

ON DIT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY STUDENT UNION.

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Vol. IV.

Friday, 5th July, 1935.

No. 6.

This Social Settlement Idea.

Our Opinion.

In the last issue of "On Dit" a considerable amount of space was given to the men who are proposing to form a social settlement, with University co-operation. We gave them this space in order to let them put their ideas before the Union. They wished to do this so that they may put them before the Union Committee.

In both their articles they tried to convey the idea that such schemes were the sort that "On Dit" had been suggesting in saying that the University should get outside itself, and get to know the peoples outside the University. We wish to show you in this article how the scheme reacts on us.

The people behind it seem to be Mr. McDonald Partridge, an Arts undergraduate, and a Miss Stella Pines, a woman who has been to America and has studied social settlements. Our representatives have had interviews with both of these people in an endeavour to find out something definite about their plan.

All Mr. Partridge appears to know of it was published in the last number of "On Dit."

As for Miss Stella Pines, after three-quarters of an hour's talking and listening, we learned that the staff of "On Dit" has an inferiority complex, that the idea (about which we could learn no more than we already knew) was quite practicable, as it had been tried before in many places and succeeded, with Toynbee Hall and Henry Street cited as examples.

When these people are asked, "Where are you going to get the money?" they reply that the Y.O.C. or the Y.P.E.C. managed to get the money for its work without asking for it, so we should be able to do so without any trouble. Their reply to "Where are you going to get the helpers?" is that they will be easy to find amongst the University students. What we ask is, "Where are they, and who are they, and what are their qualifications to engage in such work?"

Let us consider the plan. It is proposed to form a social settlement, under a name such as the University Fellowship Club, in one of the slum districts, e.g., Hackney. It is to be a sociological laboratory, a club, in which the classes may mix on an equal footing, and also a school, canteen, etc. (as set out in "On Dit," 21/6/35, page 2, col. 2). Also, it seems that, as

these people "have a language and a code of morals of their own," there is a desire to change both their language and their code of morals. To change the latter would be a very great achievement, but not necessarily a good one.

If it is to be a University scheme, why should the W.E.A., H.S., Y.O.C., Y.P.E.C., M.L.Z.Q., P.X.Y.F., and so on have anything to do with it. Or, if they are to be asked to help, why should it be regarded as a University scheme?

Supposing it be regarded as a University settlement, i.e., run by the University, and there are sufficient men and women interested in it, where are they going to get their training? It would be impracticable, and very bad for the name of the University, to send inexperienced workers to such people.

Of those interested in the plan, how many would be prepared to go through a probation period of six to twelve months, studying social science, with such worthy bodies as the St. Peter's College Mission, Whitefield's Mission, or the Salvation Army? This would require not merely a considerable amount of time, but a great deal of hard work. And then, after their training, how many of the students would be prepared to live with the people they propose to teach, unknown as students, learning a little of the psychology of their class by becoming, for the time, members of it?

Many of the supporters of this "idea" will say that they would get their training at the settlement, and this brings up the most important points of this argument.

First, the settlementers have to find a good organizer amongst the University who is interested in this work, and who would be prepared to devote his (or possibly her) whole time to the job. None of the people of whose connection with the "idea" we are aware, seem to fall into this category.

Second, what is the reaction of the settlementers going to be, when the University appears in their midst?

We believe that we can answer this query. The reaction would be one of distrust. The University student is, to them, a person who thinks he knows everything, who looks down on them, who has come down to spy on them, or swindle them, or some such.

If once they got the idea into their heads that they were under observation, as they would be if the settlement were to be a laboratory, they would fight shy of it. They do not trust the man they call the capitalist, they are afraid of him, and they think he is out to exploit them.

As for the laboratory, what would be the good of a chem. lab. if there were no chem. course, or an anatomy school if there were course in surgery? There is no social science course in Adelaide, so why have such a laboratory?

Many settlementers, having read thus far, if they have bothered to do so, will be thinking that "On Dit" is very inconsistent. It spends months and feet of paper suggesting that the Varsity should learn the outside world, wake up, and so on, and immediately condemns the first sensible (?) plan put forward.

However, we wish to be constructive, and this is our suggestion.

That a number of men (and women, perhaps) who are interested in such work as is proposed, should rent a house in one of the slum areas, and use it as a Club for Union members. It would have no connection at all with the University. Here the men would spend a certain amount of their time, learning the habits and thoughts of their neighbours, and getting to know them.

There would be no classes in baby washing, knitting, and the like, but open house would be kept for anyone who wished to drop in for a chat. If the men were of the right type for such work as they proposed to take on, it would not be long before they had many friends amongst the people of their district, and the Club would always have visitors.

While they were there, they could help one of the social bodies already mentioned, or some other of the same type, and by the time they were ready to launch into the settlement idea they would have had a reasonable training.

Having attracted numerous regular visitors to the Club, they would gradually get up study circles, on the subjects in which their visitors were interested, with the co-operation of the visitors, and ask University men and women to lead the discussions. Then they would have their settlement firmly established, trusted by the settlementees, and capable of doing something to help make others' lives more enjoyable.

