholics have no liking for the term? To accept it could easily be tantamount to surrendering their convictions.

No doubt we cannot expect those Anglicans who are sincerely convinced that they are "Anglo-Catholics" to concede to us the simple term "Catholic"—as long as they remain so convinced. But equally they cannot expect us to be false to our convictions and accept simply their term "Roman Catholic." It may be awkward, but let us courteously agree to differ. At the same time we continue to maintain that their claim to be "Catholic" is unrealistic and not in accord with the age-old acceptance of that term.

And indeed, we who belong to the unity of communion with Rome cannot but remark, as St. Augustine did long ago in the 5th century, that those who have repudiated that unity nevertheless soon want to claim for themselves, all the same, its historic name of Catholic. In our own day we note with interest the strong tendency towards this on the part of many whose stout "Protestant" forefathers would have been outraged by the title. But St. Augustine further observed that "nevertheless to any stranger, who asked where to find the 'Catholic' Church, none of them would dare to point to his own basilica or home." This, too, remains true in our own day. If we ask a stranger in any city of the world the way to the nearest Catholic Church, we all know to what church we will be directed.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. BUXTON, S.J.

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CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

Camera Club

The club "annual general" meeting was held recently, with the election of officers for the forthcoming year.

Mr. A. Kleeman was elected president, Mr. Malcolm Thompson, vice-president; R. N. Le Page, secretary; and committee members, Miss R. Hansen and Messrs. J. Mohamed and J. Wood.

We thank our Patron, Professor Huxley for his assistance, and as President. Mr. W. Prime has been responsible for the successful functioning of the club, in this our first year of activity.

Functions of the club have been well attended. Mr. J. Wood and Miss B. Winter won the awards for best prints at our first annual exhibition. The judges have been pleased with the standard of the entries, and we hope to improve on this next year. Towards this end, the dark-room will be open during the vacation, except during the period when the Darling Building will be closed at Christmas.

We wish to thank Mr. Cook who recently gave us a lecture and demonstration on portrait photography; we also thank the model who assisted us for that evening. Judging from the keen attendance and the enthusiasm evident, I think most members present before the evening concluded, thought we should have meetings of a similar nature more often. It was, however, unfortunate that the weather was a little cold for that evening.

The committee will shortly work out a tentative programme of the activities for the new year; however, any members' suggestions will also be welcome. In conclusion the club wishes to thank all those who have helped us in various ways during the year.

Anglican Group

It is desired to bring before the attention of the University a newly-formed society called the ANGLICAN GROUP. This meets every Tuesday in the George Murray Lounge for prayer and discussion, where possible accompanied by an address by a visiting priest, but led by ordinary lay people if such a visit is not possible. Speakers for this term will be, it is hoped, though arrangements are not definite as we go to press:

Tues., Sept. 3: Rev. J. G. M. Gent—"The Faithful Departed."
Tues., Oct. 21, Fr. Antony Snell, S.S.M.—"The Blessed Sacrament."

In addition, there will be a Corporate Communion of the Group (all Anglicans welcome), on FRIDAY OCTOBER 24, at 7.45 a.m., at which it is hoped that the Lord Bishop will be the celebrant. This will be held in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, and will be followed by breakfast afterwards. Those who intend to communicate at that service are asked to give their names to Hugh Williamson, either personally or by a note left in his pigeon-hole, at least by Oct. 17.

Liberal Comments

Depression: "I hear talk of depression: such talk is dangerous nonsense. With export prices high, with the seasons good, with great defence programmes and work programmes going on, without population increasing rapidly, with the worst industrial bottlenecks broken, with taxation lower than in any comparable country, it is clear that the broad conditions have never been more favorable for enterprise."—A. W. Fadden, 6/8/52.

Mossadeq: "Persia is ruled by a fanatic—a Prime Minister swaying, weeping, gesticulating, and gyrating like a hobgoblin in a ballet."—A. R. Downer (Liberal, S.A.), 6/8/52.

