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BOOK SHOP
 224 NORTH TER., ADELAIDE

Adelaide, Monday, July 3, 1950.
 Vol. 18, No. 6. One Penny

**PROCESSION
 PROTEST
 TO-DAY**
 1.20 p.m.
 Lady Symon Hall

CLASH OVER PROCESSION

Poet—Without A Pub



Ian V. Hansen, winner of the 1950 Bunday Prize for English Verse.

“On Dit” Poet Wins Bunday

The 1950 Bunday Prize has been awarded to well-known student poet, Ian Hansen, for his poem, “Historical Fragment,” which appears on the magazine pages of this issue of “On Dit.” The Prize is to the value of £10.

THE UGLY HEAD

“The Catholic Church does not recommend sexual intercourse only in the ‘safe period,’ nor does it support the exclusive use of this period,” said Dr. Rice, in a recent address on “Birth Control” to the Aquinas Society.

Catholics believe that birth control is wrong since it is in itself intrinsically evil, Dr. Rice continued. The continuance of the race depends upon the sexual act, but it also has another purpose in the expression of mutual love between husband and wife. In the contraceptive act man excludes his subordination to the race. Contraception is a perversion and frustration of the natural purpose of the sexual act, namely, procreation. It blocks the primary purpose and renders incomplete the secondary emotional purpose.

In reply to a question, Dr. Rice said, “I deny the right of any man to live on alcohol alone.” The President of Moral

The 1950 Bunday Prize for English Verse was for a poem of between 100 and 200 lines on an Australian theme. It was last awarded in 1948 to Mr. Michael Taylor, the noted opera composer.

After his decision to enter for the Bunday, Mr. Hansen turned first to the story of Burke and Wills, but, upon further reflection he chose a South Australian theme—the death of Captain Collet Barker near the mouth of the Murray at the hands of hostile aborigines. After wide reading, the original draft of the poem was completed in four hours. The final revision was made several months later.

Mr. Hansen has had several religious poems published in the United States, and is a regular contributor to the “On Dit” magazine pages and to “Phoenix.” He received his B.A. degree this year, and is now studying for his M.A. in English Literature. He is the president of the Teachers’ College Literary, Debating and Dramatic Society and immediate past president of the University French Club.

Disarmament then left the meeting, which was attended by 120 students, including 30 women.

PROTEST MEETING TODAY

After a heated and fiery debate, in which many bitter clashes took place, the S.R.C. decided that no Procession would be held in 1950 unless a protest meeting of at least 100 students was held on the Union premises within one month. At times the S.R.C. meeting was so turbulent that even the President (Jeff Scott) had difficulty in keeping order.

Just before “On Dit” went to press, a petition, signed by forty students, was served upon the S.R.C. Secretary (Miss Margaret Rendell). It requested a general meeting of students to consider the motion:—“That this meeting condemns the S.R.C.’s attitude on the 1950 Procession, and demands that the S.R.C. arrange a procession during the second term.”

A general meeting of students will be held in the Lady Symon Hall, at 1.20 p.m., today (Monday), to consider this motion which is proposed by Ian Marshman (Editor, “Liberal Opinion”) and seconded by Eric Schumann (President, A.L.P. Club). Signatories of the petition include Don Thompson, Bob Hetherington, (There’s no charge, Bob—Ed.), Barb. Kidman, “Zug” Ashwin, Anne Piper and Nanette Gilbertson.

At the S.R.C. meeting on Monday night Mr. Anderson (Engineering) moved, and Mr. Woodard (Law) seconded the motion: “That a Procession be not held in 1950 unless there is a protest meeting of at least 200 students on Union premises within one month from this date.”

Andrews (Science): “This will cause a stir.”

Marsden (Commerce): “I wish to move a grammatical amendment, that the motion read, ‘no Procession be held,’ etc. The present motion is like saying ‘That a bottle of beer be not drunk.’”

The amendment was accepted. Schumann (Engineering): “I am opposed to the idea of using skulduggery to stir up student activity.”

Andrews (Science): “Some method is necessary.”

Schumann: “200 is a bit optimistic. I move an amendment, ‘That 200 be reduced to 100.’”

The amendment was seconded and carried.

Lewis (A.T.C.): “It is the S.R.C.’s duty to stir up student activity.”

Ashwin (Arts): “If the Council does a bit of underhand stirring up, we will succeed.”

Ellis (Science): “I think the Science Association will support a Procession. Whether they will do anything is another matter.”

Gibbs (Sports): “What evidence is there that students won’t give their support?”

Marsden: “Past years.”

Anderson: “Only 15 engineers helped to prepare our floats last year.”

Lewis: “Now that most of the ex-service students are gone, the younger students are all for a Procession. All we need to do is to stir them up.”

Marsden: “Even if we only have one float this year, we must get a good Procession sooner or later.”

Big Talk



WHOSE BABY CASE

Which well-known University personality was once this charming infant? What do you think it is saying? The best answers to these baffling questions can win you a Handsome Prize in the “On Dit” Big Talk Competition.

This “Big Talk” Competition is in aid of W.S.R. Give your answers, together with sixpence (6d.) to any of the following: Malcolm Lyons, Boyce Butts-worth, Neill Same, Geoff Pridham, Carmel Boyce, Lorraine Tan, Judy Fisher, Ray Whitford, Tony Samaha, or anyone from Aquinas College.

For the correct solutions to the baffling problems above come along to the Big Do, which the residential colleges are putting on for W.S.R. on July 22.

Many readers have written in expressing their thanks for the pleasure “On Dit’s” Big Talk has given them. Brian Cox writes: “I have been fascinated for hours on end by Big Talk!”

Remember: Keep Saturday, July 22, free for the Big Do! Watch the notice boards for more information.

MATERIALIST THREAT

Mr. Ellis (Science) moved, and Mr. Andrews (Science) seconded, “That this S.R.C. supports the principle of supporting charities by means of the Procession.”

Ellis: “It is the custom in England for a collection to be taken up for charity during the University Procession.”

Marsden: “There would be no moral blackmail, as there is on badge days, when one is assaulted by young girls.”

Roder: “The Vice-Chancellor commends this idea.”

Gibbs: “This money-making motive would change the whole idea of the Procession. I have had a term of extortion for the Rugby Club. We should become less money-conscious. We have had W.S.R. and the Hockey Club. We are becoming a hot bed of materialists.”

Woodard: “Thank God Fromen isn’t here!”

Anderson: “This idea would add tone.”

Schumann: “Perhaps you can influence the Engineers. Five out of six of their floats were banned by the police last year!”

Anderson: “Would any self-respecting organisation accept money from our Procession?”

Harris (Arts): “It would be a form of entertainment tax.”

Newland (Med.): “It depends on the charity. W.S.R. is for students.”

Gibbs: “You are priggishly scared of putting on a Students’ Procession.”

Ellis: “It would be an advertisement. The tone would not be altered. Those students whose moral standards are sufficiently low to permit them to participate could still do so.”

Anderson: “It is unlikely that we will have a—”

Schumann: “On a point of order, Mr. Anderson is out of order, Mr. Chairman.”

Scott: “Mr. Anderson is only expressing an opinion. He is in order.”

Anderson: “What was I saying?”

Ellis: “You’ve already said it.” The motion was put and lost, 6-7, with five abstentions.

W.S.R. List

Prev. acknowledged ...	£32	5	0
Mr. K. A. Wills	5	0	0
Dr. F. S. Hone	3	3	0
Hon. F. T. Perry	2	2	0
Prof. E. A. Radd	1	1	0
Prof. J. A. Prescott	1	1	0
Sir Douglas Mawson	1	1	0
Mr. H. E. Wesley Smith	1	1	0
Miss L. M. Angel	1	1	0
Mr. G. M. E. Mayo	1	0	0
Mr. W. A. Cowan	1	0	0
Mr. V. A. Edgeloe	0	10	0
Mr. G. Walkley	0	5	0

Total £50 10 0

Box for Cox

At the second Annual Council meeting of the Australian Universities’ Liberal Federation, which was held in Adelaide in the May vacation, Mr. Brian Cox, of Adelaide, was elected President. Mr. Cox, who is Secretary of the Adelaide University Liberal Union, is a third year Law student, and is articulated with the firm of Messrs. Stevens, Rymill, Boucaut and Jacobs.

ON DIT

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The University And You!

Whether you are a yet undisillusioned Fresher, a hard-boiled specialist, or a dilettante, this subject must hold some interest for you. Are we at the University for any purpose except to earn a living in the future? Is there such a thing as vocation? How does God come into the question?

Nature and Function of the University.—Assuming that we know the early history of universities, the first interesting thing is that the Australian Universities were founded on the model of the Scottish. Second, the emphasis for some time has been laid on science and applied science, since Governments have been more attracted by practical projects than "cultural."

It is true that students do study to gain a livelihood. Society needs professionals, but it also needs citizens. Therefore should the University be a school of citizenship, an instrument of social change? No. It should train the critical faculties. But does it? There are too many lectures (hear, hear!), less discussion and reading. There is a lack of closer relations between teachers and students. "Knowledge of more and more about less and less" is growing more widespread. Specialisation can become an evil, and grow too busy with facts to bother with ideas. The students are left to integrate knowledge by themselves. How much of the education of a graduate has come to him through his school and university? We should leave the actual business of making a livelihood, as far as possible, to his post-University education. A solution to the specialisation and overcrowding problem would be a composite course to give the student a general background, with a lot of attention given to his future life as a citizen. This could be taken in his first or his last year, even contemporary with his ordinary course. The University College in North Staffordshire has such a course, taken by all students for their first two years. There is lively and compelling generalisation instead of specialisation, and it produces continuous and critical self-adjustment.