Some would argue that the visitors would not want to drop in for discussions, as friends of the Club, and if they did, would have nothing to discuss. Here they would be making a great mistake, for the working man and his wife are always ready to argue on some subject, ranging from politics to geology, and he is often surprisingly well read in it.

If such a plan, or one on similar principles, is tried by keen University students, may we wish them the best of luck, for with foresight and good organization they would pave the way for a University settlement, and some years hence the Union newspaper would be able to put the settlement idea in front of its readers as a practicable plan.

Mudspots (and other notes).

We regret that we are still in the dark, and cannot answer "Diogenes'" question about the bonny building. Doesn't anyone know?

Since the Union have taken over the Dance Club several people have developed coughs, which they say are due to the dust from the floor at dances. Can't some of the medcs., in co-operation with Committeeman J. H. T. Fisher (Eng.), do something about the ventilation system, as we don't want all our bright young things dusted?

Two signs of summer are the Footlights Revue and butterflies.

We are reminded of summer as the Footlights have started rehearsals and the butterflies have started to come back again. If you don't believe us stand at the bottom of the steps behind the Darling Building at 1.50 p.m., and watch the climbers climb.

It is rather a bad sign when it is necessary to post the menu to entice us to "Our Ball."

How a Cash Order changed these people's outlook on life! It adjusted their financial worries.—Advt. in Mall. What a beauty!

If it's Paulding's it's pure.—Pure what?

"Debutantes are becoming more common."—Local paper.

"St. Peter's School Collegiate, Hackney, S.A."—English Association Syllabus.

When will we see Prince Alfred Collegiate?

REMEMBER THESE DATES.

- July 6—Dance Club.
- July 13—Science Dance.
Engineers' Dinner.
- July 23—Lit. and Deb. Dinner.
- July 24—Men's v. Women's Union Debate.
- July 26—Dance Club Ball.

One Laurie Kiek (the name seems familiar) thought he'd show the world just what a Freshman could do, so he contracted a bet to the extent of 5/-, that he could eat 48 frogs (chocolate, 1 oz.) in 35 minutes. The first 29 went down well in 18 minutes, but it is believed that together with a further 13, they also came up well. Anyhow, he lost his bet. Still, it must be pleasant to make a pig of oneself for twopenny.

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Who, when, where, and why are the French Club?

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ON DIT

Editor: J. O. CLARK.

Sub-Editors: C. A. P. Boundy,
Miss M. McKellar Stewart.

Friday, 5th July, 1935.

BUTTERFLIES.

The presence, in ever-increasing numbers, of butterfly students in the University has perturbed us not a little. And we feel convinced that whether you reason gently with them or roar like a blast-furnace at them, mere words will not drive these people away. So that we take pleasure in announcing that we have hit upon a scheme of action which would effectively deal with the girl menace in the Varsity.

Shortly, the proposal is to incarcerate all the women during the daylight hours. We would have the prison luxuriously appointed and make it the most pleasant form of incarceration possible, only their freedom being denied the lovely captives. The hours of daylight would pass pleasantly for them, for numbers of frock shops and tea shops would be provided.

From the point of view of the men the plan is even better. They would find that the presence of women among them at night-time would be as delightful as, before the adoption of the plan, in the daytime it was distracting. They would go about their studies in a sober and scholarly fashion, as they should. At night the girls would come out in glorious array from their prison and the dignified and scholastic quiet would be joyfully broken by the boom of the drum, the wail of the saxophone, and peals of happy girlish laughter.

But, to be serious, it is time something was done about the butterflies. We were talking with a young undergrad the other day when he said that he sometimes worked at a bench between two of the co-eds. He found from them that the subject upon which they were engaged was the only one they took. They had never before received instruction in the subject, nor had either of them matriculated. But they were, as you will have guessed, having the time of their young lives in the Varsity social whirl. We believe that there are numbers like them.

We can now do no more than remonstrate with the butterflies, but private munificence which builds us so many of our ornamental buildings might yet provide us with the luxurious prison. We can but await the happy day.

Publican and Parson

Prohibition Propaganda

On Thursday, 27th May, Mr. M. F. Bonnin took the chair at a most interesting and successful meeting of the Men's Union. That there were over 80 members present will show that the subject to be debated was of vital importance.

The debate had a rather unusual feature, in that the teams were led by the Rev. F. Lade and Mr. M. J. Noonan, of the "Southern Cross," respectively. The subject was—"That the consumption of liquor in Australia should be prohibited."

The Rev. Mr. Lade opened the attack for the Pros, by repeating a sermon which he had been preaching for the last decade at least.

He built up his argument from the idea that alcohol, in the form of liquor, was a drug, and therefore, by legislation of manufacture, sale, and transport, the liquor menace could be dealt with, for liquor is a commodity. To prove this, he said that one can gamble in one's bedroom or in Central Australia, but would not be able to drink in either unless he had the liquor. Unless he had the liquor a person could not get drunk or intoxicated, as the liquor had to be poured into the stomach.