Peking: "... An example was the so-called peace conference in Peking about which so much has been heard. Viewed impartially, they do represent propaganda gatherings. Normally they might be of little account, but their special danger is that they are calculated to weaken the morale and otherwise to disturb and confuse the solidarity of the United Nations."—H. V. Evatt, 5/6/52.

Northern Territory: "I believe that the Northern Territory should be represented in this Parliament by at least two members with plenary powers. It would not be valid objection to say that the territory is very sparsely populated. Its economic and strategic importance justifies a greater and more effective representation."—A. R. Downer, 12/8/52.

Tea-totallers: "In a recent issue of the English 'Women's Journal' there appears the following recipe for billy tea:—'Sheep shearers and boundary riders... put an ounce of tea into a warm, dry basin and pour in a pint of boiling water. The basin is covered and left for about seven minutes and then the tea is strained into a china jug. When it is required, a tablespoon of cold tea is put in the cup with milk and sugar and the cup is then filled up with boiling water.'"

"... The tragedy is that it was from the News and information Department at Australia House... that the woman who wrote the article secured the recipe."—J. McLeay (Liberal, S.A.), 16/8/52.

Production: "The relationship of production in this or any other country to national and individual prosperity and to the national accounts is very clear and obvious."—R. G. Casey, 19/8/52.

Inheritance: "When the Menzies Government came to power, the cost structure had got completely out of hand."—J. J. Clark (A.L.P., N.S.W.), 2/9/52.

Our congratulations to Premier Tom Playford. Every policy speech promise he has made since he has been in office has been kept.

Swimming Club

Active training will begin soon after exams. All members receive special reduction at City Pool. The activities will be divided into parts:

- 1.—Training of non-swimmers.
- 2.—Training for competitive swimmer (for Inter-Varsity Carnival, January, 1953).
- 3.—Water-polo (if possible a team will be sent to Inter-Varsity Carnival).
- 4.—Bathing Beauty Competitions.

Look out for notice on Refectory Board.

Liberal Union

Prominent fighter for Liberalism Charles Stokes, has been elected President of the Liberal Union. New Secretary is articled clerk Hugh Williamson, the pride of English III.

Mr. Stokes is also Treasurer of the S.R.C. and Secretary of the Australian Universities' Liberal Federation. He went to Sydney last vacation as emergency to the Adelaide Inter-Varsity Debating team.

Other officers elected at the recent annual general meeting of the Liberal Union are as follows:—Treasurer, Ian Wilson; Publicity Officers, Jim Bettison; Committee, Judy Pocock, Peter Well, Peter Martin, and Ted Pocock. Philip Kennedy is also on the Committee as Immediate Past President.

By a unanimous vote, Ian Marshman, a former editor of "Liberal Opinion," September, 1950-51 President, and a live wire in the Liberal Union for years, was made an Honorary Life Member. The only person with that distinction is Jim Forbes, who is now doing post-graduate work at Oxford. A motion was also passed expressing "deep and sincere thanks" to Ian Marshman for all the work he had done for Liberalism in the University over past years.

Mr. Stokes said that it would be his aim during the coming year to live up to the standard set by Mr. Marshman during his term of office, which "was undoubtedly the Golden Age of the Liberal Union."

We hear that "Christian-Socialist, George Waterhouse, is trying to cause a split in the Liberal Union. He naturally cannot understand a situation in a political organisation, whereby members are allowed and encouraged to express their own opinions on a subject, without being bound by any "directives."

Noticed with amusement: Ace "Socialists" Bob Burns and Peter O'Neil driving around the University in a new Vanguard.

Bob Brooking, Editor of the Melbourne University Liberal Club's magazine, "Challenge," has been Editor of the Australian Universities Liberal Federation's magazine, which will be out some time before next May. Contributions from Adelaide can be handed to Jim Bettison, or left in the "B" pigeonhole in the Refectory foyer.

A Socialist—one who has yearnings To share equal profits from unequal earnings. Be he idler, or bungler, or both, he is willing To fork out his sixpence and pocket your shilling. —Quoted Dean Inge.

