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Vol. 19, No. 8

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1951

8 PAGES—ONE PENNY

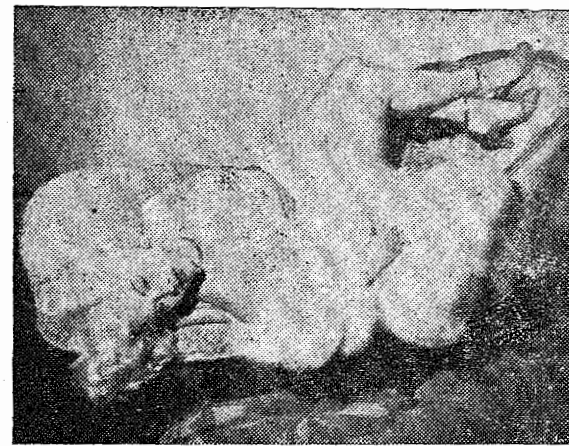
"TRUTH" TORN

**TRUTH'S
 BEAUTY**

AND

TATTERED

"Sexy snapshots of minor Hollywood belles." This is the sort of thing the "Truth" specialises in. The gorgeous specimen shown here is Lila Leeds, who appears in "She Shoulda Said NO."



Children, "Truth" is cross with you! This self-appointed Custodian of Public Morality and Good Taste considers that the "South Expedition" demonstrates "the mentality and the low degree of culture and enlightenment which seems to animate the embryonic oafs" who attend the University. To those unbending, humourless arbiters of public decency the Expedition was "organised hooliganism."

Just what claims has this journal to set itself up as the public's protector of decency and morality?

In the same issue in which this paper blares across its front page the headline: "THE SEAT OF OUR LEARNING IN RAGS," we find on page three an interesting little article which, no doubt, is of great import in the preservation of public morality, the heading of which reads: "THEIR AUNT IVY IS CLINGING VINE TYPE." In this the private family squabbles of some unfortunate litigants are aired to the world for no other reason than to provide cheap sensationalism.

Next in this enterprising piece of journalism, we find a self-righteous outburst against excessive nudity and indecency in American television programmes. Just to point the moral, "Truth" publishes a salacious photograph of some unknown American "beauty" complete with plunging neckline—purely in the interest of public morality, of course. To drive home the concern which "Truth" has for our moral well-being, the paper is sprinkled with a collection of sexy snaps of minor Hollywood "belles" in poses which would play havoc with even an octogenarian.

Still concerned with the public morals, "Truth" proceeds to devote almost a page on a domestic gem headlined: "FANTASTIC STORY OF PHANTOM MARRIAGE — BIGAMY CHARGE," whereupon there follows the intimate details of some luckless woman who was inveigled into a bigamous marriage. On the same page we find the story of a "LOVESICK YANK YANKED TO JAIL." Perusing further this illuminating moral treatise, we find on the following page a story entitled: "WIFE WAS NAGGER, HE SAYS" followed by "GOT NEW WIFE IN NEW COUNTRY." Then come more family squabbles of "GREEK MET A

A Guardian of Public Morality

GREEK TOO MANY," followed by a resume of the latest "GAOL ESCAPE BID."

Not content with scouring the police and divorce courts for the muck-wrackings of domestic breakdowns and disharmonies, together with the latest police news, "Truth," even in these days of newsprint shortage, must needs devote eight pages out of its twenty-four to the enlightenment of the community upon the hopes and alleged capacities of the horse fraternity. The purpose of this, of course, is not in any way to encourage Australian gambling habits, but merely to inform that large circle of horse-lovers which, no doubt, peruses this estimable little paper.

But tour de force—coup d'etat! We come finally to "Truth's" contribution to Australian culture; the first instalment of the gripping new novel "that startled Paris" and entitled somewhat non-committally "Caroline." For the benefit of those who have not had an opportunity and good fortune to peruse this literary masterpiece, we enclose the following "stimulating" extracts from the first chapter, none of which, of course, should be taken in any way to represent any breach of morality or decency, nor should they be compared in any way to the "vulgarity" of which the students of this University have been accused:—

"Gaston carried her in his arms all the way to the bedroom, undoing her bodice, holding her tightly in his arms, one hand

against her shoulder, the other in the disorder of her skirt and petticoat, holding her leg at the knee. She had hoped this race to her room would never end; she wished her cheek still rested on the boy's shoulder . . . Her whole body trembled at the memory of the moment, when in order to put out the flames on her bosom his hand touched her breasts . . ."

"If he is conspiring," said another young man, "it is against some husband's honor." "Don't be too sure that it's a husband," observed Thiebaut. "Salanches specialises in young girls. . ."

"Lord, when married women are so accommodating these days, why complicate one's pleasure by attacking girls? . . ."

And then, just to keep the readers' literary interest up, the first instalment concludes:—

"Then, seeing that she had closed her eyes, he put her down at the foot of a tree where moss spread a soft green carpet. Then he lay down beside her."

This is followed by the alluring promise of "More Next Week." So much for our "Public Guardian of Morality"! What then are the real facts which lead to their unwarranted attack upon the students of this University, an attack which bears all the marks of that brand of inverted snobbery which manifests itself in this country, in a dangerous form of anti-intellectualism? The spread of such ideas cannot endanger the University, but it can do a great deal of harm to the community.

The "South Expedition" which brought forth this petty, narrow-minded and bigoted attack was a light-hearted "dig" at the antiquated social conventions of an institution which sets itself up as our leading public hostelry. There was no indecency, as all the students were quite adequately, if somewhat unconventionally, clothed; nor was there any suggestion of hooliganism (i.e. "rough horse-play" — Oxford Dictionary). The suggestion that there was a danger of a brawl developing is farcical in the extreme to those who know

anything of the participants in this expedition.

We have no doubt that the sanctimonious and self-righteous indignation of the "Truth" would be shattered if it were aware of the identity of certain well-known and highly respected figures in the community, who not only considered this incident extremely amusing, but indeed long overdue.

Not content, however, with discussing this particular incident, "Truth" is prepared, for the sake of sensationalism, to drag into further public limelight, the unfortunate tragedy which occurred at this University earlier in the year.

To this they add the usual distortions concerning previous student activities. They refer to the so-called "booze swill" of the National Student Congress at Largs Bay, despite the fact that even "Truth," with its customary snooping tactics, could only take exception to one incident at this Congress. They deplored the fact that certain students, along with Largs residents, consumed their "convivial cup" on the verandah and foot-path outside the Pier Hotel at Largs Bay. Why the students should be criticised for emulating the practice of local residents which arises out of the usual inadequate facilities at most of our hotels, "Truth" has never bothered to explain. Presumably while the rest of the community including, no doubt, the staff of "The Truth," are still permitted to consume such iniquitous liquid refreshments as West End Bitter, this privilege is not to be extended to University students, again for reasons as yet unexplained by "Truth."