Hence, the best thing to do was to legislate for the sale of the drug, as was the case with cocaine and opium. As soon as a drug evil reaches a certain degree of gravity it should be controlled. If any of us were to see a man in a stupor due to opium we would inform the police and health authorities. The alcohol drug fiend is also a fit case for the police and health authorities, especially the latter, as it damages his physique.

The Rev. Mr. Lade then said: "I am going to convince you that prohibition is as important as opium control." We regret to report that he failed to do so.

An example was then given to us. There were two Judges of the Supreme Court riding in a tram in Melbourne, discussing in loud voices a case with which they were concerned. Now this is a bad breach of professional etiquette, but both these men had had two glasses of wine instead of one, or two whiskies instead of one, and their breaths were absolutely "balmy" (a pleasant word) with alcohol, and they were not in a fit state to drive their cars home. This is a bad thing in a machine age.

There is only one point in favour of liquor—it is a social lubricant. But as a lubricant its use is overdone, for "liquor in dance halls makes things too free and easy, and I'm not a wowser."

The Rev. Mr. Lade stated that he had no sympathy with wine production, and quoted a remark of Mr. Oscar Seppelt made at Unley High School, when an address was given to boys and girls, many of whom were in their teens. It was suggested that they knew of Mr. Seppelt, the maker of very fine wines—at which Mr. Seppelt interjected, "Boys, take my tip and don't touch a drop of it."

He then mentioned the resolution of the Head Masters and Mistresses of the big Public Schools that it was highly desirable that no schoolchildren should make any use of alcohol, at home, or at parties, or anywhere else.

The Rev. Mr. Lade concluded by saying that the only drug which was causing ravages was alcohol, and that other drugs were under legislation.

Then Mr. Noonan took up the cudgels for his side, and very ably did he defend his trade, making by far the best speech of the evening.

He pointed out that he understood that the debate was on the consumption of liquor—that is, liquor, or no liquor. The Rev. Mr. Lade had talked of legislation for the manufacture,

transportation, and sale, but he had neglected consumption. Mr. Noonan proposed to include consumption. His arguments were three:—

We cannot afford prohibition. The prohibitionist usually argues that the money spent on liquor could be far better spent on say boots. He forgets that in the latter case the Federal Government would not get its 75 per cent. of tax.

With prohibition the Federal Government would lose £10,000,000 in Customs and Excise Duty, and £601,000 from licences. Moreover, the barley growers would be ruined, as 5,000,000 of 5,500,000 bushels produced per annum were used for malting and were good for liquor alone.

There were 13,000,000 gallons wine produced per annum in South Australia alone; of this, 4,000,000 gallons by returned soldiers on Government land. How would they manage if these lands were to be cropped, and the diggers were on their hands?

The liquor trade gave employment in hotels, breweries, distilleries, and bottle works. The opposition might argue that they could be employed elsewhere, "but where?" he asks, and where would they make up their £10,600,000?

Until this question can be answered, the prohibitionists could not say that Australia could afford prohibition.

Mr. Noonan then showed that prohibition could not be enforced, quoting Russia, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Canada, and U.S.A., all of whom did not continue dry, but gave up that "Heavensent blessing, prohibition."

As these had failed, could Australia succeed?

Then he went into the effect of prohibition in U.S.A., stating the loss to revenue in 14 years as £2,500,000,000, and the cost of enforcement as £72,000,000.

Then came the usual run of arguments, about the increased number of convictions for drunkenness during prohibition, and the gangster evils and so on. Reports showed the futility of the scheme, and it was rejected.

Moreover, the Australians were liberty-loving, and prohibition is the very negation of living.

Mr. Noonan then mentioned what a host of authorities he could quote, and said "that authorities can be had to show that anything from Mormonism to vegetarianism would cure all evils," but he quoted the Rev. Henry Howard as a firm supporter of prohibition at its beginning, but after a few years he became its most scathing critic.

His third argument was that if we could afford and enforce prohibition it was a bad thing, because drunkenness was on the decrease, and as only 0.4 per cent. of Australians drank too much, should the 99.6 per cent. suffer?

In conclusion, Mr. Noonan pointed out that prohibition meant gangsters, racketeers, spies, bootleggers, drunkenness convictions, clogged courts, and so on, and led to a disregard of the law.

Mr. Broomhead, a man with a beery countenance, then rose for the Pros. He pointed out that prohibition would have no evil economic effects, and that it was bad for the lower classes, but did not seem to prove his arguments. He informed us that Henry Ford said that he preferred prohibition and shorter hours to drink and longer hours for the same pay.

The drinking habit is as old as civilization, and is due to ignorance and superstition, which were going. Drink was bad for athletes, and that Don Bradman, "of whom you may have heard" (cheers) Woodfull, Hubert Opperman, and Lindrum (cheers) were all total abstainers.

And so on, and so on, contradicting Mr. Noonan, but not disproving the latter's arguments.

A very effective revivalist sermon.

Mr. O. Nichterlein, for Cons., made quite a clever speech, but it was one of those light and airy things which one cannot set down on paper. He reminded us somewhat of Mr. P. C. Greenland. An idea of his remarks may be gained from the following:—

"Alcohol is to be classed with truth and beauty."