Vocation.—And now, what about the idea of work itself? Why work, study, at all? Self-centred answers: we work to live; it is against the self-respect of man to be idle. Reasons like these are true, but not sufficient. The Greeks considered that free men should create, that (manual) work was degrading. This view penetrated to the Middle Ages and allied itself with Christianity—hence "spirit and matter" controversies. Marx attacked this, and held that work is economically important, shifting the emphasis from spiritual and cultural to economic values. The difference between Marx and capitalism is the question of who shall have the fruits of labor. Both divorce body from spirit, while the Christian-Hellenic mediaeval view divorces spirit

from body. Of course, man is both spirit and body.

Therefore all work can be seen as done potentially for the glory of God. That is the Christian idea of vocation. God claims realising, though that mere human reform cannot save the world. The sense of vocation gives a positive view of work.

Final Points.—Once again, we have the power of choice, and we have to make moral choices; we cannot go about suspending judgment for ever. When the University is too departmentalised, elements are divorced, and without religion there is no view of Man in his spiritual environment. The medical student sees Man as a potential patient, the law student sees him as a potential criminal (!), the psychology student sees him as a bundle of complexes, etc.

Only the Christian view of the personality of Man as an individual can stand against the exploitation of man's freedom.

The above attempts to answer the questions confronting the University to-day were made in addresses delivered by Professor Portus, Reverend K. Bloxham, and Dr. Hebart at the recent S.C.M. conference at Strathalbyn.

MISS UNI. SWELLS

Eight contestants have now entered the 1950 Miss University Competition which is in aid of W.S.R. They include: Miss Science (Pat Campbell), Miss Medicine (Judith Tassie), Miss Physiotherapy (Lorraine Shearer), Miss Commerce (Margaret Patterson), Miss Conservatorium (Agnes Berry), Miss S.C.M. (Kath Bowman), Miss Arts (Diana Fitch), and Miss St. Mark's (Nan Black). A Teachers' College entrant is expected any minute now.

Miss University will be crowned at the Science Ball on Saturday, August 12. There is still time to nominate a candidate.

What about it, you people from Engineering, Social Science, Physical Education and Law, etc?

SUPPORT FOR SCIENCE

A recent meeting of the Arts Association unanimously supported the Science Plan to reorganise the S.R.C. on the basis of compulsory faculty society membership and election of councillors through these societies. A circular letter has been sent to all faculty societies seeking their support.

PEACE AND HOW TO KEEP IT

"Man has spent more time in waging wars than in preserving peace. And even when countries have been free from armed hostilities, they have not been free from conflict. Thus we have 'white' as well as 'red' war; the 'white' war is usually a preface to the other, rather than its cause," said the Rt. Rev. J. R. Blanchard in a recent address to the S.C.M.

War is deeply and strongly rooted in our human nature, and the task of uprooting it will not be easy. If we can discover the root causes, shouldn't we be able to destroy war?

Cultural Causes.—When a superior culture, possessing also superior power, employs that power to impose their culture on an inferior party, the irritating interplay of superiority and inferiority complexes breeds conflict. But why does one culture want to impose upon another? Cultures are built up around political and economic structures. Is this cultural imposition driven by political or economic motives? Or is it just plain will to dominate?

Political Causes.—Ideas, sentiments and ambitions which touch national pride and prestige, the desire of peoples to be governed by those of their own race rather than by aliens, the explosions that arise from alleged affronts to national dignity—all these fall into this category.

Economic conflicts can be found beneath the political. Political animosity between Poland and Germany, has been notorious; but it has been kept alive by a conflict between the rival interests of coal-owners and pig-breeders. But what is it in man's nature that makes him so keen on pecuniary interest and drives him to express it in wars? Industrial labor conditions are regarded by many as a real cause of war, and therefore conclude that the solution of the problem of war lies in the removal of economic causes. Caution here! It is true that unless economic causes are resolved we shall never have war. Don't we have to get at what underlies the economic cause? What is it in man that makes him fight for markets? Professor Pigou, in "The Political Economy of War," says that the fundamental causes of war are two: (1) desire for domination, and (2) desire for gain. Three things are necessary for curbing these desires:—

(1) The surrender on the part of the peoples at least of some of their national sovereignty, for no nation can seek its own good without taking into account the good of others.

(2) Changes in economic life. This brings in the question of man's freedom. If the trouble springs from man's freedom, the solution does not lie in depriving him of his freedom as dictators say and do. We should know enough about dictators now to make that obvious.

(3) Rearrangements in the world's methods of finance, so that poorer nations may develop a higher economic capacity and standard of living, and will not be subject to exploitation.

However, we must still deal with the desires (for domination and gain) themselves, or they will appear in other channels even if the present ones have been blocked. Pitrim Sorokin, of Harvard University, speaking as a sociologist, says: If a person has no strong convictions as to what is right and what is wrong,

if he does not believe in any God or absolute moral values—if his hunger for pleasures and sensory values is paramount, what can guide and control his conduct towards other men? Nothing but his desires and lusts . . . What can deter him from violating the rights, interests and well-being of other men? Nothing but physical force . . . How far will he go in his insatiable quest for sensory happiness? He will go as far as brute force, opposed by that of others, permits. He's whole problem of behaviour is determined by the ratio between his force and that wielded by others.

Man has exercised his freedom as a right to be independent of God; his pride and self-will prevented his accepting a position of dependence. He has chosen to control the world in his own way and by his own power. And now he is being severely handled by a world that has got out of his control. If man refuses to acknowledge the primacy of his Creator, he will not admit the primacy of his fellow-creatures. Thus arises the will-to-power. Thus, the root cause of war is man's perversion of freedom, changing it to freedom for and in God to freedom from God. Each one must take his share of responsibility for that perversion, inasmuch as each one holds areas in his life in isolation from God. Man is given the choice thus to prevent his freedom. But God's endurance of it is not passive. He upholds his laws against man's efforts to organise life apart from Him. Against these laws, man's structures break to pieces. However, the deeper man's despair, the nearer he is coming to the end of his tether, and closer to the point when he shall see that the only way for him is voluntarily to submit to God and in His will find peace. But God has taken positive action as well. Christ came into our humanity, and fought against our human assertion of independence from God, and He lived in obedience to God's will. He thus created a new humanity.

We must decide in which way we shall exercise our freedom: against God or for God and in the New Humanity. There, is our choice, lies the price of peace.

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE

The S.R.C. at its last meeting passed a motion, proposed by Mr. Anderson (Engineering) and seconded by Mr. Marsden (Commerce) to the effect "That the S.R.C. recommends that the Union Council consider the provision of a drinking fountain in the cloisters."

Mr. Leaver (Pharmacy) expressed the hope that such a fountain would be kept cleaner than the sink in the George Murray basement. The Council unanimously agreed that Mr. Leaver had been drinking from the wrong sink.

PROFESSOR

Professor Joseph Fletcher Said, "You bet 'cha Christianity is not compatible With Capitalism Nor with Communism, But more so with Communism." Surely then we can providethe rider Of a wider View That "Really"! Morality Is incompatible with Reality.

COLIN BOWDEN.



CLEANINGS OF GLUC

THE first ten students have now moved into Melbourne S.R.C.'s new hostel. Each student has a bedroom - study to himself. Six stoves are available for preparation of meals, but students must cook their own food. The fee is 25/- per week.

THIRTY members of the Melbourne Uni. Choral Society went to Sydney in the vac. for an Inter-Varsity Music Festival. This was such a success that the Festival will become an annual event. Next year it will be in Melbourne.

SYDNEY University Players recently produced Shaw's "St. Joan." Trinity College, Melbourne, has just presented Farquhar's "Beaux Stratagem," and Sydney's St. Paul's College Mummies are producing Duncan's verse drama, "This Way to the Tomb."

St Mark's still sticks to re-views!

PLANS for the construction of by now, almost legendary, S.R.C. hostel have again come to a deadlock in a three-cornered game between the S.R.C., the Minister for Housing (Mr. Clive Evatt) and the City Council," reports Sydney Uni's. "Honi Soit."

TASMANIA'S annual Commem. ceremony was much quieter this year than last. There were no flour bombs! However, at one stage, a cow sought admission to a degree, but with great presence of mind, the Chancellor announced that as yet the University had no Chair of Agriculture.

MELBOURNE University has arranged a programme of 27 evening public lectures, including three medical lectures, five Reports on Overseas, eight on Australian Literature, six on Aspects of Mannerisms by the Fine Arts Department, and inaugural lectures by Professors McMahon Ball and La Nauze.

SYDNEY "Honi Soit" Editor has resigned as has the Editor of Melbourne's "Farrago." Tasmanian "Togatus" Editor has got himself engaged to his sub-editor.

SYDNEY University's centenary celebrations have opened with an appeal for £664,000. The N.S.W. Government recently gave a grant of £100,000. So far only £8,000 has been subscribed to the appeal.

ALL kinds of deprecators have already shown how the University has found ways of selling truth by advertising it as 'useful'—have we not heard of Commerce, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering?—Lautrae de Savine.

MELBOURNE Uni. Union has arranged for an air mail edition of the "Manchester Guardian" to be placed in the Union Reading Room. It will arrive five days after issue in Manchester.

Nearer home, a recent distinguished visitor, seeing the "New York Times" in the Barr Smith Magazine Room enquired as to the reason for the absence of the "London Times." It was pointed out that the "N.Y. Times" was supplied free by the U.S. Government. We understand regular supplies of the Aeronautical Engineers' Monthly are being received.

After all, who wants to read about international affairs?

MICHAEL Innes (famous thriller writer and former Professor of English in this University) is now directing the film production of his latest book, "The Artist."

GLUC.

WANTED, Tutor in Intermediate French.—Apply S.R.C. Office.

MR. M. PACKS ELDER

WITS CLUB POPS THE QUESTION

"The Residential Colleges are an integral part of the Australian Universities. I have directed the Committee at present investigating university finances to consider their position," said the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies) in his address to students at a meeting in the Elder Hall.

The meeting, held at 1.20 p.m. on Friday, June 23, and sponsored by the University Liberal Union, was attended by over 1,000 students, and was the largest meeting ever held by a political club in the University. Liberal Union President (Robin Millhouse) was in the Chair and Mr. S. J. Jacobs (Chairman of the Union Council) and the Fourth Man, were on the platform.