"Truth" is also concerned with the annual University processions which, it suggests, are the vehicles for the "propagation of doubtful politics." Anybody who has ever seen these processions will agree that ninety per cent. of the political content in them was in support of the Liberal Party. In any case, does "Truth" suggest that the Socialist Club should not enjoy the freedom to express its particular political opinions? This country is still, we believe, a democracy.

Moreover, who is "Truth" to talk of "doubtful politics?" We well remember this well informed and enlightened paper advising the people of Australia to return to power a Socialist Government! We can only suppose the political expediency of the time made

support of the Labor Party desirable.

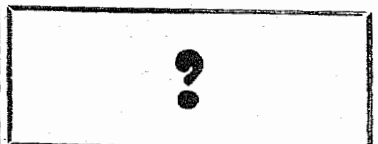
"Truth" has such a low opinion of this University that it considers that it might well be closed. No doubt when the Editor of this paper is stricken with appendicitis he will rush out to his butcher to relieve him in his predicament; no doubt when he requires legal advice he will consult men who have had all the advantages of a secondary education; no doubt, when he desires to rid himself of the agonies of toothache, he will consult the local blacksmith; no doubt "Truth" and its staff would be quite happy in a community in which there were no University-trained professions.

The students of this University are not little saints, nor do they pretend to be. They are conscious of the fact that one of their number lost his life through a traditional piece of stupidity. The students of this University deeply and sincerely regret that fact. Such actions will not occur again. But let other facts be remembered. In the normal course of events that tragedy would not have occurred.

Like all social groups, there are among students the good, bad and indifferent. If a few have, on occasions, drunk more than is good for them, let it be remembered that they live in a society whose drinking habits are a disgrace to any community which claims to be civilised. If a few are apt to descend to vulgarity in the annual procession, at least they do so openly, and not in smirking whispers in the corner of the bar and the smoking room.

If a few of them have sufficient intelligence to satirise the stupid and inane social conventions of this dog-in-the-manger town, let them be honored and encouraged.

There is, however, one thing of which we should be ashamed—that we live in a community in which such a sheet as the "Truth" has the "largest national circulation of any newspaper in Australia."



see page 2

STOP PRESS
NO PROCESSION: GROUP PETITIONS S.R.C.
 General Meeting decided last Wednesday that no ProceSSION would be held this year. Scott describes last year's ProceSSION as "a disgusting display of puerility and filth." A group of students in favor of the ProceSSION have presented a petition to the S.R.C. demanding that another meeting be held to reconsider the question. This meeting will be held on Wednesday. Certain members of the group say they will undertake to organise the ProceSSION if it is held. (Full details in later issue.)

ON DIT

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**BERGIN TO PRODUCE
DRAMA FESTIVAL PLAY**

A.U.D.S. will send August Strindberg's "Miss Julia" to Hobart in the August vacation as its entry in the 1951 Inter-Varsity Drama Festival.

Those chosen to play in this production are Helen Jones, whose fine performance as Electra in Sartre's "The Flies," in the first term, has earned her the name role in the Strindberg play; Marie Simmonds, who will be remembered for her performance of the cook in last year's Drama Festival play, "Night Must Fall," will play Christine in this year's entry, and the part of Jean will be played by Murray Haddrick.

Because there was no outside producer available to direct the rehearsals of "Miss Julia," the production is in the hands of the cast itself guided by the President of A.U.D.S., Brian Bergin.

"Miss Julia" will be presented in the Hut on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the last week of this term, and the cast will leave for Hobart on the Friday.

The other A.U.D.S. play for this term, T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," is now well into rehearsal, and from reports to hand promises to be first-class entertainment when it is

presented in the Hut on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 25, 26, 27 and 28. You are advised to watch the notice-boards for information regarding booking arrangements for this eagerly awaited production.

**STOP PRESS
ALTERATIONS TO
VACS. LUNCH-
HOUR ADVISED**

General meeting also decided it would recommend to the University Council that two weeks be cut off the long vacation, and that the May vacation and the svot-vac. be each increased by one week; also that the Council increase the lunch-hour to a clear two hours.

Guaranteed NOT to do any good—DR. NEWALL'S EYE-WASH. 'FRAID.



THE Immaterialist Society reports in triumph that no one has accepted their challenge to a public debate. The challenge is now temporarily withdrawn owing to pressure of work. Apparently even Immaterialists work sometimes!

THE maturity of thought displayed by the sweet young things in the Women's Revue never ceases to amaze the old hands. It must be wonderful to be able to get away with their stuff. After all, they couldn't send the Women's Union down!

FINAL year dental students at Queensland Uni. have been refused permission to visit State Schools to lecture on diet, oral hygiene and preventive dentistry. This scheme had the support of the Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, but "Semper Floreat" alleges that the Government's refusal was out of deference to the powerful Queensland sugar interests.

ARCHBISHOP Duhig doesn't like the jury system any more. No doubt His Grace is sore about the "Power Without Glory" trial in which he was mentioned. He says he would prefer a judge to try him rather than juries in which there are "men with prejudice." Apparently judges never have prejudices, which is more than can be said for some archbishops. Anyway, we still prefer the democratic way, even when dealing with totalitarianism of the extreme Left or Right.

THIS month an International Drama Festival will be staged at Sydney University as part of the University's contribution to the Commonwealth Jubilee Celebrations.

Plays include "Murder in the Cathedral" (Eliot), "The Eagle Has Two Heads" (Cocteau), "La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu" (Giraudoux), "Einsame Menschen" (Hauptmann), "La Locandiera" (Goldoni), "The Frogs" (Aristophane), "Peer Gynt" (Ibsen).

Undergraduates from the various language departments will comprise the casts.

PROFESSOR W. R. Crocker will be Acting Vice-Chancellor of the National University during Sir Douglas Copland's absence overseas. Professor Crocker is a former Adelaide Rhodes Scholar.

FOUR London students were fined after incidents near the South Bank Festival site.

THE Adelaide pubs are certainly going to the pack. The other night S.R.C. President Gibbs and Peter Lawton were waiting for the ladies at the Pier Hotel lift, all dolled up in their dinner suits when out in their lift steps American film star John Calvert, the "Falcon," bowls up to Gibbs and his mate and enquires, "O.K., boys, have you got my luggage down yet?"

PEACOCKS in the garden of Downing College (Cambridge) have been incarcerated, as their spring mating calls have been disturbing students at their studies.

A THOUSAND foreign students, 550 of them from Japan and the Ryuku Islands, will go to the United States this summer for a year's study in American Universities and Colleges.

—GLUG.

You and UNESCO

There are many people to-day who do not know what UNESCO is, or what it does. These articles are designed to enable people to appreciate the achievements and aims of this extremely helpful organisation.