"To live well—eat well; to eat well—drink well."

"Water is handy—for scrubbing floors."

"Culture cannot thrive without alcohol."

"Paul, the greatest and least broad-minded of the Apostles, said, 'Drink no water.'"

And in conclusion—

"Is man to become a beast, for the one thing which distinguishes a man from a beast is that he drinks alcohol?"

Then Mr. Maddern, for the Pros, a man with an earnest expression, who used all his dramatic ability in preaching his requiem sermon. He left long, studied pauses, in which the long drawn out final essences of his words reverberated through the cloisters, to return in time to permit him to start the next phrase.

The only thing he said worthy of note was that the increase in motor accidents since the repeal of prohibition in U.S.A. was 300 per cent.

Mr. Trevor McFarlane closed the argument. He pointed out that the latest Melbourne figures for motor accidents showed that only 1.72 per cent. could be associated with drunkenness in any way, and continued with general rebuttal. His conclusion was brilliant.

"The Rev. Mr. Lade informs us that only one-third of the money spent on liquor is used to pay the wages of the producers. It is interesting to note that three-quarters of the money goes to the Federal Government, hence one-quarter pays one-third."

The debate was then thrown open to the house.

Messrs. D. Wilson, Carmen, Pomroy, Turnbull, Finnis, Boundy, and Pearson spoke. Also, Mr. R. Cowan, who told us that he believed in moderation in all things, even lubrication. (We've noticed that with the Peugeot.)

Mr. J. McFarlane told the house that he would "like to prove that Don Bradman was not a total abstainer on the spot" (hoots), which he did by mentioning a sherry and a port he had had with him.

Mr. Noonan then replied.

The only point worth mentioning was that he said that Mr. Oscar Seppelt was not a hypocrite, so his remark must have been qualified. If not, he would not have remained in business, and therefore he could have only meant the remark for the boys. So it loses its value.

The Rev. Mr. Lade had the last say, concluding several minutes after time with a remark of a Sydney Doctor:—Alcohol is a third-rate food, a second-rate drug, and a first-rate poison.

The motion was voted—lost.

Mr. R. Cowan, seconded by Mr. R. Dawe, moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Lade and Mr. Noonan.

The Rev. Mr. Lade, seconded by Mr. Noonan, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Supper.
Bed.

for

better

TAILORING

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Correspondence.

SOCCKER.

Sir,
My pleasure in observing in one of your issues that an Adelaide University Soccer Football Club is to be formed is a little marred by the fact that the Club has chosen to incorporate in its name something which is no word and which has a most unpleasant sound.

"Soccer," besides being ugly to the eye and to the ear, is just schoolboy slang, and should have no place in everyday speech, leave alone the official title of a University Club. The name of the game is Association Football.

The Rugby Club did not call itself the Rucker (ugh!) Club, and I hope in this case that the fact that the suggested name is a little longer than the present one will not deter the A.U.S.F.C. from speedily becoming the A.U.A.F.C.

I am, Sir, etc.,
"Bolton Wanderer."

WHOSE BALL?

Sir,
It seems to be rather the rule than the exception that matters nearest home touch us least. But no one can say this of the Varsity Ball, for which the exorbitant charge of 7/6 (nominally, actually 15/- and sundry expenses for the average student) is made.

In the face of this, a certain poster advertising the Ball blatantly alludes to it as "your" (i.e., the students') ball. Who said it was, and how is it? The number of students who attend the ball is not high as a rule, and this year I am sure will not see conditions altered. The only way to alter them is to encourage students to come to "their" ball, and the only way to do this is to lower the price of tickets.

After all, why should students who pay the sports sub. of 35/- have to pay 7/6 for the ball, and outsiders with no interest in the Sports Association a miserable 2/6 more. I say, let non-members of the Sports Association pay highly for the privilege of attending the ball, not the poor student who already pays in other ways.

I know, Sir, I am not alone in my opinion, and only hope others will express theirs. Something might then be done, possibly, in the next decade.

Yours, etc.,
"B. B."

DOUGEDITITES--NOTE.

Sir,
The most pungent phrase in your article on Social Credit was the paragraph heading, "The Fallacy at Present." Would your correspondent care to enlighten me, a humble student, on the following points?

Are not payments made to "other organizations for raw material" distribution of purchasing-power as much as wages are? If so, why put them in the "B" group?

When a loan is repaid (in Social Credit circles this repayment is always to a bank, which seems an unnecessarily narrow concept of the lending racket; but then you must have someone to kick), how come that the money is cancelled? Surely it is immediately re-issued to help some other guy out of the ditch? The owner of it would see to that, considering he gets no interest on it while it remains unlent.

"Every improved machine and process decreases the amount distributed in wages, salaries, and indirectly in dividends." This statement was a real shock to me; for, brought up as I was in the old school of thought, I was always under the impression that the machines and processes were designed to divert more of the turnover into dividends. But there, all the old shibboleths vanish one after the other in the searchlight of each new economic theory.