The Elder Hall was packed out five minutes before the arrival of the official party, which included members of the Liberal Union Committee, who had entertained Mr. Menzies at lunch in the Graduates' Room. Several senior members of the staff who arrived a few minutes before 1.20 p.m. are reported to have left the meeting when they were unable to obtain seating accommodation.

The official representative of "On Dit" was unable to record the whole of the Prime Minister's speech as he was distracted by the presence at the press table of four women reporters from "Liberal Opinion." However, here are several of the main points:—

"If the Labor Party maintains its present attitude to the Communist Party Dissolution Bill we'll be electioneering by the end of the year. We have already established one leg of a double dissolution. How has the Labor Party, some of whose members are hostile to the Communist Party, come to oppose the Bill? There are three sections in the Labor Party. First, those who would vote for the Bill 'hook, line and sinker.' Second, those who would not support any portion of the Bill, and third, those in the middle who see a little virtue in each position and are prepared to compromise. This last group finally carried the day."

"This Bill is not an ordinary Bill about an ordinary problem. It begins with a series of recitals—the strongest condemnation of an internal movement ever made by any parliament. Every Labor member voted for those recitals. Every word in those recitals was agreed to by every member—by their votes. But the whole of Labor's manoeuvrings have been designed to prevent the Bill coming into operation and thus to keep the Communist Party alive."

"The whole of the Labor Party's argument on the onus of proof disappeared weeks ago. We put up amendments to the effect that the burden of proof would rest upon the Crown as soon as a declared person entered the witness box and took the oath. We are pretty mealy-mouthed and unreal if we won't ask those, who are the greatest internal danger in Australia, to go into the witness box and take the oath to tell the truth."

"It is utter nonsense to suggest that there should be trial by jury in these matters. Since Commonwealth law requires that a jury must be unanimous, one man could hold out and destroy the declaration of an important Communist in a highly secret Government job or in a key position in a large trade union. What sort of midsummer madness is this?"

"Nobody can be declared unless all materials upon the matter are examined by a committee of five, which includes the Solicitor-General, the heads of the Defence Department and the Security Service and two others. The matter is then placed before Cabinet, which can send it on to the Governor-General for declaration."

"This is a Bill to put certain people out of certain forms of employment in key unions and in the Government service. Who is

to determine who shall be dismissed?"

Voice: "The ordinary people."

Mr. Menzies: "We are ordinary people, but we have access to extraordinary information. If this country entered a war with an active fifth column we should have to accept the blame. It is our responsibility. If I did not accept this responsibility I would be unfit to carry the responsibilities of the government of Australia."

Replying to Mr. Eric Schuman, Mr. Menzies said that an innocent person did have a right of redress. He had only to step into a witness box and the onus of proof would be on the Crown. As he was discussing the security service a voice interjected, "They are spies!"

Mr. Menzies: "Yes, and thank God we have them. It's a funny thing that to some people to belong to the O.G.P.U. is an honorable thing, but to be a member of one's own country's secret service is dishonorable."

Messrs. Castle, Jeffreys, Ashwin and Bergin (of the Wits Club) then rose and asked in strict harmony, "Mr. Chairman, may we ask the Right Honorable the Prime Minister a question?" At a signal from the Prime Minister the four gentlemen on the platform rose and bowed.

After the Chairman had thanked the Prime Minister the meeting was closed. Interviewed later, Mr. Millhouse said, "It was a magnificent meeting. The Prime Minister was delighted." Asked to comment, Mr. Schuman (President, A.L.P. Club) said, "He never answered my question. Never have so many listened for so long to so little."

Voice (Mr. Millhouse's): "That is unjustified."

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EARLY ELECTION LIKELY

The Union Council has approved in general amendments to the S.R.C. Constitution providing for the taking over of office by the incoming S.R.C. on October 1. Financial details have yet to be worked out with the Union Treasurer (Mr. Bampton).

This decision means that the next S.R.C. elections will be held at the end of July. To date, no candidates have announced their intention to stand, but it is expected that an early election will increase student interest in the hustings.

FRANCIS PLACE

The next public lecture in the series being sponsored by the University will be "Francis Place (1771-1854)—A Study in Radical Politics." It will be delivered by Professor G. V. Portus in the Prince of Wales Lecture Theatre at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, July 12. Admission is free.

MELBOURNE'S "Farrago" has purchased the memoirs of the Duke of Union House. They are entitled "A Duke's Story." The Duke writes candidly, revealingly, "there are few experiences open to a young man, which I did not put a stop to."

"50 AND OUT!" HITS TOWN

"50 and Out!" is the title of the 1950 Women's Union Revue. Sketches will depict people and events of the first fifty years of this century, so there should be plenty of variety. Interviewed this week, Miss Rosemary Burden, the Revue organiser, said that "50 and Out!" promised to be even better than either of the previous Women's Union Revues. Monday, July 17 and Tuesday, July 18, are the great days, and the place — the Cheer-Up Hut Hall.

All the sketches have been written by women students, including Mary Robertson, Rosemary Burden, Virginia Hayward, Noel and Gill Ross, and Philippa McNeil. Topics range from suffragettes of the 1910 era, to schoolgirls of 1950. Winifred Turner will again be star singer and there will probably be a song from Barb. Kidman. The ballet is even more talented, and more attractive, than those eye-catchers of last year's "Sauce for the Gander." They are being trained by Fiona Lockett, and are hard at work rehearsing three times a week.

There is a large and varied cast—Judy Fisher, Anne Whittington, Dorothy Proudman, Glenys Wemyss, Petrea Fromen, Nannette Gilbertson, Virginia Hayward, Helen Astley, Noel Ross, Philippa McNeil, Carol Wills, Helen Mitchell, Barbara Kidman, Pam Cleland, Dorothy O'Neill, Margaret Blackburn, Helen Northey, Diana Fitch, Jennifer Taylor, Fiona Lockett, Jean Walkley, Ann Piper, Rosemary Burden—to mention only a few. In fact, all the brightest and best-looking girls in the University are in "50 And Out!"—you can't afford to miss it.

In aid of W.S.R., admission is only 2/6, tickets are available from any of the cast, and box plans are at the Union Office. Don't forget—July 17 and 18 for "50 And Out!"—brightest show of the year.

TEA FOR 20

Twenty members of the Footlights Club gave a farewell dinner at the Richmond Hotel to Len Perkins and Kay Fielder last week. Len Perkins, who was for two years musical director of the Revue, leaves for America this month. He recently announced his engagement to Kay Fielder, who was one of the Revue's dramatic stars. Kay intends to leave for England at the end of this year.

The dinner was a roaring success. Its climax was a wonderful hula-hula dance on a very conspicuous level by two well-known "personalities." Dave Barnes made a speech. Jeff Scott made an even better and cleaner one. Homage was paid to absent friends, including Margaret, "sitting on the banks of the silent Murray, meditating."

CONCERT SERIES AT UNI?

If the A.B.C. lunch-hour concert for University students, which will be held on Friday week, is a success, it is hoped to present a series of such concerts in the University next year. The concert will be held at 1 p.m. in the Elder Hall, on Friday, July 14, and admission is 2/-. Mr. Henry Krips will conduct the orchestra, and the programme will include works by Rossini, Bizet, Debussy—Krips and Enesco.

S.R.C. ACTS ON MOD. CONS.

In an all-out effort to boost student social life, the S.R.C. has appointed a committee of experts to investigate the purchase of a crystal microphone, electric pick-up and a 30 watt amplifier with two loud speakers. This equipment will be available to all student clubs and societies for use at social functions.

Members of the committee are Bruce Anderson, Murray Andrews, Brian Ellis, and Eric Schumann. They will report back to the S.R.C. at its next meeting. Estimated cost of the equipment is £60. It will be used at smaller social functions, where the expense of hiring a dance band is not justified. It has also been suggested that it might be used for open-air student meetings in view of the poor attendance at indoor meetings on sunny days. In Western Australia large numbers of important lunch-hour meetings are held in the open-air.

The S.R.C. has also recommended to the Union Council that the appropriate fittings be purchased to make the George Murray Hall suitable for the presentation of films during the lunch-hour. This action was taken on a motion by Mr. Graham Gibbs, of the Sports' Association, who was associated with the presentation of sporting films in the George Murray Hall last term.

MUSINGS ON MUSEUMS

Science Association members and their friends heard yet another outstanding speaker on Monday, June 19. Mr. Tindale, the ethnologist at the Museum talked to us on "The Museum and Its Place in Society." He outlined some of the principal functions of the South Australian Museum.

These include the continuity of preservation of specimens depicting the various phases in the development and history of the earth and its inhabitants, including mankind. The S.A. Museum has the best Australian section of any museum in the world, but owing to lack of space a large number of very interesting specimens cannot be put out for display. This same lack of space is felt in all sections, but visitors may always ask to see these hidden specimens. At the conclusion of the talk, Mr. Tindale showed some slides of displays in American museums which he has recently visited. All cases were beautifully and naturally set out. Before setting up a display, surveys of the flora and fauna of the country to be depicted are made and then the minutest details are considered. Where arrowheads or other missiles are shown they are so arranged that they appear to be in flight, thus adding a realistic touch. We hope that the day will soon come when the specimens in the S.A. Museum can be displayed at such advantage.

Our next speaker is Professor Spooner, whose subject is "Coal Gas—Its Production and Use." This meeting will be held in the Lady Symon Hall at 7.45 p.m. on Monday, July 10. The success of this meeting depends on you, so be sure to come along.

Meanwhile we must not forget the greatest ball of the year—The Final Flutter. This is to be held in the Refectory on August 12, the last Saturday of term. You can't afford to miss it. Tickets are available at the Union Office. Start arranging your parties now and so end the term in a really grand way at the "Final Flutter."

ONCE MORE IT REARS

"Performance of the sexual act purely for pleasure was immoral," said Father O'Hannan at an address given to the Aquinas Society. This address was the second of a series on "The Catholic Attitude to Birth Control."