"Since wars begin in the minds of men it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." These words from the Unesco Charter indicate Unesco's purpose, a purpose which presupposes that peace is desirable. There is no doubt that wars have contributed to the growth of civilisation. With due respect to the glories of Greece it seems that the ancient Greeks learnt much from their Asian foes, just as the Jews were largely civilised by the Babylonian captivity, and plundering Crusaders acquired much from the culture of the Saracens. Even in the last war many an ex-serviceman had his eyes opened by comradeship, by travel and the

experience of danger; perhaps in some instances he looks back almost nostalgically to 1939-1945, the pain and suffering forgotten. The war also brought great scientific advances, in medicine, in communications, in food production and a thousand things. Yet what a costly way of learning, particularly the cost in human suffering! Because of this high cost the last war also brought the feeling that the price of war is too high and so, with the blessing of such realists as Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt, the germ of Unesco was born, born in the belief that a peace based exclusively on the political arrangements of governments would not be lasting.

Unesco was launched by men and women whose eyes were opened by war. Part of its task must therefore be to open and keep open the eyes of the new generation, lest they should close them in apathy and have to be awakened by screaming headlines similar to those of 1939, 1914, 1912, 1905 and countless years before, headlines which presage savagery, pain, sorrow, bereavement, mutilation and famine, wringing from thousands of lips the cry, "Never again." Unesco tries to make that cry a reality. It is not the only organisation which does so. There are others using different methods, the methods of religion, of politics and economics, of international lan-

guages, of Nobel peace prizes, of pacificism, even the methods of the revolutionary who by one glorious bloody world revolution thinks he can remove the scourge of war for ever. With some of these methods Unesco has no quarrel, but it is not, of course, a revolutionary organisation, nor is it pacifist at any price, and it is reasonable to assume that most Unescans favored strong U.N. action on Korea. Unesco has no theology. It welcomes men and women of all creeds and endeavours to assist all, "asking neither your opinions nor your faith, but only what it is you suffer."

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE

It has chosen Education, Science and Culture as its weapons in the fight for peace. It believes that in these lies hope. It is aware of the difficulties. It knows the apathy or opposition that many have to education and their pre-occupation with self-interest or with the more urgent needs of health and food. It is aware of the problems of over-population, aware that the Soviet Union is not a member (for the Soviet does not believe that wars begin in the minds of men but that they are an inevitable consequence of the class struggle which will mysteriously end when "Capitalists" and "Proletariat" are replaced by "Party members" and "others").

Yes, Unesco, for all its limitations and internal stresses, is aware of the vastness of the problems. It looks at this University of ours, realising the human endeavor involved, laborers to carry bricks and stone, tradesmen to erect, architects to plan, caretakers to guard, gardeners to

beautify, technicians to construct the equipment, librarians to obtain, classify and preserve the books, administrators to organise its life, professors, readers and lecturers to preserve and propagate learning and by their researches to add to the store of human knowledge. Unesco realises that a few seconds of modern bombing could reduce the whole structure and its inhabitants to rubble and dead meat, leaving a gap in the life of South Australia which would take years to fill.

One might be tempted, from a view of past and present history and the fact that the greatest armament race of all time is now in progress, to say that such destruction is not only possible but quite probable, that this University could easily experience what so many other Universities have in recent years—the cutting off of young untired lives and brilliant tested minds before their time. It is not only Unesco's problem, it is yours, too.

However probable this all is, the realism of Unesco is not to give way to despair or to shrug its shoulders and say that peace is just a matter of politics. The ones who bow to apathy, they are the dreamers says Unesco; it maintains that as war threatens practically every man, woman, and child on earth, the highest realism is to attempt to do something about it. Further it knows that in some things, for examples, the International Postal Union and the Unesco Field Science Co-operation Offices, international co-operation does work.

Space does not permit an exhaustive account of the weapons used by Unesco or how it uses them. As regards education, we know that educated nations have waged war. Yet despite this Unesco believes that education may eventually conquer war. Its educational activities cover a vast field—fundamental education of the illiterate, special attention to the education of women and handicapped persons, adult education, education against prejudice and to further international understanding, and the improvement of the techniques and content of education. A vast amount of educational reconstruction has been carried out in war-devastated countries and every effort is being made to assist educationally the under-developed countries of the world. More and better education is the cry until an educated world can dispense with war.

With education marches science which can contribute so much to the well-being and happiness of mankind. Fostering the sciences that help towards better living conditions is part of Unesco's self-imposed task. It encourages in many ways international scientific co-operation, and particu-

larly has it drawn attention to the problem of food for the earth's growing population. Lin Yu-tang says a man uses his brains much as a pig uses its snout, namely, to hunt for food, but modern man's hunt for food involves a complex social organisation, and hence Unesco pays great attention to the Social Sciences. It studies the causes of war, causes to be found in tensions and in the minds of men, minds which work not through pure reason but through emotion and instincts and prejudices. Unesco seeks to know its enemy, realising that in many ways the world is still very much a jungle, a jungle where Belsens are possible, where war is raging, bandits are operating, and murder, malnutrition, terror and disease walk daily. In appropriate activities Unesco works in close co-operation with two other specialised agencies of the U.N., namely the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Health Organisation.

The third weapon, Culture, is closely linked to Education and Science. Unesco seeks to preserve national cultures, not to destroy them, but it also seeks to promote understanding of them by other nations. Through reproductions of famous paintings, through the exchange of children's paintings, through translations of the classics, library bibliographies, through the work of museums and the International Theatre Institute and other means it seeks to deepen understanding and so aid the growth of tolerance and the breaking down of prejudice.

THE Sydney University Arts Society rejected by 100 to 70 votes a motion to send a delegate to the Berlin Festival of Youth for Peace.



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?

see page 3

COLONIALISMS

NOT SO HOT

"Korea is a perfect example of Communist cold war tactics."
—Prime Minister Menzies.

ART

"Actress Mae West has turned down an offer to be Lady Godiva at the Dubbo (N.S.W.) jubilee procession, but there's still hope bubble-dancer, Sally Rand, may accept. Explaining the move, Mr. A. E. Miles, organiser of Dubbo's jubilee celebrations, said: 'If neither can make the trip we will advertise for a Lady Godiva in all Australian States. We will spare no pains to attract the right type of girl. We don't want just any old strip-teaser or fan dancer, but someone who can really act the part. It is going to be a really artistic performance'."
—"The Mail."

POETIC

"Dynamic would have taken a lot of catching in the Commonwealth Steeplechase at Moonee Valley last Saturday week. However, he made a mistake, and as a result measured his length on the green sward. Dynamic is not to be treated with levity in any steeplechase he tackles."
—"The Guide."

IRONY

Oddity Easom ("News") recently spotted a popular tune name "The Only Red We Want is the Red We've Got in the Old Red, White and Blue." He missed out on the name of the band-leader of the group recording the most popular version, though. It's Joe Finger!

FREEDOM?

"The News" quoting Dr. J. D. Simonds: "There must be freedom of education. The Church must be free to indoctrinate the children with its ideals."

EACH WAY BET

Miss Ida Brown, tutor in Social Studies, Leeds University: "If I had to choose, Adelaide is the part of Australia in which I would settle. Your progressive groups are more active, and the integrated community spirit will help to get things done."
—"The News."

CULTURE

"Charming, debonair" Captain George Mitchison, general helpmate to Normie Hartnell, Royalty's rag runner - upper, "G.M." said he got quite a shock when he discovered how really backward things were in Australia (h?), especially in Adelaide and Melbourne.