At the risk of being fatuous (I thought all this had been settled long ago), I suggest that B. is really an illegitimate offspring of "A" and as such has no separate existence, and the price-cost equation (as far as Major

Douglas is concerned) balances with an incredible exactitude.

If, as Douglas suggests, we are being met with a continuous decline in purchasing power, what about a few figures as to the rate of evaporation of our assets? When can we expect our last penny to vanish in payment of a fictitious interest on a non-existent loan? Or did we ever have a penny, anyway? No hypothesis or idea can carry on for long on entirely non-quantitative bases—every physicist knows that. Even Mr. Lyons can say with some confidence when the population of Australia will reach a standstill.

Finally, has the "just price" any connection with the wage-earner's wail of "fair thing"? And will they, in practice, prove to be so identical as Douglas would have us believe? Or is it simply another of those good things which go bad half a mile from home?

I am, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
"Omne Vivum."

SUGGESTED NEW COURSES.

Sir,
The only contribution made by the Government to the very urgent housing problem was to suggest that owners of week-end shacks in the hills should make them available to the unemployed. Of course, if the Government did decide to shoulder its responsibilities and provide cheap housing for workers instead of providing an expensive Parliament House in which to legislate "for the people," it is doubtful whether it would find the necessary social workers in this State to carry out a successful rehousing scheme. We don't want a repetition of the Colonel Light Gardens fiasco. Carefully trained social workers must conduct sociological surveys before shum clearance, and must educate and train the rehoused after it.

Most Universities have a post-graduate course in social science to train this very important type of civil servant. In Melbourne and Sydney a Board of Social Studies co-operates with the University. Why haven't we a Board of Social Studies? We have need enough for one. Graduates are needed in the Women Police Force, the Children's Court, the Government Relief Department, on the staffs of town councils, and of the many private and public philanthropic associations. And sooner or later the Government must do something about housing.

We should, therefore, demand that those of us who want them be given facilities for training ourselves to take a part in social progress. Without more research workers in the social sciences it seems futile to encourage the other sciences. A clever invention by an engineer or chemist may put hundreds on the dole within a month. A clever discovery by a doctor may prolong the lives of thousands. But the community has too large a "residual industrial element" already. To prevent there being too large a residual element of intellectuals, I suggest that many of them be trained to serve the "residual industrial element."

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. McD. P.

Sir,
In these days of specialisation it is of great importance that there should be University trained men to fill the jobs in all the important Professions, and so it is high time that the University realised that it is its duty to South Australia to found a Chair of Hotel Management.

Not only must the hotel-keeper know the practical side of his profession from the cellar floor, via the bar, to the attic ceiling, but he must be well up with his theory. To fit him for his job he should be trained in Industrial and Organic Chemistry and Hydraulics, in Accountancy and Finance, in Psychology and Logic (to help him to deal with some of his bar customers). He should have a knowledge of the law as it applies to his profession to enable

A BLIGHTED LIFE.

AN ANSWER.

An apathetic student, too low in his mind to feel comfortable in a chair, sat on the Refectory steps and brooded over the state of his intellect. He had felt like this for some time now, in fact, ever since his first and unsuccessful revolt years ago against the tyranny of learning theorems which, as he had pointed out to his instructor, were hopelessly vieux jeu in any case. Yes, he had been tied down and led by the nose, he realized bitterly, until now he was little more than an animated machine, sitting under a tree and waiting for four units to drop into his mouth at the end of the year.

Other people seemed to be able to take an energetic interest in Union activities; somehow they managed to find time for reading outside their set courses; and occasionally they appeared to be individuals, differentiated to some extent from the masses. But perhaps these had come to the University with virgin minds unshackled by the fetters of secondary education. He reverted gloomily to his first attempt to get guidance, not, however, of the Oxford Group type, from one of his Professors. The lectures he had attended were, he considered, an insult to the little intelligence that remained to him, but perhaps individual assistance might be better. Alas! Very courteously, but rather distantly, the eminent man had given him, not an hour or two of inspirational chat, an exchange of valuable ideas, but a list of books, which he was assured would be helpful. Helpful! The opinions he had offered, fruit of free and original thinking had been smiled upon with polite indifference (and, indeed, he had found these same opinions later in an elementary text-book, recommended for inexperienced students at a lecture which he had not troubled to attend).

His friend, also a youth of singularly limpid intelligence, had gone to the same Professor, hoping to be taught how to think for himself, and had suffered similar disappointment. Well, he would struggle no longer against such hopeless odds. He would absorb lectures, discharge them with not a single embellishment at the end of the year, and go out into a mechanical world as a unit of mass production. He rose, for the sun was getting low, too, and moodily drank a large milk.

V. S.

him to find loopholes in the Licensing Act, and also in Arithmetic. The latter is very important, as he must know all about squares and squaring, and also his liquid measures.

Most publicans would not be able to fulfil an order for any of the following:—A firkin of wine; a tierce of beer; a pipe of whisky; a last of gin.