We hear that John Burton is making a song and dance about the Government's Peking passport ban. Probably, "I'd like to get you on a slow boat to China."

The "Labor" Opposition in Canberra refused the Government's offer to join the Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee. Now it is complaining about the publicity being given to the committee's findings. In any case, international affairs should never become a cheap party-political football.

Debating Club

It is, I imagine, universally known that two American debating champions, Henry A. Kiker and David Hunter, visited this University in August, the declining days of last term, and encountered two teams selected from the numerous debaters of this University. The earlier debate, that on Friday, August 8, in the rarified atmosphere of the Bonython Hall, has been adequately reported; but not so much publicity has been given to the latter, which took place on Monday, August 11, in the Lady Symon Hall, hallowed by the Inter-Varsity debates of last year. The Adelaide team on this occasion was the well-known duet, Mr. Charles Stokes and Mr. George Waterhouse. The opinion may be ventured by some that the object of the powers that be in selecting this team was to ensure an easy victory to the Americans, because of the internecine fissures of our representatives. However, it was anticipated that any trifling differences of opinion would be sunk on this occasion, and so it proved in practice. It may interest the large and appreciative audience, both in the Lady Symon itself and clustered around the amplifier in the George Murray, to know that the allusion to the Federal Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies, M.H.R.), was at one stage intended to be made by Mr. Waterhouse, and only assigned to Mr. Stokes later, and with no thought of its possible impact upon the assembled populace. However, it was fully appreciated by the audience, along with other beauties, such as Mr. Waterhouse's reference to the necessity for refraining from pitying our grandparents who were hardly in question in a debate entitled: "That This House Pities Its Grandchildren." On the whole, it must be confessed, with unprincipled audacity perhaps, that the discrepancy between the worth of the two teams was not as great as a casual observer might gather from the vote of the starry-eyed audience, or the rather inadequate reports of the press, notably "The News." And it may even be asserted that the attack of the Adelaide team was rather more original and enterprising than that of the Americans; in particular, its reference to the Elizabethan Age and its precedents, and to various spurious personal reasons for pitying the progeny of such distinguished and charming people as our guests. However, the matter of the Americans was very solid and telling, and they were quick to take up and annihilate any loose arguments of the Adelaide team, while their style of speaking, and manner of arrangement, was more mature and confident than that of Messrs. Stokes and Waterhouse.

It was then an eminently worthwhile debate, edifying to the audience, and enjoyable for those who were privileged to take part in it. It was perhaps the consummation of the feast of debating provided weekly by the Debating Club, and it was very satisfactory for the Club to see such a good attendance. One would not like the audience to run away with the idea that such treats are or can be provided as a regular thing; but it was an inspiration and a taste of the heights of rhetoric which we are sure will be very beneficial for this University. G.S.W.

The Australian Citizen Forces need you — not only the "other bloke." It's never too late to join the University Regiment.

MENZIES MUST GO DOMAIN NEXT SUNDAY —From Sydney Communist paper, "Tribune." Don't be silly! He will be in Canberra. RESURGAM.

E.U.

To deal with such a subject as Miracles, we must be prepared to admit the existence of God, for, as Sir Philip Messent explained at an E.U. lunch-hour address, a miracle is "an interference with nature by a supernatural power."

As we look at the orderly running of our universe, we find that the existence of a Divine Creator is not an unreasonable assumption.

Having accepted this, therefore, we must decide whether such a Being could or would interfere with the laws on which the universe runs.

Surely it is logical to assume that the Creator, being greater than His creation, is able to interfere with natural laws when it is in harmony with His purpose for the world to do so?

Declaring a miracle to be improbable, then, does not exclude the possibility of it occurring—improbability is the very essence of the miraculous.

Sir Philip then dealt with some of the miracles mentioned in the Gospels, proving them to be a short-circuiting of the normal scheme of things.

The Virgin birth has often been challenged, but he felt that there was no real difficulty in accepting it. God, Who had brought into being the natural laws for the creation of a babe, was able to extend such laws to provide for the birth of His Son.