"Before I came to Australia, I imagined your capital cities at least would be as civilised as Rome, Paris, or even Buenos Aires, but, good heavens, people here live in the Victorian era! I felt it was so dull and awful that a few times I nearly committed suicide."
—"The Australian Women's Weekly."

CULTURE

Correspondent to "The News," angry about the chatter and laughter of "Noisy Idiots" at a recent screening of "Mourning Becomes Electra"—"I suggest that, one night a week, at some theatre, a specially - selected programme of Donald Duck cartoons be shown for these people, with the idea of gradually increasing their cultural level until they can sit through even Mickey Mouse with equanimity." Antacid enthusiastically doffs his battered brown bird-bulwark to the author of this suggestion.

Antacid de Witt

PEACE!

The Union Council of the University of Queensland has re-admitted the Peace Society as an associate body of the Union. A motion to this effect was passed by 19 votes to 4.

It was decided that, although few agreed with the policy and attitude of the Peace Society, some toleration should be granted to the existence of such a body.

The Society was expelled last year after claiming to represent the University in a parade in the city streets.

AUSTRALIA AND UNESCO

ABORIGINES

Melbourne University has made moves towards the establishment of scholarships for Australian aborigines from the primary to the tertiary education level.

The following motions were passed at a general meeting:
Motion 1: Moved that this general meeting of students of the University of Melbourne—

(1) Condemns the action of the Malan Government in withdrawing scholarships for African Medical students at the Witwatersrand University, thus denying even meagre medical facilities to a large proportion of the people of South Africa.
(2) Assures the Witwatersrand

UNESCO Programme

A series of meetings and films will be held in connection with the S.R.C.'s UNESCO Week, which will begin on July 23.

Watch the notice-boards for full details and meeting places. Here is the programme:

- MONDAY, JULY 23:
Debate.
- TUESDAY, JULY 24:
Film.
- WEDNESDAY, JULY 25:
Symposium: Professors Abbie and Duncan (Mr. A. P. Rowe in the chair).
- THURSDAY, JULY 26:
Talk by a UNESCO delegate.
- FRIDAY, JULY 27:
Feature recording.
(Evening: films).
(Other UNESCO references, pages 2 and 3).

National Arts Magazine

Articles, stories, poems, drawings, etc., from Adelaide students are needed for the National Arts Magazine, to be published this year in Sydney.

So far, no South Australian contributions have been received. Sydney University has been promised contributions from Joyce Shewcroft, whose poem, "Love Affair," won third prize in this year's "Sydney Herald" Literary Competitions, Margot Clare, winner of this year's Henry Lawson prize for poetry at Sydney University, and other of the Sydney Literati.

However, material is required from all Universities. Those interested should send contributions to the State Sub-Editor, National Arts Magazine, c/o S.R.C. Office, preferably by the end of July. Absolute deadline for Adelaide articles is August 10.

MIRACLES

A well-attended meeting heard Rev. Michell in his talk on "Miracles," state that a belief in them hinges on a belief in God. This meeting was one of a series of public meetings arranged by the Evangelical Union for all students. Mr. Michell went on to say that an "All powerful Supreme Being, of necessity, is able to interfere with nature by means of this supernatural power." (C. S. Lewis' definition of a miracle in his book, "Miracles.")

For those who feel that a miracle is an inconsistency in God's ordered and uniform creation, he quoted from Dorothy Sayers' "Mind of the Maker," that miracles have a central place in God's revelation and plan for man. If it were not for a miracle there would be no Christ and thus no Christianity. And as an author alters the plot of his book so that it will the more adequately carry his message, so does God alter His laws at crucial moments in man's history that He may reveal His message unto erring man.

S.R.C. of our University's support in their appeal and pledge ourselves to raise £A325 for this purpose.

(3) Asserts the right of our own aborigines for the equality of educational opportunities in Australia.

(4) Pledges support for the activities of the "Aboriginal Rights Committee" chaired by Canon Maynard.

Motion 2: Moved that in view of the danger of widespread starvation in India, this meeting of students urges the Commonwealth Government to make available all possible stocks of food grains to the Indian Government, and urges it to convert, if necessary, further ships for this purpose. We impress on the S.R.C. that such is the will of this meeting, and urges the S.R.C. to make immediate representations to the Government to this effect.

Motion 3: Moved that this general meeting requests the S.R.C. to approach the State Government with a view to the establishment of scholarships for Australian aborigines from the primary to the tertiary educational level.

Accommodation needed for teaching staff

Living accommodation is needed for a proposed expansion of the teaching staff of the University.

This was revealed in a letter from the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. P. Rowe) which read as follows:

Vice-Chancellor's Office,
July 5, 1951.

"Dear Mr. Cole,
I should be grateful if you would either put this letter in the next edition of "On Dit" or in some other way use your columns to bring to the attention of all students a problem which faces the University.

We are endeavoring to expand the teaching staff, and it is in the interests of all students that this should be done. Since all Australian universities are expanding it is inevitable that a large percentage of staff appointed must come from overseas and this means that reasonable living accommodation must be available for them. I ask every student to air the problem in his or her home circle and wherever it may be profitable to do so. The University is prepared to rent furnished houses or flats,

or buy small houses with vacant possession provided that the prices are reasonable. Furnished houses temporarily vacated by residents who are making overseas visits are particularly attractive from the point of view of the University. Any information available should be sent to the Assistant Registrar.

Yours sincerely,
A. P. ROWE.

?

see page 4

Jubilee Ball

The Athletics Club is going ahead with plans to make the University's 1951 Jubilee Ball a bigger and better show than the Refectory has yet seen. The Ball will be held on Saturday, August 4.

Invitations have been sent to members of the staff, and the Vice-Chancellor has accepted an invitation to lead the official party. The organisers of the Ball anticipate a truly "University" attendance, with both staff and students well represented.

Tickets are obtainable from members of the Athletics Club, or from the Union Office. Tables may be reserved at the Union Office.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS

An opportunity is being afforded students and others of purchasing technical books, suitable for the amateur and the expert at greatly reduced prices.

The Argonaut Bookshop, 224 North Terrace, is now conducting a Big Technical Book Sale, where many hundreds of books on all sorts of practical subjects are being cleared at very low prices, even half and less than half price. Such a sale has never been and may not occur again, so don't miss this opportunity.

Australia, an original Member State, is taking an active part in the work of UNESCO. National Co-operating Bodies, comprised of representatives of Commonwealth-wide organisations, have been set up in the following fields:

Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Drama, Theatre, and Literature; Visual Arts, Music, Libraries, Museums, Press, Films, Radio.

Australia's contribution to UNESCO's programme includes the following activities:—

● A national seminar was held in Melbourne in January, 1949. At this seminar 50 educators discussed the problem of education for international understanding.

● As a result, two booklets were published: "The United Nations in Action," a handbook for teachers; and "Towards World Understanding," a handbook for youth readers.

● Three seminars on a similar pattern have since been arranged by State authorities and others are planned.