The first of this series had dealt with the physiological objections to what Father O'Hannan described as "conception control," while he himself dealt with the moral aspects of the case.

It is a fallacy, he said, to claim that births can be controlled; all that can be done is to prevent conception. The prevention of conception by mechanical means was, however, unnatural and immoral, because satisfaction of the appetites alone was not, and could not, be moral. Marriage, he said, was a contract which must be fulfilled, and it could, by the law of Nature, only be fulfilled through procreation.

Father O'Hannan also mentioned the reasons for the advocacy of birth control. The arguments that birth control "could improve the human race through better spacing of child births," and that birth control was necessary to save the world from the Malthusian bogey of over-population, were described as spurious. The mistake was that man did not see the causes of these ills, and that, instead of advocating birth control as a solution to our ills, he should be remedying the ultimate causes of economic misery through a programme of better wages and conditions.

The effect, too, of the production and sale of contraceptives was discussed by Father O'Hannan. Since coming into vogue thirty years ago, they had enjoyed an ever-increasing popularity. This popularity, however, was little checked by their actual ineffectiveness, which had led to a staggering rise in the abortion rate. Contraceptives were often injurious, both psychologically and physiologically, and tended to lower the moral tone of the community.

The disastrous effects on society of the indiscriminate use of contraceptives were also mentioned by the speaker. "We need," he said, "a large population, and would have had to-day, without artificial contraception, a much stronger and more virile nation. If the population falls, a country is in danger of defeat, therefore contraception is unpatriotic."

PRESENTATION BY S.R.C.

Last week a presentation of china was made to the Refectory Manager and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin) by the Students' Representative Council as a token of the Council's appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin's assistance and co-operation during the year, particularly in the presentation of the S.R.C. Balls.

The selection of the china was made by the Vice-President of the S.R.C. (Bruce Marsden), the noted connoisseur and theatrical entrepreneur.

THIS week's prize for the best ad. goes to Charles Birks and Co. for their superb line: "Bras Make You An Angel From Every Angle!" For unbelievers, it was in "The Advertiser."

The Gospel Of Work

—An Exposure

Things are not what they seem. Nor is this article, which is really about inflation and the productivity of labor or, in lower-faluting language, it is a criticism of the present Federal Government's policy of urging everybody, especially Trade Unionists, of course, to work harder in order to bring prices down. This policy can be attacked on three main grounds—it does too little; it does it too late; and what it does, too little, and too late, can be done far better by other methods.

There can be no doubt that "putting value back into the pound" is the major economic problem facing the present Government. Retail prices, as measured by the C Series have risen from a level of 1,029 in 1938-39 the last pre-war year, to 1,682 in the first three months of 1950, a rise of over 63 per cent. What is more, retail prices were fairly stable during the war, so that most of this rise has taken place since then. They have, in fact, risen by about a third since the end of the war. In addition, wholesale prices and money wages are rising at an even faster, and increasing rate. This, combined with shortages, of essential goods — coal, iron and steel, housing, power and transport facilities—means that we have all the features of a fairly hefty dose of inflation.

Almost everyone, in particular those on fixed incomes, regards these price movements with a fair amount of distaste, so that the Federal Government must certainly realise that its promise to put an end to them brought them not a few votes. What is more, if it wants to keep hold of the Government benches, it is bound to try to fulfil that promise.

But if we want to know how to stop this price rise, we must first know how it is caused. Inflation can well be called an excess of demand over supply. This excess of demand will, in the absence of price controls or voluntary action by sellers, cause prices to rise. We can, in fact, think of pressure from below pushing prices up, and suction from above pulling them up. The excess demand from which we are suffering is obviously a hangover from the war when vast accumulations of savings were built up, when stocks of finished goods and raw materials were run down, and when capital equipment was not replaced. When peace broke out, prices began to rise at a somewhat faster rate, and a cumulative process set in, which process was given extra boosts by the removal of price controls, the unwillingness or inability of the Federal Government to save enough, in the form of budget surpluses, the high prices of exports and imports, the devaluation of the £A, and by the natural desire of businesses and persons to make up for lost time by spending their accumulated savings.

Since the price charged by one industry is the cost of that commodity to any other industry which uses that commodity, then any firm which raises its prices will raise the costs of other firms. They in turn will be forced, sooner or later, and probably sooner rather than later, to raise their prices. And so on and on. As prices rise, wage-earners will demand, and probably receive, higher wages. In Australia, of course, this chain of events is certain and swift, so that the manufacturer finds his costs further increased. But now his customers have more money to spend, and hence can well "afford" the higher prices. Thus the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer merely recoup their higher costs by higher receipts.

What are the remedies for this? One of the most popular is to urge Trade Unionists to work harder. This has become a universal cry—Cabinet Ministers, company directors, editorial writers—all swell the chorus. It has become so universal, in fact, that one almost inevitably suspects it.

by
Blotto Otto

From our story, we can see that, since inflation is the outcome of an excess of demand over supply, it can be stopped by either cutting down demand, or boosting supply, or both. Where does this "work harder" campaign fit in with this? If a lathe operator, earning £8 a week, turns out, say, twice the number of three-start screws as he did previously, then either his earnings remain at £8 a week, or they increase. If they don't increase, then obviously the average labor cost of three-start screws is halved, and if raw steel previously accounted for half the cost of the screws, their average prime costs and their price will fall by 25 per cent. If, however, the operative's earnings increase with his output, under the influence, say, of some incentive scheme, then costs will not fall as far as this, and, what is more, he will have a greater money income to spend. These are obviously the two alternatives. What contribution

are they likely to make to pushing down prices?

I believe that their contribution is distinctly minor. The first alternative is obviously preferable, since the reduction in costs is greatest and there is no increase in money demand. But unfortunately the first alternative is also far less likely. Few people will work harder in the vague, and possibly vain, hope of lower prices. Thus we can safely exclude this alternative as a practical possibility. On the other hand, if earnings—demand—increases proportionately with output—supply—then there is no net gain. And it is likely that we will be closer to this end of the range of possibilities rather than to the other. Hence the more probable sequence of events is also the less effective.

But our faith in this method is even shakier, I believe, than would as yet appear. In January of this year, there were about 3.3 million persons employed in Australia, other than in domestic and defence services. Now the prices of primary products are in the main quite unrelated to labor costs, so that, even though everybody in these industries should work twice as hard, they won't, by that alone, reduce prices, but instead, may even increase their earnings and thus aggravate the situation. This accounts for some 400,000 persons, or about 1/8th of the total.

A similar story can be told of many other consumer goods. Thus in the final price of £100 for a radiogram, less than £20 is direct labor cost, the rest being made up of selling and advertising costs overhead, sales tax and wholesalers' and retailers' margins. All these are unrelated—except very indirectly—to labor costs. Thus we can also exclude from our pleas for more work, about 470,000 in retail trade, commerce and finance. Likewise, the costs of transport and communications — 320,000 — and professional and personal services—370,000 — to the consumer are not based on labor costs and hence reducible by harder work. In addition, we can exclude about 630,000 employed by governmental authorities. This leaves us with about 1.1 millions, about 1/3rd of the total labor force, who can possibly contribute to "putting value back into the pound" by working harder. And even their contribution is lessened by the facts, first, that they will probably earn more if they do work harder, and, secondly, that usually only a small fraction of the final price is direct labor costs anyway.

But, surely, so runs the argument, if nine men do what ten did before, that is a gain. The only effect of this, it seems to me, will be to reduce the number of unfilled vacancies. There are still far more jobs open than there are persons to fill them, and merely filling vacancies is of no direct or immediate help in pulling prices down.

The main lines of policy should be, rather, to appreciate the £A, to increase taxation or reduce governmental expenditure — or both — and thus run a budget surplus, to slow down on such long range projects as the Snowy Mountains scheme to stop, or at least reduce this silly immigration programme, and, incidentally, to forgo any idea of widespread compulsory military training.

Thus I believe that excessive reliance on harder work in order to reduce prices is unwise and misplaced. As a peashooter in an armory of anti-inflation weapons—yes. But as our sole defence—no.

HISTORICAL

I

OUT of a dirty green sea there rose
The tawny mane of a bluff, lunched on the edge
Of a foam-flecked bay. Above the dreary land
The grey of an April sky frowned and scowled;
The clouds were torn by the hot lash of the wind,
And raced across the bay to a lake
That lay in a shimmering maze of blue east.
A long and skinny finger of sand twitched
Between the lake's white mirror and the crinkling skin
Of the sea, and formed a heavy barrage across
The lolling mouth of the river that gave drink
To the lake.

II

"THIS seems to be the only one."
King was shouting above the wind. "No point
In staying any longer, sir"—but Barker
Was still unsatisfied and his eyes grew small
With thought.

"I'll see those bearings, Mr. King."
He fought the flapping figures to the ground and mused
Upon the grubby paper. He looked hard
Across the outlet, judging the rocking grey
Of the distance. Where could that other channel be?
Perhaps, beyond the lumped sand that lay
Ahead, the river found a wider gate
Through, which to roll out upon the sea's
Highway: perhaps to cross this stretch
Would show the expedition's end. Bearings
And the need for a short reconnaissance over the hill . . .
Barker stripped to the waist and kicked off
His heavy boots; he picked his barefoot way
Down to the water's edge, and strapping the compass
To his head, waded in. Careful stroking
Kept the compass dry, as he made towards
The outlet's farther side. King and soldiers,
Ashamed, watched their officer's head bob
Between grey swells and lacy waves, until
It all but disappeared. Then, sudden, there stood
On the opposite shore, a tiny white figure, waving.
They saw it take a compass-reading; then
Another, and then a third. As they further
Watched, the figure mounted a sandhill,
And stood a moment, now black against the sky:
Then, another wave to King and the men;
It dropped away behind the rim of the hill
And was gone.