In the feeding of the five thousand we have the Divine Creator, Who so wonderfully provides for us in the natural increase of the grain reducing the time factor in order to meet the special needs of those people.

Again, Sir Philip felt that it took less credulity to believe that God was able to shorten the period required for healing, than it did to accept the explanation of "hypnotism" or "suggestion" usually offered for such occurrences.

Do we claim that because our minds are unable to comprehend the interference of a Supernatural Power with the natural laws of our universe, miracles are therefore impossible?

E.U. TURNS NAUTICAL

Fine days on the "Captain Sturt"—that historic old paddle steamer, now resting on firm foundations at Goolwa, was much too short a period for those E.U.'ers interested in fishing, not even time to catch one fish in spite of persistent effort. But it was sufficient time for adventure on high seas in dangerous craft, for surfing, visiting the Goolwa Barrage and a launch trip up Currency Creek.

John Upton, B.A. (Oxon.) came over from Melbourne to lead studies of intellectual problems and Christian faith. "Miracles," by C. S. Lewis and "The Impossibility of Agnosticism," by Leith Samuel provided excellent material for study and discussion concerning "Agnosticism and the Christian Faith," "Miracle," "Science and Faith," and "Why Did Christ Die?" In conjunction with these we studied carefully "The Wisdom of God" as revealed in Corinthians 2.

In the evenings, following a time of entertainment and fellowship, Rev. Graham Delbridge spoke challengingly on the claims of Christ.

If you're contemplating coming to our next house party on the "Captain Sturt," I advise you to get in training for climbing into the top bunks—I'm used to mounting a horse and didn't find difficulty, but others did!

—A.K.C.

Rules Men Bring Home Bacon

University, minor premiers, avenged their defeat of the previous week by defeating Exeter in the challenge final at Thebarton Oval on Saturday.

The conditions for football were good. The oval was a little on the hard side, with the breeze favoring the southern goals. University fielded a weakened side, with Harris, Kitchener and Martin injured, while Exeter were strengthened by the return of Johnnie Tapp. Fuller, Pak Poy and Linklater moved into our side to replace those injured.

University surprised the large crowd by scoring a goal in the first minute, but Exeter soon replied with a goal and a point. The pace was fast right from the start, with neither side sparing themselves. Exeter goaled again, but Varsity fell into its bad habit once more by adding a string of points. Both sides added a goal before quarter time,

the scoreboard reading: Torrens 3-2, West 2-5, which is, being interpreted, Exeter 3-2, University 2-5.

We had stopped Exeter getting the early break that was our downfall last week, and it was up to University to use the wind in the second quarter to secure a winning lead. However, the best we could do was 5-2, while Exeter added 3-0, and so at half-time we were 1-5 up.

In the third quarter, although fighting hard with help of a fresh breeze, Exeter kicked inaccurately for goal and this, combined with the determined play of our backlines, gave University a decided advantage at the start of the vital last quarter.

Exeter fought back at once

when Harvey snapped a goal to put them 4 points up. Varsity showed their Intersvarsity form by adding 4 quick goals, which virtually ended the game with 15 minutes to go.

The final scores were: University 13-17, Exeter 10-7.

The standard of football was high, with both teams at their physical peak.

In a very even side, best players were hard to pick. Special mention could be made of Hancock (a great effort at centre half-forward), Laurie (prodigious leaping to effective knocking in the ruck), McCloud (seven valuable goals from full forward), Pak Poy (a courageous roving display), and Broadbent (a typically unbeatable effort at half-back).

Basketball Blow

The major round provided a disastrous end to the year's basketball. In the minor round we finished second, losing only to West and North early in the season.

In the second semi-final we lost to West 44-41. The side played very poorly until midway through the second half. There, 10 points down, a recovery was staged which almost succeeded but for lack of time and Wests tight play. Top scorers were Thompson and Evans.

The preliminary final found us again in miserable form until a few minutes before the end. Coldstream's very hard man-to-man had a lot to do with it. We lost 49-48, beaten by the clock after having swamped them in the last two or three minutes. In our last encounter we inflicted what now appears to be a not-so-crushing 72-35 defeat. Thompson again top-scored with Allard.