● A critical study of textbooks is being made in each State for the purpose of assisting planners of school programmes and textbook writers in directing teaching towards international understanding.

● Advisory panels in fundamental and adult education have been set up.

● An exhibition of art work by Australian school children is being circulated throughout the Commonwealth.

● Another exhibition of Australian school art has been shown in Singapore.

● A working party has been set up to report on the popularisation of science in Australia.

● Community attitudes to immigrants, foreigners and world affairs are being studied in Victoria as part of a comprehensive survey arranged by UNESCO in India, France, Sweden and Australia.

● Another study is being conducted on the assimilation of immigrants in Australia.

● A committee has been set up to study obstacles to the free flow of educational and cultural materials.

● The place of the drama in education is being studied.

● An exhibition illustrating the way of life of the Australian aborigines is being prepared for circulation overseas.

● Albums of reproductions of aboriginal cave paintings and bark drawings have been prepared, and consideration is being given to having them published under the auspices of UNESCO.

● A UNESCO exhibition of high - quality reproductions of works by great artists since 1860 has been shown in all States.

● Acting through the N.C.B. for Museums, Australian Museums are making contributions of specimens and materials to the war-devastated Manila Museum.

● The Commonwealth Government contributes about £80,000 per annum to UNESCO's funds; provides the secretariat for the National Co - operating Bodies; collaborates in UNESCO'S programme by the exchange of persons by providing fellowships and scholarships for students of South-East Asian countries; and has provided £46,000 for the purchase of educational materials for these countries.

MED. EXAMS.

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COUNTER-MISSION COUNTERED

Let us express our gratitude that our Counter-Missioners have carried on the impetus given by Archbishop Simonds to thinking and public discussion about ultimate questions which are too often ignored in our University life.

We think that some credit is due to the Archbishop for the standard of courteous and dispassionate statement which he set and for the spirit of the discussion which followed. All credit, too, to those who conducted the second Mission for maintaining that standard. For once, religious questions have been discussed among University students without bitterness or acrimony. We have real hopes that Adelaide has given a lead to Australian Universities in this matter. It is discussion about these fundamentals, of vital concern to us all, which will most effectively break down the disastrous barriers between faculties which so much disintegrate modern University life.

Our observations on the Counter-Mission will, as must, of course, be expected from a Christian who was not converted by it to Agnosticism, be critical; but we hope that our criticism will not offend against the spirit which has so far prevailed.

The Agnostics began with the contention that there are three possible hypotheses for the existence of the universe: (1) That it "perpetually" existed; (2) that it "created itself"; (3) that it was "created by Somebody," and it was contended that "the second hypothesis is no more incomprehensible than the third."

We cannot refrain from commenting that such a division of "possibilities" suggests confused thinking at the very outset.

For the first and third "possibilities" are not mutually exclusive. The universe might, as far as the rational possibilities go, have "perpetually" existed and yet still be "created by Somebody." There is no contradiction in conceiving the possibility that the series of cosmic events might go back and back in time "ad infinitum," though the whole infinite series of events would have no sufficient reason in itself for its existence but would every moment have its sole sufficient "raison d'être" in Existence other than itself, God.

But what we wish most severely to criticise is the advancing of the second suggestion as a thinkable "possibility" at all. To suggest that the universe "might have created itself" is simply to

talk mumbo-jumbo. Before a thing can act, it must exist. Is everyone with us so far? So to conceive the universe as creating itself, is to conceive it as existing before it begins to create. But if it already exists, it does not need to be created. Therefore it could not create itself. We do not understand how anyone could seriously maintain that this "explanation" is "no more incomprehensible than the third."

The one staggering supposition on which we ask the agnostic to let his mind dwell is that there might have been absolute and complete nothingness, no reality whatsoever, no universe, no God. It is only that supposition which makes us fully aware of the startling and overwhelming fact of existence, of reality—limited and changing existences to be sure, but still existences. The question is, are they, or is the sum total of them, the sufficient reason why there is not absolute nothingness?

You might ask, why should there be any reason for these realities? They just exist, that's all.

But if a thing has no reason for existing rather than not existing, then it could both exist and not exist at the same time—because there would be no reason for its not existing. But this is to contradict one of the first principles of thought, that a thing cannot both be and not be at the same time.

It is not until we contemplate the abysmal possibility of utter and absolute nothingness that reality breaks like a thunderclap upon our minds. The only reason why there is not absolute nothingness is—Existence. Because 0 plus 0 plus 0 to infinity will give you only 0. And 0 producing 0 throughout eternity will give you only 0.

The theist sees in a sudden blinding flash that not Nothingness is the first and the last, but Existence, Reality. Not realities such as we immediately perceive about and in us, like trees and stones, which are today and tomorrow are not; but Reality whose nature and name is Being, Existence. Not something existing, which tomorrow might not be existing, and even today has its existence limited by the fact that it is not this and that other thing. But Existence is

utterly void of non-existence, since it is the absolute and total reason why there is not non-existence. Existence, not limited as the existence of a tree is by the fact that it is the existence of a tree and not of a man, but Existence that says only Existence, Existence utterly unlimited. There are existents, stones and trees and men, only because Existence can be reflected, imitated, imaged. That is the only sufficient reason why there is not nothingness. The universe and everything in it is a faint, fragmentary reflection of Him whose nature and name is, Existence. Him we call God.

To ask, "If God made the world, who made God?" is simply to refuse to consider what we mean by God. It is like refusing to accept the statement that two and two make four, on the ground that, "You haven't told me what four makes." It is like refusing to believe that this letter was sent from London, "Because nobody can tell me who sent London." Ask, if you like, "Why does God necessarily exist?" And the answer is "Because Existence is His nature: He IS Existence." That is an answer which of its very nature is ultimate. To ask after that, "Who makes Him necessarily exist?" is simply to reveal that you don't understand what we are talking about.

In dealing with the origin of religion, our Agnostics advanced bravely with theories out-of-date for many years. Frazer's "Golden Bough" was, of course, quoted within the first five minutes of the Mission, as the most advanced authority on these matters, and we were treated to the statement that the origin of religion was "the fear of natural forces which man, through ignorance, sought to placate." Modern authorities have completely discarded the theories of Frazer and others who sought to reduce primitive religion to any such simple factor. We would refer those interested to the work of Andrew Lang, confirmed with overwhelming evidence by the findings of Wilhelm Schmidt.

Christianity's claim to be God's revelation of Himself to men was brushed aside with scarcely an argument. The nineteenth century attempt to prove the Gospels a mass of myth and legend has been completely routed by modern research. This creates something of a dilemma for the agnostic, but no attempt was made to face it; nor to face the problem posed for them by the now universally admitted integrity and reliability of the Gospels as historical documents.