As "On Dit" seems to be interested in the Beer Trade, I have hope of your co-operation in my quest.

I am, Sir, etc.,
"Thirsty."

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1/10 per packet of 20.

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"Our Ball"

SOME REMINISCENCES.

It is 1.30 a.m. Thursday, and the Varsity Ball has just been danced to a successful conclusion. We say successful, as we have been told that those of previous years were successful, and this year's ball was almost the same as those of the past.

A few changes, however, had been made. Sir Winston Dugan and his Lady had replaced Sir Alexander Hore-Rutaven and his Lady, and we had different Secretaries. Mr. R. D. McKay and Mr. N. Wallman carried out their work very well, hence the success of the ball. Moreover, the traditional flowers, red geraniums and pansies, had given place to yellow lilies and daisies, and paper roses and so on, recalling harvest festivals.

We are left with many memories of the function:—

Roxy Sims wearing the pick of the dresses—a dark blue taffeta with gold stripes, and Mrs. A. Grenfell Price in a very attractive floral velvet.

A horde of debs, about whom there was little out of the ordinary, except in the case of one whose name reminded us of the weather. She was first seen falling out of the right side of her dress, and last seen still falling out of the right side of her dress.

Mrs. Spencer again playing the piano, jiggling as she did it.

Frankie Hutton saying to Barbara Shearer, "It's no use entering with the proletariat, it rather degrades one, doesn't it?"

Elizabeth Hackett looking bewitchingly at her partners.

Bobby McKay wearing a gown and looking quite scholastic. (We believe psychology is his long suit.)

Most of the men there who do attend lectures at the Varsity being commerce students. There were a few from each of the full-time faculties, and yet the ball is called the Varsity Ball, and "Our Ball," and so on.

Potato chips all over the place, and claret in the water in the reading-room.

Bobby Stokes getting in everybody's road.

Several Engineers rushing out for a pot of beer.

Mr. R. P. Barbour dancing with Lady Dugan, with a look of intense concentration showing all over his face.

A crowd of struggling and pushing men around the window trying to collect their coats.

There seeming to be only about half-a-dozen of the butterflies that haunt the Refectory present. Can't they afford the ball, either?

Sir Douglas and Lady Mawson dancing.

The orchestra playing "Love," "The Carioca," and the requisite noises for the Rumba.

Tails and shop-tied ties.

Soup.

Geoff. Cooper and Elizabeth Angove, recalling two stately sailing vessels.

God Save the King. Farewells. Well-handled traffic.

Home.

With our reaching home and sitting down to write this, the realisation that another Varsity tradition had gone West. The Ball is no longer a Students' Ball, a night of revelry and gaiety for the undergrads, but a mass of pomp and ceremony, with extra-varsity debs, and the majority of the dancers outsiders, who are glad to come along to one of the great social functions of the year, and to help to fill the coffers of the Sports Association.

As we were given the chance to report this function, we hope we have done so fairly, so that the Varsity undergrads may know through their paper just what happened at "their Ball"—and we take this opportunity to thank the A.U.S.A. for its kindness in asking us along.

Sports Notes

Society Notes

SATURDAY, 22nd JUNE.

FOOTBALL.

A's lost to Underdale, 10-14 to 11-17.
Best Players.—McBride, Lindsay, Brown, Burnard, Elix.

BASEBALL.

A's lost to Adelaide, 9-11.
Safehitters.—Gillespie, Taylor (3), Magarey, Gould (2), Ray, Relly, Sutherland, Thomson.

B's defeated Adelaide, 12-10.
Safehitters.—Hills (3), Graebner, Hains (2), O'Grady, Swan, Bohlman, Kerr, Wilkinson, Dwyer.
C's lost to Mt. Barker, 5-7.
Safehitters.—Hadby (3), Dicker (2), Price, Brummitt, Gibbs, Oldfield, Woods.
D's lost to Sturt Blue Sox, 10-12.
Safehitters.—McRae, Shearer, Kelsey, Harper.

HOCKEY.

A's lost to Centaurs, 2-3.
Best players.—Litchfield, Forsyth, W. D. Allen.
B's lost to Centaurs, 0-4.
Best players.—Rowland, Kelly, Mills.
C's forfeited.
D's drew with Magpies, 1-1.
Best players.—Brockmeyer, Harper.

LACROSSE.

A's lost to East Torrens, 6-7.
Best players.—West, Taylor, Cottle, Irving.
B's defeated West Torrens, 9-2.
Best players.—Campbell, Nancarrow, Ward.
C's lost to West Torrens, 3-16.
Best players.—Brookman, Ryan, Osman.

RUGBY.

A's defeated North Adelaide, 30-15.
Best players.—Porter, Fairweather, Allen, Portus.
B's lost to Waratah, 0-80.
Best players.—Piper, Hart, Guerney, Riley.

WOMEN'S MATCHES.

HOCKEY.

A's lost to Graduates, 1-3.
B1's defeated A.H.S., 3-1.
Best players.—J. Ray, A. Anderson.
B2's drew with Greenwood, 2-2.
Best players.—G. Robertson, S. Barrett.