Lee was selected for the Association 3rd term against the League A's—a remarkably good effort to be selected from the second grade.

The B's did not make the finals, losing 8 matches and winning 6.

In the first round only two matches were won. The second round noted the improvement shown by all players. One match alone was lost by 3 points, cutting our thin-spun chances of making the four. The last match during the holidays was forfeited to Y.W.C.A. We previously beat them 67-28. The team during this round looked the best in the grade, due mainly to Allard and Lawrence. Both threw over 100 points—Lawrence throwing 39 in one match.

The C's still have five matches to play and have lost only to the two top teams. The two best players lately have been Hill and Fotheringham. Cockburn, playing his first match with the C's last week, threw a valuable 16 points.

The club will be participating in the summer competition and would advise those interested to watch the notice boards for the latest developments.

SYME CUP HOME AGAIN

On August 31, twelve hockey players returned from W.A. complete with manager and Syme Cup. It was a most successful intersvarsity. Four players were left behind, two in Perth and two in Kalgoorlie. Gollege and Melvin had that look in their eyes the moment they arrived in Perth, and that other look before and after. The thick-as-thieves reserves, Junior (Meaney) and Les McPheat no doubt had an interest in Kalgoorlie.

Ginge, on the other hand, had quite a different sort of look in his eye; especially after. Nevertheless he played good hockey. One night he was very rash and went to bed before 2 o'clock. We thought a party was more in keeping.

Smith, our captain, had a very successful carnival. It worked in Hobart and it worked again in Perth. He also played good hockey. So good, in fact, that he was vice-captain of the Combined Universities side.

Karim was in his element. He was goal happy, and easily made the combined side. But he was no match for Jack Nation at the ball. Ellis, always the full-back, stopped one run from Smithy via Ginge, and another one from Jagden. On the field where battle is done he made the combined side again.

Ross Clarke and Jagden also made the combined side and Narinder and Gollege were reserves.

Narinder, playing his first intersvarsity, was very impressive. He used all his Malayan skill to beat us all miserably at "pontoon." Next time you see him, observe closely and see if he doesn't have that far away dreamy look.

Which brings me to Jagden, far away dreamy looks are his speciality. Instead of turning to Mecca, they tell me he's turning to Queensland. He's even learning to play basketball.

Whenever I think of mansions and Bentleys and yachts I think of Ross Clarke. But he's good for lots more inter-Varsities yet.

Ian Gulland's was the star turn at the dinner. We told him all about it next morning, and he agreed it must have been good.

The W.A. boys, Ron Rowe, Dave Gulland and Brian Jeanes were living at home, and consequently I did not see much of them. They tell me Ron remained true, Dave to woo, and Jeanes,

too, but all the evidence is in circumstances.

Tracy was noted for his night life. He was instrumental in organising a dance at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. It would have been a great success, but Ginge was the only one who turned up with a lass, and anyway we had no music and nowhere much to dance.

The W. Aussies turned on wonderful hospitality, two welcomes, a ball, a dinner, a reception, and a constant flood of attention. All thanks are due to our manager, Jack Nation, and our secretary, Brian Jeanes.

The result of the carnival was that Adelaide drew with West for the Cup. However, we had slightly the better average, so it stays with us for the first six months.

In the Association, the A's, B's and D's have all made the finals. Ken Lamcraft shone in the B's and the Poet (Greet) was the star of the D's.

Boat Club

The start of the next season is drawing near, and it is true that the rowers began to do something about it. Training has started, and we wish to see all the old faces down at the shed as well as many new ones. It is obvious that too many people who have had rowing experience at school, drop out of it when they come to the University.

Getting to the brighter side of things we have the great news that our new eight will be arriving in about five weeks time and so we hope to race in it at the opening regatta of the season. This boat, which cost us £508, has been obtained from Banhams Ltd., a firm of boat builders in England. St. Mark's College Boat Club have also obtained a new eight from Western Australia, and so the club is in the exceptional position of hav-

ing available two new racing eights, one old racing eight and one fast training eight. With a wonderful start like this, we should have an excellent season.