Our agnostics conceded that Christ was a human character of the utmost integrity of life and the most noble ideals. The issue raised by the claims that Christ made was completely ignored, except for a dark hint conveyed by drawing the audience's attention to the fact that it is reported at one place in the Gospels that Christ's relatives thought him deranged. That suggestion does nothing to disprove Christ's claims, though it does emphasise the extraordinary nature of the claims that Christ made, and the amazing objectivity of the Evangelists' reporting. These men certainly believed in the claims of the Man they were writing about. They certainly believed therefore that the suspicion of His being out of His mind was completely false. And yet they take the utmost care to report it. The attitude of our agnostics towards the Evangelists is something like this: "Admittedly it is to you that we owe our knowledge of the whole life, character and claims of Christ; admittedly it is to you, also, that we owe our knowledge of this particular incident. But you have failed to notice that this particular incident contradicts all the rest of your story."

We do feel that this complacent assumption of intellectual superiority to the men of the past is an unconscious characteristic of the modern secularist. It was revealed, also, in such attempts as were made to dispose of the Gospel miracles. No modern scripture scholar, even

UNIVERSAL OF HUMAN

We reprint here, as part of our UNESCO edition, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations.

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge.

NOW THEREFORE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims

THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6: Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to

equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8: Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10: Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11: (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13: (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14 (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15: (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16 (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

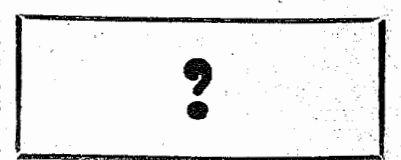
(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17: (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18: Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions



see page 5

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Seen in the Refectory

Overheard a comment from someone who has seen the Women's Revue practice of the "Can Can"—"Some can, some can't."

June fashions for men: half a dress suit, a tie, and woolly underwear.

A nice young man reading an advertisement for a well-known wine firm whose motto is: "Guard Thine Honour" . . . now what I want to know, is that an unfinished story!

Heard in the Refectory—Bergin.

Heard in the Lady Symon basement an unanswered question, "Can you ever imagine Jeff Scott in love?"

U.N. AND UNESCO PUBLICATIONS

University students may borrow publications from the Branch Office Library, Commonwealth Office of Education, First Floor, Main University Building. The Library includes amongst many other publications:—

"STUDY ABROAD":
A guide to Scholarships and Fellowships available at overseas Universities;

UNESCO CATALOGUES of Color Reproductions of Paintings and of the Masaccio Portfolio; and

"IMPETUS":
A review of International Assistance to Education, Science and Culture, which is distributed without charge to organisations and individuals throughout the world, who by their interests and activities seek to further the reconstruction and development of schools, libraries, laboratories, museums, art galleries, etc.

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SECOND IMPRESSIONS

We have noticed Miss Wood gazing thoughtfully into space a lot lately. A penny for your thoughts, Rosemary.

Louis is beginning to confuse the women. They suspect that although they are not expected to wear ties to the "South," they are not allowed to wear slacks.

"What I would really like to be given," says a member of our staff, "is a few extra hours per week." We quite agree. There's no present like the time.

Owing to the rise in the cost of living, people who formerly said, "I don't care a twopenny tart" are now urged to move with the times and change it to "fourpenny." In any case, we've never liked the expression.

COUNTER-MISSION

(Continued from page 4)

though not a Christian, would dream of adopting the methods of nineteenth century rationalistic criticism by arbitrarily rejecting all the miracles he could not explain in terms of natural processes, still less attempt to explain the others in terms of "seeing pink elephants."

How the rejection of the virgin birth of Christ on the sole ground that it is too improbable for belief can be reconciled with a profession of open-minded inquiry we are at a loss to understand. A miracle, as the latest edition of Chamber's Encyclopaedia tells us, "is a matter for investigation by rational, historical and scientific methods. The very essence of a miracle is that it is a unique or at any rate a rare occurrence; the non-existence of parallels to it in the experience of any particular person cannot therefore be urged as an argument against it. If, for example, it is objected that the Incarnation of the Son of God could not take place by a virginal conception, the objector may be legitimately be asked upon what instances of an Incarnation of the Son of God in his experience he has based this generalisation."

The characteristic assumption of stupidity in the men of past centuries, was again evident in the rejection of the Resurrection of Christ on the ground that the earliest documents made no mention of Christ's tomb being empty. Even if it were true that none of the Evangelists had bothered to mention it explicitly, it is surely a very biased attitude to the evidence to refuse to consider on that account their positive testimony to the reality of the risen Christ. They bring forward a great number of witnesses to that fact. Everyone would have understood that the emptiness of the tomb was implied by these testimonies. To check on that fact would not have been even a matter of digging a coffin out of the ground as it would be to-day; but simply a matter of getting one or two fellows to help you roll back a stone. What an astounding degree of stupidity and incredulity our agnostic has to suppose in all the people concerned had it not occurred to them to make that simple check. But of course the fact of the matter is that the first thing the Gospels mention when recounting the events of the resurrection is that the women who had come to anoint Christ's dead body entered right into the tomb and saw the place where he had lain. If there was one thing that every Evangelist was very careful to mention it was the emptiness of the tomb.

We have confined our observations to the negative side of the agnostic mission. The positive side, "Humanism Without God," may be left for future consideration.

—CHRISTIANI

DEY SWAM AND DEY SWAM!

Sir,—I was startled to see in your last issue that there is a move afoot to refoat the Swimming Club. As Secretary of the club since 1949, I find it almost unbelievable that any person or group of persons within this University should exhibit even the merest scintilla of interest in aquatic sports.

Here is some history. The club was re-formed by Rex Wallman during 1947, after a lapse of activity in the war years. Several "notables" of University life evinced an ephemeral interest, including Kevin Magarey, Jim Forbes and Ken Tregonning. In February, 1948, a team of four (Cecil Maddern, Ross Duffy, "Dutchy" Stouchasdyk and myself) swam in the Inter-Varsity in Sydney. We paid our own way, had a hell of a good time, but did not bring home any trophies. In fact, Adelaide did not score a point.

The following year Cecil Maddern constituted himself a one-man team and represented Adelaide in the Inter-Varsity in Melbourne.

Some four or five stalwarts remained enthusiastic, but could find no recruits. A University Swimming Sports was mooted as a means of whipping up interest, but the idea was dropped. Obviously the revival of interest had to come before the club could undertake the organisation, or risk the cost of a Sports Day. The few good swimmers in the University seemed unwilling to take on the hard work of joining and helping to build up a new club. As a result, the club has just faded out.

If the impending renaissance catches on in the University—and there is no reason why it should not, now that the population here is younger, and freer from the competition of ex-servicemen—I would venture a few suggestions:

(1) Don't concentrate on competitive swimming, which is extremely hard work. A student learn-to-swim campaign would boost interest and membership. So would a life-saving class.

(2) Picnic meetings are cheaper and more fun than a few races in a public pool. Possibly the field could be extended to include other forms of aquatic sport—spear fishing, for example.

(3) A water polo team, and affiliation with the State Association are laudable aims, but in view of past experience, could well be postponed until the club has a healthy list of active members.

(4) Get the women in. Whether they can swim or not, they look terrific in bathers.

I have in my possession a few records of the club which I shall be only too pleased to make available to the organisers of this revival.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CALLAGHAN.