III

DOWN the back of the sandhill,
Barker looked around—a sleeping death
Of piles of shifting sand, weakly pegged
With salt-bush—he was hot and flushed with plodding
Up the hill, and sinking, stumbling down.
Here, the blades of wind buried themselves
In sand, and could not hurt. Yet Barker felt
Strangely cold; his back and shoulders contracted
Into a sudden, convulsive shiver, though
His head and chest were burning hot. Fear.
Fear. Of a sudden the fear was real, black,
With a sinewy, shiny body. And it was three.
They moved slowly, imperceptibly.
Fear. Barker was hot again. Alone.
He would wait for them, wait and meet them like
A soldier: their spears were long and slender, sharp.
They moved slowly, imperceptibly.
Fear. Barker's nerve snapped. Alone.
Snapped like a dry twig. He turned and ran.
Anywhere. Away from shiny black fear.
The loose, grinning sand kept snatching at his ankles;
He tripped and cut his mouth on a tree stump.
The compass was gone, somewhere, and still the fear
Followed. Barker glanced back, and saw an arm
Poised; he flung himself aside, and felt
A searing flame in the shoulder. He dragged at the pain,
But it broke off short. They were nearer. Nearer. He staggered
To his feet, and lurched on, the jagged shaft
Swinging from his arm. Up a sandhill.
Another spear quivered into the brown
Beside his trembling footprints. Down the hill.
The lake lay ahead, cool, with a flat beach.
Pain again. Right leg: Pain.
Shoulder-blade. The beach became blurred.
Barker fell, and crawled blindly to the reeds
Waving by the shore. He turned to see
Three masks of loathing and hate snarling
As they fingered their clubs. Then, silently, they began.

In the evening's cool, a wallaby and his mate
Bounced along the beach, and stopped to sniff
At something red and torn that lay among
The reeds, and twitched with the fingers of the tide.

Contribute to
"PHOENIX"

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FRAGMENT

IV

THE old men of the tribe were far from pleased When they heard of the death of the lone white stranger. Wanganni huddled closer to his fire. The night was cold, and so was his heart. He took A stick, and prodded the coals. Why did he come, The white man? Had not he, Wanganni, Lost two women when last the white man Came? Had not their thunder sticks killed Many Narrinyeri? Why did they come? He looked at his hands. They shone dull red In the glow of the fire; the blood on them was hardening. Wanganni moved his fingers, slowly. The clotted Gore cracked into flakes. Blood on his hands, White man's blood. Black blood.

V

THE four men hugged their knees and bent Their backs against the fine-grained breeze That whirled the cold sand up from the beach. No moon, no stars, only a heavy Black blanket of cloud, and a mourning wind. "Listen!" Leaning on the arms of the sea-breeze, A fainting sound came to their bursting ears. It was the high pitched wail of women, death In every note; the cry suddenly scooped To a low tone, then, up again, While all the time there beat the male drone Of the bass. "Narrinyeri death wail! Barker! Barker!" King shouted over the water, choking, He slumped down and buried his face in his hands . . .

"Clarke and Thomas, stay here. Keep The fire blazing well. Patrick, you Will come with me, back to the ship." "Yessir."

Taking two brands from the fire, King And Patrick stepped through the black curtains Of night that hung about the blaze, and flickered Into the salt-bush hills. Clarke And Thomas piled the stunted boughs of gums On to the fire, and sent the flames shaking High through the smoke. Gathering a stack of wood, They sat down together to wait, muskets Across their knees. Above the crackling of the flare, They still could hear the eerie wail, creeping Through the darkness, creeping horribly. Thomas spat into the fire and shifted Uneasily. "Man's not safe 'ere In this country. Bloody dangerous." His companion was quiet; he was thinking of a girl, A young lubra, over in Botany Bay— That Sunday afternoon, in the quiet scrub— "White man's not safe 'ere." No. Neither are the blacks. The wind's breath sent A shiver through his body. Or was it the wind? He kicked at a burning coal that fell from the fire . . .

IAN V. HANSEN.

VAN LOON ON THE U.S.A.

Hendrik Wilhelm Van Loon, an old friend, but he always has something new to say. There is about his works a stimulating freshness which never palls.

His "Story of America" revised in 1942 is perhaps not the best known of his works, but it certainly makes enjoyable and profitable reading. It is history as "she ought to be writ," and if his history does err on the side of simplicity and romanticism the book can yet be regarded as very readable.

When a man starts a history of the United States as he does, one can be assured as to the entertainment value of the book. Van Loon begins his "Story of America" in the following terse lines:

"The Guild of Grocers was in dreadful straits. Their supply of spices was well-nigh exhausted. But the demand surpassed anything that had ever been seen before.

The Guild of Grocers was in dreadful straits And thereby hangs a story."

He effectively uses this make of presentation many times again throughout the book. Not all of the book's 480 pages are written this way, however, for despite Van Loon's apparent flippancy he has obviously put a lot of thought into the study of the history of the land of his

adoption. For instance, he shows that the Civil War was not merely a fight between the just and the wicked (i.e. the slaveless v. the slave-owners) but that there were potent moral, economic arguments as to why the conflict should have arisen. The American Constitution, too, comes in for its share of criticism and he describes it as "quite a good compromise." He says that he does NOT subscribe to the idea that the Constitution is sacrosanct or that the men that wrote it were inspired from Heaven. (Shades of Section 92 of the Australian Constitution.) This, as well as other American matters on which we are equally hazy are lucidly treated in Van Loon's "Story of America."

One should beware of accepting all that he says because his history is, as aforesaid, a little romantic and slap-dash. Nonetheless, one should acquaint oneself with the works of a man who not only has a facile pen, and a good knowledge of history, but who also has the makings of an excellent artist, and who is, even more, a humanist.

TACITUS.

Cinema

Figaro On The Screen

It appears that Adelaide is to have a new foreign film house. The Liberty Theatre, which two years ago gave us three French pictures before returning to its revival policy, promises another series of foreign works, having begun with two film versions of Italian opera, and announcing as its next attraction the much-hailed "Shoe-shine," by the Italian Director, De Sica.

The opera-film is an entirely new experiment for the Australian audience, and a highly successful one. The first of the two, "La Traviata," was released by Hollywood's Columbia, after a little touching-up for the benefit of English-speaking audiences. Some of the touching is quite ridiculous, to wit the absurd and futile prologue, which tells of a supposed meeting between Verdi and Dumas, the younger. The English narration, however, which breaks through the action seldom enough to be unobtrusive, yet often enough for the spectator to follow the action in detail, is admirable.

With "The Barber of Seville," the method of telling the story to the English audience is different, and it must be admitted, inferior. Though I am well aware that the verbal humor of this comic opera could not possibly be appreciated without a word-for-word translation, which is the last thing I would suggest, the method used for the Deems Taylor story, that of giving a complete resume before each act, is quite inadequate, and I fail to see why a system of narrative similar to that of "Traviata" could not have been used.

The essential difference between the two, however, goes much deeper than the English version. "Traviata" is always a film: it is presented as a play, with no care for division into acts, or any other purely operatic convention. The "Barber" has exactly these preoccupations, and apart from an occasional close-up (a few of which are exceptionally effective), hardly differs from the stage production.

Thus the preludes (to acts I and III) of "Traviata" were considered unnecessary, but in the case of the "Barber," the overture is played in full before the film commences. The credits are flashed on to the screen during the last minute or so of the playing, well co-ordinated so that the two finish together. This excellent procedure was spoilt only by the fact that the management did not dim the lights until the overture was several minutes old, with the result that the majority of the audience, busy in chatter, did not realise what was being played until they were enveloped in darkness.

Taken all in all, I found the "Barber of Seville" the more satisfying. All the vigor and joviality of the original are retained: typical of this is the final sequence, a long shot showing the whole room in uproar, with everyone in pursuit of one another. And among the actors, none is so much in keeping with the spirit than baritone Tito Gobbi, not only a fine singer, but an excellent actor into the bargain. His Figaro is the acting highlight of the two operas. The old trouble of physical unsuitability crops up again with tenor Ferruccio Tagliavini, though he does a fair job in unfavorable circumstances. The comic character actors, especially Italo Tajo, the priest, are very good.

Nelly Corradi plays the soprano lead in each opera, and in appearance, voice and acting alike is perfectly in keeping with the contrasting roles of Violetta and Rosina. Her co-star in "Traviata" is new-comer, Gino Mattered. Manfredi Polverosi, playing Violetta's father, is unconvincing, and the only weak spot in the cast.

The music in each film is provided by the orchestra of the Rome Opera House, completing a line-up of first-class musicianship. And it is a happy fact that such outstanding musical talent was committed to the hands of equally good film-makers. All in all, Adelaide must admit that the first experiment in cinematic opera has been an outstanding success.—RUFUS.

Tuppence Colored!

"The Physical Aspects of Color," by Dr. P. J. Bouma, has been published by Philips as an addition to their technical library series. Originally it was published in Dutch in 1944. Six years elapsed before the English translation supervised by Dr. W. De Groot appeared. Dr. De Groot has attempted to keep the book up to date by incorporating recent investigations of importance into Dr. Bouma's work.

It is refreshing to find a book dealing with the physical aspects of color. Much has been written concerning the physiological, psychological and biochemical aspects of the subject, but the need has long been felt for a concise physical approach, i.e., an approach which concerns itself only with the representation of physically observable effects the laws of color vision thus being concisely expressed. The physical study of color depends largely on subjective measurements and comparisons, and as a consequence, many definitions are required before the subject can be treated precisely.

To avoid overburdening of the initial chapters with a host of definitions, the author has seen fit to allow the reader to rely upon intuition. The earlier chapters, therefore, contain many loose ends, and it is not until the later sections of the book are reached that these are secured by suitable definitions. Footnotes are inserted throughout the book for those of a more enquiring mind. We feel, however, that many of these could well have been incorporated in the general text. For these reasons the book is not well suited to the analytically minded reader, who will be continually confronted with unexplained assumptions.

From the maze of literature and experimental results, Dr. Bouma has succeeded in steering a well chosen course. The book is written in an easy colloquial style, is clear and simple and in all, makes delightful reading. This work can in no

way be said to make high claims upon the reader. In the words of the author: "The reader is assumed to be acquainted with mathematics and physics as far as they are taught in secondary schools and to possess a certain amount of zeal!"