BASKET-BALL.

A's lost to Trojans, 17-20.

SATURDAY, 29th JUNE.

FOOTBALL.

No match for A Team.
B's lost to King's College Old Scholars, 5-10 to 7-13.
Best players.—Rice, Hammill, Faust, Welch, and Kuchel.
C's defeated Sacred Heart College.

BASEBALL.

A's lost to Kensington, 0-4.
Safehitters.—Ray (2), Whittington, Stevenson.
B's lost to Kensington, 6-7.
Safehitters.—Hills, Swan (2 each), Thompson, Graebner, Bohlman, Wilkinson.

C's lost to Goodwood, 3-5.
Safehitters.—Dwyer, O'Brien, Gibbs, Dicker, Oaten, Hadby.
D's lost to Goodwood, 11-14.
Safehitters.—Thompson (2), McRae, Shearer Bros., Harper, Katekar, Warhurst.

HOCKEY.

A's defeated Forestville Local, 3-2.
Best players.—Motteram, D. Allen, Ray, Pomeroy.
B's lost to Grange, 0-12.
Best players.—Johns, Hutton, Boundy.
C's lost to Grange, 1-2.
Best player.—Dennis.
D's lost to Forestville Local, 1-10.
Best players.—Cherry, Williams, Patterson, Hooper.

LACROSSE.

A's defeated North Adelaide, 6-4.
Best players.—Cottle, Harry, McKay, Tonkin.

B's defeated Port Adelaide, 18-3.
Best players.—Boehm, Bonnin, Campbell.

C's lost to Goodwood, 7-17.
Best players.—Knowles, Osman, Kayser.

RUGBY.

A's defeated Waratah, 15-10.
Best players.—Fairweather, O'Connor, Lyons, Porter, Allen.
B's lost to North Adelaide, 0-21.
Best players.—Hart, Piper.

SOCCEER.

University lost to Largs Athletic, 2-5.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

A's lost to Wirrawarra, 4-6.
B1's defeated Y.W.C.A., 3-1.
B2's lost to Heathpool, 3-5.

RIFLE CLUB.

The Annual Championship and Handicap events will commence next Saturday, 6th July. The conditions are as follows:—Two rounds of 2 sighters and 8 shots at each range, which will be fired as follows:—July 6, 600 yards; July 13, 700 yards; July 20, 800 yards; July 27, 900 yards; August 3, 500 yards; August 10, 300 yards. Entry fee for each event is 2/6, and entries will be received until the start of the match on Saturday.

On 15th June, at 800 yards, a self-handicapped spoon shoot was won by C. S. Starling, 38, 37 (5)-80. H. N. Walter scored 40, 39, but a handicap of 4 brought it back to 77.

At a practice on 29th June at 500 yards W. H. Woithe scored 39, 40.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The second annual sports were held on the University Oval on Wednesday, 15th June. What the competitors lacked in ability they made up for in enthusiasm.

D. C. Cowell won the Championship Cup with 28 points, his nearest rival being A. J. King with 20 points.

Third Years wrestled the Inter-Year Relay from Second Years, who were the title-holders.

Results:—

- 1.—100 yards handicap—King, 1; Cowell, 2; Fergusson-Stewart, 3.
- 2.—High jump handicap—Angove and J. McFarlane tied for first; about half of the College tied for second and third.
- 3.—50 yards crawling race—King, 1; Cowan, 2; Tomlinson, 3.
- 4.—75 yards three-legged race—Cowell and Campbell, 1; Cowan and Bennett, 2.
- 5.—Shot putt handicap—Bennett, 1; Fowler, 2; Cowan, 3.
- 6.—Egg-and-spoon race—Cowell, 1; Cowan, 2; Fergusson-Stewart, 3.
- 7.—Inter-year relay—Third year, 1; Second year, 2; Freshers, 3.
- 8.—Potato race—Cowell, 1; King, 2; Game, 3.
- 9.—Pick-a-back race—Cowell and Campbell, 1; Magarey and J. McFarlane, 2.
- 10.—Centipede race—Team captained by Dawson.
- 11.—Running backwards race—Hammill, 1; Richardson, 2; Edelman, 3.
- 12.—Tutor's race—Boundy, 1; Bennett, 2; Ralt, 3.
- 13.—Sack race—Cowell, 1; Angove, 2; King, 3.
- 14.—Wheelbarrow race—King and Dawson, 1; Dawe and Paynter, 2.

I.R.C.

The I.R.C. held a meeting on 26th June. The greater part of the evening was devoted to a paper on "China," given by Mr. L. M. Bills. Mr. Bills gave a most interesting account of the general development of China, socially, culturally, and politically from about 1600 B.C. to the present day. The Chinese early discovered beer and its possibilities—one of the first peoples to do so. The growth of Chinese civilisation was in the beginning very rapid, and they reached an extraordinarily high level in all departments of life, while other people of the world were still crawling about in the mud of ignorance. Mr. Bills pointed out the remarkable capacity that the Chinese have for absorbing other people—they do not remain servants for long.