PARKING

A statement will be made in the next edition of "On Dit" regarding car and parking regulations in the University grounds. In the meantime, students are advised to watch notice-boards, where information regarding the position of the students will be made clear.

? DID YOU KNOW THAT

An axis is an imaginary line on which the earth is supposed to take a daily routine.

To collect fumes of sulphur, you should hold a deacon over a flame in a test tube.

Horse-racing is a very cruel sport. At the end of the race the horse drops dead from fatigue, and the rider is pitched into maternity.

They say music has charms to soothe the savage breast, but I never noticed it having any effect on me.

Churches are supported by the tribulations of the members.

We caught one snake, and we wanted to keep him, but my father said to kill him. We knew it was no good arguing with father, so we took him out back of the barn, held him down with a forked stick, and skinned him.

The Press today is the mouth-organ of the people.

In the United States people are put to death by elocution.

Every morning my mother waves her arms to stretch her abominable muscles.

When a lady and a gentleman are walking on the footpath, the lady should walk inside the gentleman.

Socrates died from an overdose of wedlock.

The Ford is a fine car, with a good body and excellent chaos.

He played the part of the Englishman fine, but he would have looked more natural with a molecule.

The message came to Abraham that he should bear a son, and Sarah, who was listening behind the door, laughed.

The Earth makes a resolution every 24 hours.

A thorax is a bony cage containing the heart and lungs. It first expands and then expires.

Respiration is a handy thing to know what to do, especially if you live far from a doctor.

If you are sick, a physician should be insulted.

Digestion is carried on in the stomach by the aid of acrobatic juices.

Hargreaves invented an improved machine for spinning cotton threads. He called this a jenny in honor of his wife. Crompton also invented a similar machine. He called it a mule.

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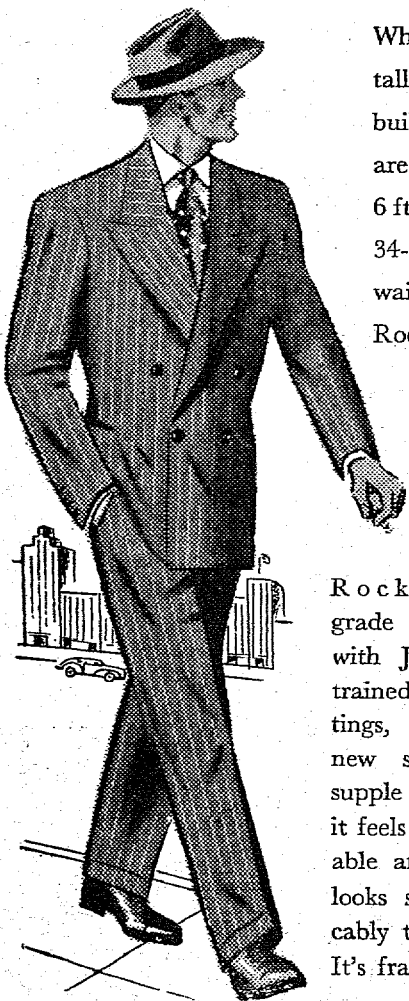
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ANNUAL WINTER STOCKTAKING

FOOTY STAYS FIRST

Perfect conditions prevailed for the 'Varsity visit to Woodville. We entered the fray with some trepidation, as several key men, including John Lawrence and Jim Whittle were unavailable, and Woodville had been playing vastly improved football.

The first quarter was indecisive, much promising play being aborted by shocking attempts at foot passing, which were partly due to the rather long soft turf. Fortunately, Woodville kicked inaccurately for goal, and this left the Blacks with a slight advantage. During this term, Gus Elix repeatedly sent the ball forward.

The first part of the second quarter was much the same, until about ten minutes before half-time, when Woodville began to capitalise on the powerful ruck work of their captain. Fast break - throughs left the Black rucks standing and tore holes in the back lines, where one was irresistibly reminded of a disturbed mob of sheep. Every one of the backs was left high and dry at one time or another.

The long interval came with 'Varsity two points down.

Football, like cricket, is a funny game, and it was hard to believe that the same Black eighteen took the field after half-time. Some reshuffling occurred in the back line, but was not seriously tested.

Immediately the Black rucks, led by Doug Giles with Warren Quintrell, got on top, and 'Varsity went straight down the centre to score seven goals to none in the third quarter. Kitch began an inspired burst, and "Wimpy," who had been prominent early, dominated the play and continually drove the ball right in, instead of using the short game.

Hank, who had been shut out earlier, due partly to poor passing, combined effectively with his other forwards. The side was transformed, and went in with real tenacity and purpose, utilising to the full its advantages in the air down the centre and in speed on the spacious wings.

Undoubtedly, this third quarter emergence from lethargy won the match, and the last term saw the Blacks maintain their advantage, with Kitchener and Col Robertson thoroughly enjoying themselves on the left flank as they repeatedly outpaced their opponents. Physically, "Wimpy" McLeod has outstanding gifts, and these are matched by his football brains and ability. He could hold down most positions, but has proved particularly valuable to us in that most difficult of all positions, centre half-forward. Best players are always problematical, but every man can claim some credit for the really good football played during the second half.

SUCCESS AND APATHY

With just over half the season gone, we can reasonably review the state of Winter Sports in the 'Varsity. Taken overall the picture is relatively satisfactory; but considering the immense number who pay a statutory fee, it is nothing to be complacent about. Only about 350 of the thousands at the place turn out for the 'Varsity, and this can hardly be considered satisfactory, as every club has sides for those who are not champions but enjoy team games.

Our women are wonderful, or are they? The A hockey team is a good combination and heads the premiers list, but there is only one other side in the club. Having been relegated to B Grade last year, due at least in part to apathy, the basketball team lies second with quite good prospects of regaining its rightful place in A Grade. The other two teams are battling on without much success.

It seems a pity that only about 50 of all the members of the Women's Union can find time to play sport for their 'Varsity.

The men show the usual ebb and flow which distinguishes 'Varsity clubs. The A hockey team has reinstated itself in the "four" and is performing well, but the rest of the club are in no position to be praised for their achievements. None of the other four hockey teams are within sight of the finals. Lack of practice was the reason given to this paper's representative.

As usual, the baseball boys have plenty of recruits, but the era of 'Varsity ball supremacy in A grade seems to have passed. Luck certainly has not helped the Whitesox, but it is a far cry from the top four to the lower quartet. Of the other teams we understand that the B's have a chance and the E's can't miss.

Perhaps the masculine tide is ebbing, but the Rugby Club has

so far had one of the most disappointing seasons for some time. Fortunately, there is some evidence that the A's are improving, but it is not encouraging to hear of the B's forfeiting. St. Mark's are doing very well and have made the final in the Davey Cup Competition.

Much more encouraging is the position of the football club. With one hundred members and four teams playing each Saturday, and the A's on top, and B's and C's both having a good chance of taking part in the finals, the National code followers are keeping up the good name of 'Varsity sport.