Considerable space is devoted to the representation of colors by means of the color triangle. By means of this diagram one may, mathematically, determine the resultant color of any given mixture of colors. A chapter is included on abnormal color vision in which the nature of various types of color blindness, and the possible heredity of such defects is discussed. The author has departed from the usual practice in books of this type, of presenting the history of the subject in the first chapter. Instead, the subject is developed along lines consistent with the modern experimental approach. By placing the historical account after this development he is able to discuss the difficulties encountered by earlier researchers.

This book is an important and useful addition to the literature in this field. We recommend it to all those interested in the science of color.—B. ELLIS and M. ANDREWS.

The First Screening for THE ADELAIDE FILM SOCIETY will be "THE BLUE ANGEL" In the Institute, North Ter., on Friday, July 7, at 8 p.m.

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Conductor: HENRY KRIPS

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Box Plans at Allan's. Prices 6/., 4/., and 2/-. (No Tax).

Lunch Hour Orchestral Concert

For University Students

ELDER HALL, North Terrace

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

South Australian Symphony Orchestra

Conductor: HENRY KRIPS

Admission, 2/- (Tax Free). Tickets available from Allan's, "On Dit" Office, and at hall door on day of concert

CORRESPONDENCE

Cads!

Sir,—Personally, I couldn't care less if the Rugby Club drink themselves paralytic, but it is a pity they don't stick to it instead of turning their energy to journalistic efforts—and failing miserably. To write pseudo-sarcastic remarks about a team who went to bed early every night, drank milk instead of beer, and finally beat them, is to say the least, extremely bad taste.

I'm sure I am not alone when I say that I do NOT wish to hear the Rugby players patting themselves on the back because they can absorb a terrific amount of alcohol and then be defeated in every match. It seems that the Rugby Club is just an excuse for drinking by those not in the least interested in the sport under whose name they are united. If this is the case, these hunks of handsome masculinity might at least have the insight and decency to keep it to themselves.

CASSANDRA.

Declaration

Dear Sir,—Last Friday (June 23) this University had the misfortune to receive a visit from the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister.

During question time, Mr. Menzies spent some time explaining the dangers involved to the Security Service if the Commonwealth assumed the onus of proof. The Prime Minister may or may not be right about the dangers involved, but not being a Liberal, I shall give him the benefit of the doubt.

However, the most interesting part is that a quarter of an hour earlier Mr. Menzies had carefully explained that if the "declared person" went into the witness box the Commonwealth would assume the onus of proof, and thereby, I presume, endanger the safety of the Security Service. Perhaps, however, that provision is merely a piece of legal skull-duggery to fool the Australian people that the Government is making concessions. It is more likely that having got the "declared person" into the witness box, the Commonwealth will use the filthy practice of attempting to prove its case by suggestion and innuendo during cross-examination.

ERIC E. SCHUMANN.

Our Critics

Sir,—I was tickled a pale shade of lilac, when my pupil, supported by my iris and guided by my retina, focused on the stale pot-pourri of our last issue's magazine section.

In an article equivocally labelled "Politics," a feuilleton on economics achieved an elated but mythical conciliation between capitalism and labor, which was much modified by the words, "the State has the right to control the use of private property, thereby cancelling the validity of the word private." The writer was learned enough to use a Greek-nom-de-plume. To the right of this statement of personal belief was one on an art exhibition, interesting and tinted with skill by a man who knows his job. The exhilarating "feel" of the exhibition was lost, however, when I involuntarily stared at a wistful virgin who was wrapped both in a chemise, and a rather tense day-dream.

Below was a genuinely academic article, written with wit and perspicuity by one with the courage of his own quotations. The article, signed with esoteric intent by B.H.Y., may or may not have been an advertisement for Bitter Springs, but from it sprang the bitter fact that few Australians take the interest that they should in the legends, lives, and welfare of their patriarchal precursors. Let it be hoped that someone has been stimulated.

Ian Hansen's poem was admirable indeed, not conscientiously biblical, but nevertheless bringing dignity and even a touch of reverence to a great guilt.

The columns headed "Music" were out of place. They were more suitable for the nice, pleasant people at the Conservatorium. Sullivan's music was always a sort of Mid-Victorian Pops, and although Gilbert's words have precision and some wit, they are generally rather hearty. More exhilarating would be an article dealing with the legal aspects of Trial by Jury, the love technique of the Gondoliers, the clash between Mikado and State, or the deflowering of Yum Yum.

The article on that paragon of modern entertainments, the cinema, was written all about a film called "Intruder in the Dust," which is all about the nasty prejudice of white mongrels to fine, well-brought-up negroes, and that is about all the film, or the critic who ambiguously

signs himself Rufus, could tell us about it. May I express a hope that "On Dit" will have a Correspondence Column in the next issue, and that this letter will inadvertently intrude in the dust of its pot-pourri?

COLIN BOWDEN.

Sir,—What is wrong with "On Dit"? Is this paper to burst on us at irregular intervals in a rush of hot air, or can it become a creative agent in the growth of worthwhile aspects of student life judging by last week's issue, I'd say the former.

It appears that although good material, both scientific and cultural is available from societies, professors and talented outsiders, "On Dit" is making no effort to claim it. We students must show by our worthwhile contributions of prose, poetry, science and sagacity that the inanities of last week's magazine page insult our intelligence and degrade our status as allegedly enlightened students.

R.W.D.

[Might I suggest R.W.D. follow a practice, which I find quite satisfactory, that is to refrain from reading the magazine page.—Ed.]

A.L.P.

"There are many things a man says on the election platform that he may not mean!" A new plank in the Liberal Party's election platform as stated by the Hon. T. T. Hollway, former Liberal Premier of Victoria.

Can anybody inform me whether the Nazi salute gesture used by Menzies at his public meeting in the Elder Hall was deliberate or merely subconscious?

Do you know that when the A.U.L.F. conference was in Adelaide in the last vacation, the self-styled most active political club in the University (Liberal Union) had to obtain the assistance of the A.L.P. Club to prepare the George Murray lounge?

On the dais at the Roy Milne lecture by R.G., women outnumbered men by four to one!

A.T.C.

The first term was brought to a close with a bang by two heavy curtains which somewhat overlapped—the Music Club ran up a panto., "Mother Tongue," of much music and musty mimes—the L.D.D.S. (i.e. Literary (?) Debating and Dramatic Society) shoved on a mixture of a forum, impersonations, and two short plays.

"Mother Tongue" showed evidence of more rehearsing than usual. A ballet of six gave a good quality and polished performance in the "Fairy Glade" scene—and four bouncing beauties French Can-Canned. Some excellent ghosting was done in one spot with Merab Pontifox as the girl, and music student Elizabeth White as the voice off-stage. The maid Flossie (Merab again) shows great promise as a comedienne—making excellent play with her hands and eyes—but must watch overdoing it. Excellent pianists and the Dominees combined well and their

high standard was only marred by the effect of bad staging on one of the soloists. Peg Vickery starred well as Jane, and the unusual quality of her voice, although it is too prominent in the Dominees, provided pleasant contrast to baritone Jim Marshall. Success of this bright show due to producer (cum ballet, cum pianist, etc.) Peter Narrowway.

The L.D.D.S. show had its moments. The ball was started rolling by a forum of four students and two staff members—unfortunately this ball was let run too long, and the seats got very hard. Rosemary Rendell and Nancy Hayes stood well against the staff, but the referee awarded the decision to the latter. Between plays, a Danny Kaye impersonation acted as a stimulant, and Ian Hansen cheered up the audience with two chestnuts served with fresh cream.

A delightful and romping ghost comedy "Ghosts a la mode" fully awakened the audience (even if some members thereof thought it below their standards). Three harmless ghosts were well presented by Messrs. Shackelford, Fagan and Lodge—the latter shining particularly as the dopey young Harameyer. The strapping wife and tired husband were capably played by Phyl Cross and Viv Eyres, with playboy ghost-story writer (Frank Coulter) as the other of the mortal trio.

"Trifles" suffered from bad dialogue and a plot which was so vague that the audience waited in vain for a second until "That's all" was shouted from back stage. However, the cast handled such poor material very capably, and at least provided the audience with some good characterisations—Misses Telfer and Middleton were particularly convincing as the two housewives who more or less reconstruct the murder. Messrs. Trebilcock and Hoden put good work into their parts although the latter made monotonous use of his only gesture. Somehow, the climax missed its mark—atmosphere in general was mediocre, and may have been helped by judicious use of music (which made the first play more entertaining).

Music

Music School students let their hair down at their social in South Hall on Saturday, May 20. Snappy jazz numbers from Jill Harrison (piano) and Kev. Makin (drums) so set their feet tapping that the gathering began with an impromptu dance. Later in the evening Kevin Miller and Len Porter ran a quiz, and members of the Drama Class put on a comical sketch. To round off a successful evening, supper was served in the North Hall.

A happy mid-vacation diversion from music was a tennis afternoon at Hazelwood Park. The weather man was kind on Saturday, mid a stormy weekend, which went towards making this outing most enjoyable.

Historians

Sir,—A conference of History students is to be held at Melbourne University from August 14 to 17. This conference, which is the first of its type to be held in Australia, is an attempt to implement a suggestion made at the Arts Faculty Bureau meeting of N.U.A.U.S.

The idea of the conference is to enable students and staff from all Australian Universities to co-operate in a general discussion on topics of historical interest, with a view to furthering the study of history and encouraging historical research. To this end papers will be read by eminent personalities, already Professor Ward, of Sydney University has agreed to participate. The organisers of the conference hope to strike a happy mean between academic interest and activities of a more light-hearted nature. The conference will thus provide interstate students with a good chance for a holiday in Melbourne.

Attempts will be made to provide accommodation in Melbourne for the four days. Students who wish to attend the conference are urged to contact the undersigned, either through their own Historical Societies, or directly to him, c/o Melbourne University, Carlton, Victoria.