It is the aim of coach, Jock Gosse, to produce two even eights for the start of the season, and also as many other crews as possible. From these two eights will be selected a crew to represent the club in the championship Senior Eights, which will be raced late in January or early in February. This will be followed, later in the season by the selection and training of the Inter-Varsity Eight.

It is a long time since this club has competed consistently in regattas throughout the season. It could be quite possible for us to take the senior pennant this season, but this depends on the support given by the many rowers at this University. With many old hands, such as John Heuzenroeder, Dave Prest, Ian McCarthy, John Tassie, Hugh Cook, Wal Fotheringham, Toby Reynolds, Hick Hobbs, Dr. Rennie, Bob Lea, and others training, we should be able to produce some good crews this season.

Phillip's Book Review

"FLUORESCENT LIGHTING"

Zwikker, C. (Philips Technical Library).

This book deals with the problems of fluorescent lighting from the angles of the theory of luminescence, fluorescence, etc.; practical considerations in selection and use of fluorescent substances in lighting; gaseous discharges and color emission; efficiency, circuits, circuit units, fittings, lighting standards, and application of fluorescent lighting. The wealth of information and clarity of presentation could well be taken as examples by other experts producing books on technical subjects.

With the gradual growth in the appreciation of the importance of correct illumination in our lives, and with the expression of the application of fluorescent tube lighting, a wide variety of people must feel the necessity to consider the subject—people such as engineers, laboratory workers, teachers, factory managers, business executives, and the home designer and builder. This book provides the ideal source of relevant information.

Congratulations are extended to Doug. Othams, Captain of the Varsity Baseball Team, for winning the coveted Capp's Medal this year. The medal is awarded for the best and fairest baseballer in South Australia. This is the second year in a row that a member of the A.U.B.B.C. has won this award. Well done chaps!

Appointments in Public Service

There will be vacancies at the end of 1952 for graduates of Australian Universities. It is expected that there will be positions available in all capitals and in Canberra.

Graduates aiming at an administrative career will be appointed to the basic or training grade of the clerical and administrative division of the Service. Salaries on appointment are £770 (males), and £622 (females) for adults; and £620 (males), and £570 (females) if under twenty-one. Adults receive £794 (males), and £646 (females) after one year's satisfactory service.

Applicants must be British subjects and under twenty-six years on March 1, 1953. Ex-service personnel may exceed the age limit. Interviews are conducted in each capital city by a committee, which includes a University representative. Successful applicants are appointed to departments after consideration of their academic qualifications and personal interests. Immediate placement on high-grade specialised duties is unlikely, as training and experience is required for these. After appointment, the progress of new officers is followed-up, and guidance is given by training officers. Special training sessions are held for the discussion of problems of public administration and for lectures on Service matters.

Promotion is by efficiency (not seniority) to positions, such as Assistant Research Officer (to £938), Research Officer, Grade 1 (to £1,082); Research Officer, Grade 2 (to £1,178). Similar progressions by efficiency exist to other positions, such as administrative clerkships with higher salaries. Adult women receive £148 less than men.

Applications close on December 31, 1952. You should apply at once. Application forms and copies of the booklet, "Opportunities for Graduates in the Non-Technical Faculties" are obtainable from the Commonwealth Public Service Inspector in each capital city. Applications are usually lodged before publication of examination results.

Commonwealth Departments advertise from time to time for graduates in the technical faculties. As well as watching for advertisements in the classified sections of the daily press, interested graduates should write to Commonwealth Departments in the States, and ask about vacancies.

In recent months, vacancies have been announced by the following Departments:
The Department of Works: Architects and Engineers.
The Department of Health: Biochemists.
The Department of Trade and Customs: Analysts.
The Department of National Development: Geologists for the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
War Service Homes Division of the Department of Social Services: Architects.
The Department of Supply and Defence Production: Engineers and Scientific Officers.

Appointments are usually within the range £794 to £1,082, and promotion thereafter is by efficiency to higher grade professional positions.