The men's basketball have had a better season than last year, and with only three games to play, the A side is assured of a place in the "four."

Nearly relegated to third division last year, the soccer club has been rejuvenated this year and has an excellent chance of taking part in the finals.

Last, but not least, in our winter sports review, the lacrosse club has played with more success this year, and while not in the four, is performing well.

In May Inter-Varsityes, Adelaide went down badly in every sport but golf. Let us look forward to the August vacation with the hope that perhaps more than one club can do something in the way of winning.

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Since their return from Sydney the "A" team has won four matches and lost two. With three more matches to play, a place in the four appears certain, and with lots of practice and an unspecified amount of luck, we might take the premiership, but it will certainly mean hard work.

The "A" team has been strengthened a great deal since the return of Doug Biddell, who is a tower of strength to the side. With Doug as centre and Lee and Lloyd shooting goals

as they have been, the team is more like it should be. Against Unley they managed to score over 50 points, which is quite a feat for us.

Roy Worthington is no longer playing basketball in any of the teams, but has taken over the coaching of our "B" team. This has improved the standard of their play and they may yet reach the four. The practise with the "C" team on Tuesday and Thursday at dinner time. Due to the wet weather on Saturday afternoons of late, this practise has become essential.

The "C" team, although they may not make the four this year, have shown that by their keenness, will be a very strong team in their grade next year. They have learnt that teamwork and goal-throwing are essential to good basketball; one needs practice on your own, the other practice as a team.

The B, C, D, E matches are now being played in the Kensington Drill Hall, the army having taken over the Southward Drill Hall. "A" Grade matches are being played in the Thebarton Town Hall, and the interstate squad has been picked to practise, all members coming from the S.A.M.B.A. The League Association have no members participating, which seems rather unusual, as they have some excellent players, one who plays for Vytis being considered the best basketball player in Australia at the time. No reason for this has been received from the S.A.M.B.A., but is undoubtedly due to the split at the beginning of the year.

John Thompson has been seen at the Majestic Theatre lately. We hear that there is some connection with the Cafe Marguerita in Sydney. What a connection, too! eh, John?

It is hoped that in the near future the Secretary will inquire as to a match between the Women's and Men's basketball teams.

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MEN'S HOCKEY

The score now is one up, and four down, for but one team (the A1) in the Men's Hockey Club show any signs of being in the top four.

The A's continue to win occasionally, swimming through against Brighton last Saturday (7th), to win 4-2 after the scores had been 2-2 at half-time. "Ginge" Meaney appreciated his home-ground (Brighton Oval), and did not let his admirers down. They lost against Grange the previous week.

That week, too, the A2's and B1's lost their matches against Grange (4-1 and 5-0 respectively), but we still think it didn't warrant the "Advertiser's" Monday headline of: "Grange on Top in Four Grades." The A2 match at Grange was a killer. Nairn did his best to decapitate the Grange goalie and Jeanes, contrary to expectation, was not removed to the sideline when he attempted to amputate (free of charge) one Grange player's leg. Porter, newly promoted from the B1's, played a solid game, while Phillips, back from retirement, showed that he still knows how to fool the umpire, even though he didn't stop goals going through.

It is believed that the C1's have won a match recently, which is more than can be said for the B1's and C2's who, however, keep on enjoying themselves. Playing at Brighton with eight men on the 7th, the B1's kept the score to 0-0 till Meaney (Junior) came on in the last ten minutes. Still, they tell me it really wasn't his' fault.

It rained on July 7!

SOCCER WIN AGAIN

'Varsity opened the second round of the league series by downing British Tube Mills three goals to one. Though the opposition opened the scoring with their only goal, we were never in serious difficulties, and it was not long before Nadarajah opened our account from an indirect penalty.

Shub soon after continued the good work with a long daisy-cutter to give us a handy lead. Goalkeeper Maddern gave an excellent display, taking the ball confidently and clearing well. Unfortunately, at times the play was rather more than vigorous and in the second half, the opposition's left full-back was removed to hospital suffering from concussion. Though disturbed by this unfortunate accident, we continued to attack strongly and soon after the commencement of the second half, Schocroft scored after a long dash down the wing. Then sparks began to fly, and soon both Shub and Hui were carried from the field with incapacitated limbs and considerable additional trauma.

With three men off the field, the play opened somewhat but fell in standard, until at the closing stages 'Varsity were very pleased to await the end by heckling their opponents without any really determined bids at improving their tally.

Best players—Golinger, Nadarajah, Schocroft.

Goal - scorers — Nadarajah, Shub, Schocroft.

MIXED BAG FOR LACROSSE

Since last appearing in print, the A's have tallied two victories, three defeats and the Coral Sea Week Trophy for the best player.

The Coral Sea Commemoration match against West Torrens gave us our first win for the season though the match itself was of low standard. Very weak opposition was a contributing factor to a poor display in which very few of our team played up to form. J. Hann was an exception, and his brilliant form at centre deservedly won him the trophy for the best player on the ground.

Following our 11-2 victory over West Torrens, we hied down to Woodville determined to press the top Port Adelaide team closely, but determination alone does not win matches, and aided by fumbling stickwork and poor passing, particularly amongst our forward division, the opposition won comfortably, 14-1. Gerry Ward, playing defence, raced through to score our only goal late in the third quarter.

The following Saturday, on our home ground and against an old rival, in Brighton, we determined to make amends, but the Indian sign was still upon us. In one of the hardest fought matches of the season, in which strong defence play was a feature our forwards found the Brighton backs, led by State captain Vial, too hard a nut to crack, and, though our own backs held the opposition forwards scoreless in the first and last quarters, Brighton ran out winners, 6-0.

Hyde and Hann must be mentioned for sterling work during this match.

To the consternation of our critics, our next match against North Adelaide revealed a complete reversal of (or return to) form by our attacking division. Fast, snappy stickwork that was a delight to watch found the North Adelaide defences all astray, and gave us a handy five-goal lead at the long interval. North Adelaide rallied after half-time and reduced our lead to two goals, but another brilliant burst by our forwards, which

rattled on five goals in as many minutes, made the game safe. A very pleasing feature in our 14-6 victory was the form shown by new players—Clarke, McCormick, and Hooker, who replaced regulars on vacation.

After this brief spell of sunshine, the clouds again gathered when we were defeated by Glenelg on their home ground. This match was very exciting, there never being more than two goals difference between the scores all day. Gooley, the Bay's goalkeeper, had a large part in their victory, while our own "keeper," Whisson, was rather out of touch. We also suffered when Hyde went off with his place man in the last quarter.

Outstanding players so far this season have, in our opinion, been Hann and Hyde. These two have rarely been out of the picture in any match. Also worthy of mention are those doughty defenders, Whisson, Dunn, White, Ward and Sutherland.

TENNIS

Students are reminded that the tennis and basketball courts are available for general use, except when the Phys. Eds. are using them. Nets are kept in boxes on the side of courts, and the only provisos are that you wear tennis-shoes and put the nets away. Unless you are a member of the non-pennant tennis club, you have to provide your own tennis-balls.

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