MICHAEL ROE
(Secretary, Melbourne University Historical Society).

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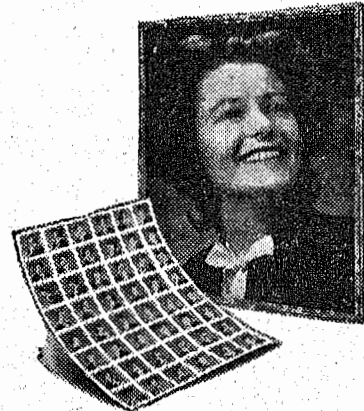
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1950 W.S.R. SPEECH DAY ADDRESS

DR. SASSE SPEAKS TO STUDENTS

Dr. Hermann Sasse, former Vice-Chancellor of Erlangen University and Professor of Church History, gave a most inspiring address to a disappointingly small number of students in the Lady Symon Hall on Monday, June 19. The occasion was the annual World Student Relief Speech Day. The Acting Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mark Mitchell) was in the chair.

Dr. Sasse expressed deep appreciation of the invitation to speak to the student body, an invitation extended to him as a New Australian looking for a place to carry out scientific work in freedom. Dr. Sasse said that the account of W.S.R. in Europe which he was giving was to serve not only as an encouragement to our work here, but also as an impression of the gratitude which students in Germany owe to World Student Relief. Dr. Sasse pointed out that in 1914 the really poor students constituted a very small minority, whereas by 1918 they constituted the vast majority, and since then their economic condition has steadily declined.

The first things a student has to learn in Europe is to endure hunger, to starve in a more or less dignified way. Now a certain amount of poverty seems to apply to a life of scholarship. Some of the greatest thinkers of the world were, as friars, professional beggars. Thomas Aquinas did not own even the paper on which he wrote his books. But these people were catered for by the Church. Scholarship, higher learning, scientific research, cannot be kept up without institutions to support them financially. But what we learned between the World Wars was that we cannot wait always for somebody to help us, but should begin ourselves. Thus the Studentenwerk was organised, a legal institution in each University to which all students have to contribute. This Studentenwerk organises accommodations, cheap food, purchase of cheap clothes, laundry. They run shops and offices, help the students to find work. Medical care also is provided in connection with the medical faculties.

"After the breakdown of Germany," said Dr. Sasse, "Erlangen was the first university which could be reopened. It was the only university of Bavaria which had survived the war undamaged, while Munich was heavily damaged and Würzburg practically smashed. The population was increased by refugees to about 50,000, for which all available space had to be made free. Some hundreds of houses were taken by the U.S. Army and by the administration officer in the big city of Nurnberg which lay in ruins. Now, how to accommodate 5,000 students? We had had not more than 2,000 before the war. They found shelter in sheds, under old roofs, in garden houses, in the homes for beggars and for homeless people, at the station. At that time there were no hotels in Germany. Travellers had to sleep in the trains, in waiting rooms, in old rail cars, in the ruins of old station buildings along the railway. Here many of our students had to look for shelter. The food situation was terrific at that time. It happened again and again that in crowded lecture rooms, far too small for the number of students, students simply collapsed. But this happened also to professors. There was a general complaint among us that we could not keep in mind our lectures. You could not remember names and figures.

It happened to one of the greatest mathematicians of Germany that he could not finish his lecture because suddenly he could not remember what the figures meant which he had written on the blackboard. We were very sorry until our medical colleagues found that this was caused only by lack of fat. Then

the great help came from other countries, an amazing display of Christian charity and true humanity, a real miracle after those terrific outbursts of hatred and inhumanity which we had experienced. All of us who have survived those times, teachers and students, individuals and families are living witnesses of that miracle.

I am inclined to think that our time cannot produce a Shakespeare or a Goethe, a Thomas or a Leibniz, a Bach or a Beethoven, because our modern civilisation would have found means and ways to lead them in time on a battle-field. Let me give one example out of my field of research. I am a Church historian and greatly interested in the history of the Church and its doctrine in the last centuries of the Ancient World. The Academies of Science in Berlin and Vienna had joined forces in order to bring out again the most important texts for that period. Berlin used to take care for the Greek Fathers, Vienna for the Latin Church Fathers. Now both began to bring out four great editions: Athanasius, Cassiodor, Boethius and the Sources and Acts of the later Ecumenical Councils. They decided to train for those tasks four young scholars. They had to have a special training in the languages, paleography, textual criticism and so on, in addition to the complete course in theology, philology and Ancient History. It takes at least ten years to train such an expert, who then would have the ability to fill a great university chair. Now these men were trained. The great works were being written. Some divisions of Athanasius were published. Then the editor was killed in the war. He was followed by the other three. All four died, fighting for Hitler and his Utopias. Now this task cannot be done during the next 100 years. But the great Science of Scholarship is to go on. This great tradition is to survive us, unless we want to sink down in barbarism.

Tell all those who are only interested in the so-called practical sciences as, for instance, the invention of new weapons, that there will be no physics, unless there is mathematical thinking, that there will be no mathematics without history, that there will be no future for Western mankind unless we keep the sacred fire which the great Christian Faith has helped to build, our civilisation, and that is the desire, the longing, the quest for truth, for the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To watch and to keep this fire and with it the very soul of our civilisation is the great aim of Student World Relief.

Dr. Sasse concluded his speech with a letter received by his son who is now studying in this university from his former professor of mathematics. In the letter he describes how the Russian delegates to the Mathematicians' Conference in Rome recently were closely guarded and not allowed intercourse with the Western delegates.

Think of this picture: The great Russian scholar, doing his work as a prisoner of the State. He has not the freedom to speak. But he has the freedom to think—to think the eternal truth which even Stalin cannot alter. Let us take care that our institutions of learning and research in the Western world remain free by asking for truth—for nothing but the truth.

BELLRINGERS GUILD

Following the example of English Universities, particularly those of Cambridge and Oxford, Adelaide University is to have a Bellingring Guild. A meeting of all those interested will be held on Wednesday, July 5, in the George Murray Library at 1.20 p.m. An explanatory talk and handbell demonstration will be given.

The Guild's main interest will be in handbell ringing, but any who wish to learn tower-bell ringing will be given every opportunity to learn. As it is hoped that the City Council will one day permit the eight bells in the Town Hall to be rung properly again, the University Guild could look forward to being in charge of these bells, in which case a plentiful supply of tower-bell ringing would be necessary.

Briefly, the idea of change-ringing is to ring a certain number of bells, usually 6 or 8, in as many different ways, of "changes," as possible. Tune playing on so few bells is impossible. Carillons for tune playing have about 50 or 60 bells—a vastly different proposition! On 12 bells, the most ever used for change ringing, 479,001,600 different changes are possible. A "peal" contains at least 5,000 changes, taking about 3 hours to ring. Plans have been made for ringing Adelaide's first peal in October at St. Andrew's Church, Walkerville, where there have been six bells since 1886. St. Peter's Cathedral has 8 bells, the largest one weighing two tons.

Mr. Ernest Morris, an Englishman, who has rung over 1,000 "peals," writes: "Whosoever thinks it is easy to manage a bell properly while ringing, and to guide it up and down the maze, let him try. He will find it requires quickness of the eye and ear, collectedness, presence of mind, perseverance and a good temper. Ringing is fascinating in all its branches; be it ringing, conducting, or composing, and as a branch of intellectual intercourse, is unequalled.

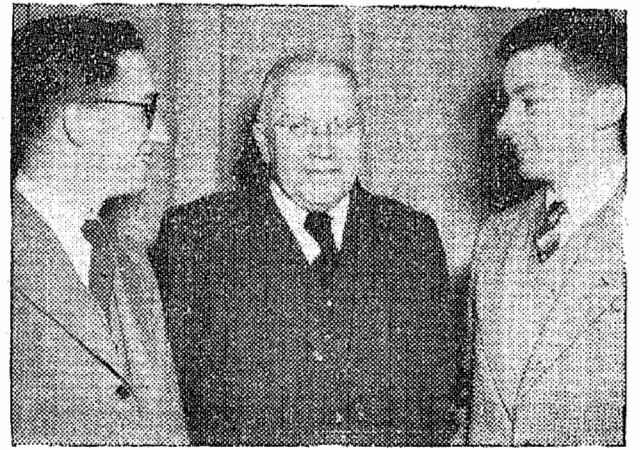
Mr. Morris' book, "The History and Art of Change Ringing," is in the Public Library, and a copy of "Change Ringing," by C. Troyte, is in the Barr Smith. There are bells in all States of the Commonwealth, including New Zealand, making a total of 30 bell towers in all. A monthly paper keeps all Australian ringers in contact with one another. Will all interested people please attend the inaugural meeting next Wednesday, at 1.20 p.m., in the George Murray Library.

S.R.C.

Sir,—Surely it is time to press for the introduction of compulsory voting for the S.R.C. elections, and the S.R.C. referendums. On a topic that according to "On Dit" was arousing a great deal of interest and discussion in the Varsity, less than 400 voted. The S.R.C. is supposed to represent the students, and referendums, if any notice is to be taken of them, should give the opinions of students not the few hundred that trouble to vote for them. So for the students own good, voting should be compulsory, here as in other Universities, for example, Perth. Yours, etc., P. CRANLEY.

IN Queensland six University Colleges are out to raise £600,000 in order to build six residential colleges. The Queensland Government has promised a £-for-£ subsidy up to £50,000 for each of the six colleges. Each of them plans to house 100 students as a beginning.

W.S.R. Speaker



(By courtesy "The News.")
Dr. Sasse chats with W.S.R. Chairman, Mr. M. M. S. Finnis and Peter Wells on Speech Day.

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"Wimpy" McLeod's spruiking was one of the highlights of the 1950 W.S.R. Stunt Day.