After this extremely erudite paper there was a short debate on "Japan was justified in her occupation of Manchukuo." The pro speakers were Mr. Craig and Miss H. Paine, and the con Mr. L. Crisp and Mr. D. C. Cowell. After four very good speeches the house voted con.

The next meeting of the Club is on Tuesday, 9th July, when Mr. N. F. Goss will give a paper on the British Empire, and Mr. J. Stokes one on Japan.

LIT AND DEB.

Will meet to-night at 8 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall. Mr. John Horner will give a talk on musical criticism in Adelaide.

S.C.M.

On 21st June Dr. W. R. Maltby addressed members of the University a second time. He followed up the line of thought with which he concluded his address on 14th June—that in religion coercive proof is neither right nor necessary. He went on to speak of the growth of appreciation, and stressed the danger of forcing oneself to appreciate beauty. The mind, if kept receptive, will ultimately gain the power to understand and envy. This is supremely true of religion.

While coercive proof of the spiritual world is not necessary, there are proofs ready to hand. Those who have travelled up and down the spiritual world can supply them. "About religion there is the most distressing divergence to-day, but the saints show no such divergence." Then one should go to the supreme example of one who travelled in the spiritual world and found there the ultimate realities—Christ. This is not a precarious step, if the example set by hundreds of great men is to be taken as proof of the validity of Christ's experience. Christ is the highest example of moral beauty, for He was morally honest and lived His beliefs. He spoke from experience. He knew what prayer was because He had prayed. He knew the beauty and the worth of quiet hours, when sometimes "we see into the heart of things." He said, "But when thou prayest, enter into thy closet and shut thy door." No man, said Dr. Maltby, has the right either to turn away from Christ or to believe him lightly.

"Saying" was the smallest part of what Christ came to do and be, yet the consistency and wholeness of what He said is apparent to all. He took no pains to get a permanent record of what He said, but trusted to eleven fallible men, none of whom was a genius. They were good witnesses, good practical men who had earned their living with their hands. They gave evidence of what Christ said, and they should be believed. Moreover, they were Jews and passionate monotheists, and there is no sign that they had ever dreamed of contradicting their belief. Yet a few years after the Crucifixion they were talking of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Christ did not force them to that position—He left them to come to it. They gave everything to God, and at length came to believe in that stupendous thing, the Incarnation.

No thinking person believes in the Incarnation without first believing it almost incredible. But it is credible. If God was to reveal Himself to man He had to speak in a language adequate to express Himself and at the same time be understood by the people. There was only one language—that of the human race. And then the personality of God comes into question—are we dealing with a personal God, or a force or a reality? To most people God has no personality—He is unknowable. But a personal God, said Dr. Maltby, is the very soul of religion, and He is not utterly unintelligible. He has infinite will, intelligence, and love. If we say that God is not personal we are denying Him the highest thing we know. Christ was the language in which God expressed Himself. He was the most knowable, yet the most inexhaustible person. The best description of God is that He is like Jesus, everywhere. A Unitarian once said that the Incarnation was certainly the most beautiful thought that ever entered into the mind of man. Why not of God, then?

Dr. Maltby said that he was not making a defence, but a commendation. Christianity should not be cross-examined, or taken piecemeal, but one should try to see it as a whole in its coherence—in its greatness, simplicity, and wholeness—and then should reverence it. It does not come without great proofs, so it cannot be an incredible thing. Many men in the front ranks can testify to its worth. So far as one is able to receive it with integrity he should do so.

ENGINEERING NEWS.

On Wednesday, 26th June, a trip to Mt. Bold was arranged by the A.U.E.S. A number of cars set out on the expedition, including Professor Kerr Grant's automobile (?) and Mr. W. G. Chapman's baby (?), which, by the way, executed some wonderful power skids, but managed to arrive at the dam safely.

Members had an opportunity of studying the progress of the dam and examining the quarries. A ride on the "Mt. Bold Express" (powered by a Fordson tractor unit) to and from the quarries, was experienced by many. Mr. J. Symons did not, however, attempt to slide down the side of the dam, a feat which he achieved while at Mt. Margaret, Tas., recently. Mr. M. Iliffe optimistically brought along a large camera, complete with flashlight, but the dam was quite visible without aid from flashlights.

Those present included Prof. E. W. Chapman, Prof. Kerr Grant, Mr. R. C. Robin.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

On 24th June papers were read to the Society by Miss Dorothy Claridge and Mr. George Amos.

Miss Claridge's paper, "Poisonous Plants," dealt with a subject of great practical importance to Australian pastoralists, who yearly lose large numbers of live stock as a result of their eating certain plants. The complexities of the investigation were outlined, and the various families of poisonous plants described.

Mr. Amos gave an account of the problem of photo-synthesis in plants, with particular reference to recent research, such as the work of Willstätter and his assistants on chlorophyll, which has thrown much light on this mysterious phenomenon.

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THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1935,
Box F, Front Office,

or one of the Committee—

Miss McKellar Stewart.
Mr. R. B. Ward
Mr. M. M. S. Finnis



QUALITY in CHOCOLATES