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MANY ARE CALLED BUT

BREBNER AND McLEOD WERE CHOSEN

Don Brebner, University skipper and centre half-back, and "Wimpy" McLeod, versatile ruckman and centre half-forward, have been chosen among the twenty-five who will play for the Australian Amateur side at the National League Carnival to be held in Brisbane during July.

This is the first time such a team has been chosen, and only eight players from South Australia will have the honor of wearing an "All-Australian guernsey." Don Brebner is one of University's "older" players, this being his fifth year with the club. He represented South Australia against Victoria, Western Australia and the Combined Association side. He went to the Amateur Carnival in Perth in 1948.

"Wimpy" McLeod's inclusion is all the more meritorious considering that this is his first year above the schoolboy ranks. Both men have given the University side solid service during the current season, and their team-mates say, "Good luck to you, fellows."

This season the University "A" team had not, up 'til June 17, shown itself as a side strongly favored as a premiership side. We had been defeated three times, the victors being Semaphore Central, Woodville and Walkerville. However, on this date the tide turned, and the formidable Exeter were downed by a margin of six goals. The actual scores were 14 goals 10

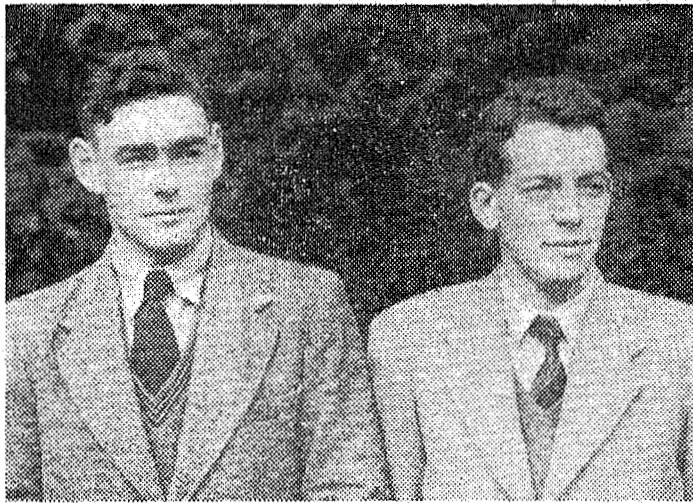
behinds, to 8 goals 10 behinds.

The win was not due to several star players reaching great heights, but to individual understanding among all, which seemed to come to the surface on this day. On June 10 the A's had a 15-goal win over King's Old Collegians, and on June 23 defeated Saints' Old Collegians, 20 goals 10 behinds to 11 goals 6 behinds, on a rain-soaked oval.

The B team are still finding things difficult when replacements for the A's have to come from their ranks. However, they have put up some very good shows without being able to quite take the honors.

On June 17 they gave Flinders Park a shock by leading at half-time, but they eventually went under by a couple of goals. On June 24, Teachers' College also came home by the two-goal margin. The C team lost sight of the four in the first round by going under to Postal Institute by 3 points on June 17. However, they followed up by a win over Teachers' College B's on June 24. The D team continue to play the odd team in the Students' Association when matches can be arranged.

The Two Heroes



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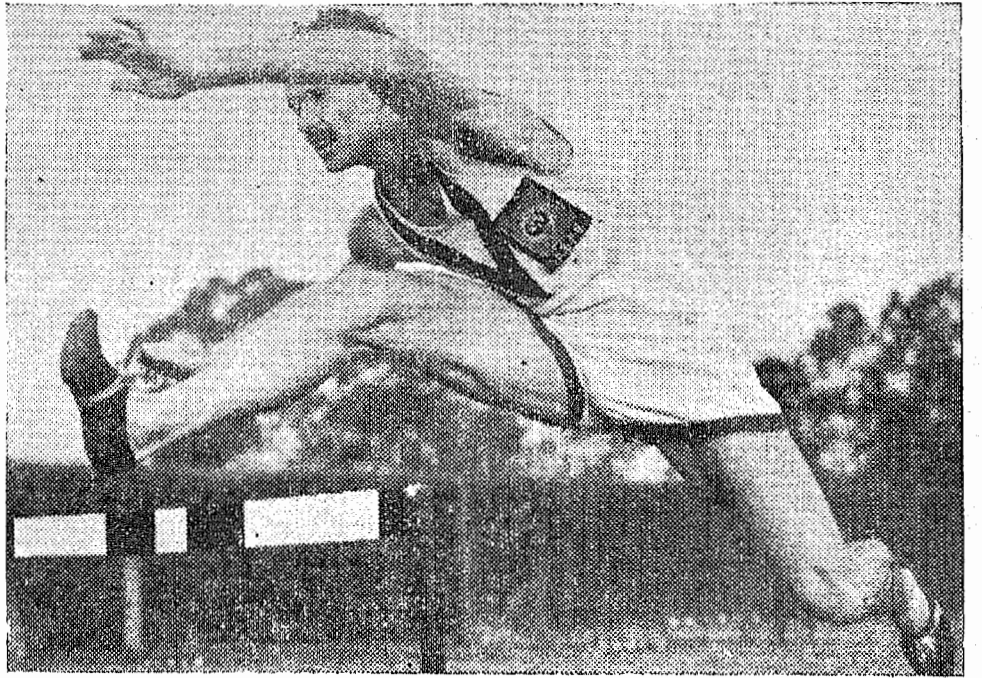
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MORE HEROES AT HOCKEY

In the last edition of "On Dit" our co-reporter congratulated Johnny Stokes and the England brothers on their selection for the Senior Interstate hockey side. This week we have pleasure in announcing the inclusion of Johnny Smith, "Dick" Inacey, Ginge Meaney and Garry Woodard in the Junior State team; fun and games to be held in Sydney.

In the Saturday matches, the club is recovering from the usual holidayitis. In a slogging duel with Brighton last Saturday, and in poor weather, the A's drew, 3-all. Our goalie and one of our best players was a chap by the name of Alec Tregonning—wonders will never cease. Stokes and Melvin were goalscorers for the students. In an equally willing, but more spectacular game, the A2's won, 5-4 over Forestville, after trailing 4-1 at half-time. A remarkable effort considering Varsity were two men short and playing on the other team's mud-patch. Goalscorers: Bayliss (3), Smith and Jeanes were all best players. Following their usual heavy pre-match training at the Richmond, the B1's once again romped home, this time against Port Adelaide, 4-0. Being a man short upset our usual tactics, as we could only play ten men on the ball. The B2's were rather reticent about their results. Unless you have an hour to spare, don't question any of the C2's on their game. Although they lost, 1-0, they are rather vociferous about the matter. There appears to have been two disallowed goals. Even Father Greet was unusually outspoken. The C3's were also cactus.

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by E. J. McAlister & Co., 24 Blyth Street, Adelaide, and published by the Adelaide University Students' Representative Council.

LACROSSE

Defeat, almost at times with ignominy, has crossed the path of the "A" lacrosse team since the last published reports of glowing successes. Displaced from the top four, we look back to the early shaky residence at the top of the premiership list. Port Adelaide and East Torrens have tied twice—rare in lacrosse—(2 all and 3 all), and are well ahead on the list.

After an even start against Sturt, our forwards, Crane, Hyde, Noblett, Harbison and Baird, stopped after each trying one goal, and Sturt slipped through our backs to win 13-5. The game was a messy one, rather more so for Scotty Baird and Jim Hyde, who retired to watch. For the first match of the second round we were returned 11-5 by Glenelg whom we impressively defeated in the first round. Three newcomers to A grade for this match, Clarke, Moore and Sutherland, adapted themselves very well. A grade play is considerably less robust than B or C, but should be more skilful. In alertness and accuracy in passing we lack, but are improving.

There is encouragement, fortunately, in the improvement shown by B's and C's, the B's with an 8-7 against Glenelg and 4-7 against Sturt (Preece 2 grabs)—a good show although defeated. The C's went under by one goal to Sturt. There is a game, by the way, any Saturday for anyone who likes to amble out to practices Tuesday or Wednesday afternoons and 7.30 a.m. on Thursdays.

TWO hundred and thirty thousand pounds is the estimated cost of the winning design in an architectural competition for the best design for a new women students' college at Nottingham University.

Target for Witwatersrand (South Africa) University's annual Rag celebration is £20,000.

TENNIS

The Women's Inter-Varsity Tennis team which went to Melbourne lost the cup by only four sets. A good time was had by all—especially (we should think) the rowing team. Functions arranged by the Victorians were successful and very much appreciated. The afternoon tea afforded an opportunity for the teams to meet and eat and the dinner and picture show were also enjoyed. The number of bare feet would have given one a wrong impression about the theatre. This was entirely due to the hardness of the sand courts. On the trip to the Dandenongs two the South Australians got lost. Where? How? Why? Needless to say, they were not alone. Altogether Victorian and South Australian relatives should have been considerably strengthened and further relations should be arranged.

The obvious purpose of the week was to play tennis (not, as some members thought, to shop). Rain interrupted the first match and henceforth the programme was neglected. This made the result unknown for a time and added to the excitement. Being down to N.S.W. 3 rubbers to 2, S.A. led 5-1 in the third set of the second double when play was interrupted through bad light. Ironically enough, the score was completely reversed the following morning, giving N.S.W. the match. But were the S.A.'s downhearted? The next day they defeated (by a single set) Victoria and went on to beat Queensland convincingly. Even this failed to save the day and Victoria retained the cup.

A good time was had by all (Helen Astley, Doff Linn, Shirley Barker, Jean Wadham and Kiddy Stevenson) and the efforts of some to make the basketball team and another trip to Melbourne in September will probably be superb.

HOCKEY

In spite of no reports the game and its participants still exist. In "A" Grade Aroha is leading on points with University a strong second, having all matches except that against Aroha. In the two previous matches Ruth Dow (captain) has shot goals from the half-back line! The score against Graduates was 15 goals nil, and last Saturday against Heathpool 4 goals nil.

The B team is going very well and last Saturday's defeat was merely owing to the holidays and general disorganisation. Diana Fitch and Julie Quost are usually accountable for most of the goals. The C team is battling along, and when they have played together more often should do much better.

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