

# ON DIT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY STUDENT UNION.

Vol. V. Tuesday, 4th August, 1936. No. 19

## WOMEN'S UNION TRIUMPHANT

Men Vanquished in Inter-Union Debates.

The first subject for debate in the annual inter-union debates last Wednesday was "That the Press Should Publish News and Not Views." At no time during the debate did either side agree with the other about the meaning of the terms "press," "news," and "views," so there was, fortunately, plenty of scope of irrelevancy.

### Busy Adjudicator Secured.

We were most fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. C. T. Moodie as adjudicator. How far back this was arranged baffles conjecture, as Mr. Moodie is well known to be one of the busiest men in the State, and every minute of his valuable time is booked up for weeks ahead. Mr. Moodie proved a most helpful adjudicator; and the fact that in both debates the women's team won by only small margins proves how successfully he resisted their blandishments. He was observed several times during the evening to look anxiously at his watch, and at the end darted hastily away, no doubt to keep another appointment.

### News v. Views.

It was only about twenty minutes after the time fixed for the opening of the debate when the clear, flute-like tones of Mr. J. P. McFarlane's well-known voice warned those members of the audience who were still talking in the adjacent halls and corridors that they had better come in, which they did in fits and starts during the next ten minutes.

Miss H. MacDonald kicked off for the women by defining the motion, but, as Mr. Ward promptly repudiated her definition, this was of no great moment. Arguing from the hardly unquestionable postulate that the public should be given exactly what it wants in the Press, she pleaded for the recording of pure facts, and trusted to the good sense of the individual to form his views.

Mr. Russel Ward began by pointing out that freedom of speech would be a mockery if no views were allowed. It was by the free dissemination of views, he said, that mankind had emerged from the chimpanzee state. (Mr. Ward seemed, strangely enough, quite sure that this had, in all cases, actually taken place.) Becoming more personal, he told us of a tabby cat which had had twenty-seven kittens at one sitting; this, he said, was the level to which the newspapers would descend under Miss MacDonald's system.

Miss Helen Paine gave us a very clearly expressed elucidation of the relative values of news and views, and their effect on each other. News, she said, could do nothing but good to views, while views distorted news.

Mr. J. E. Kelly attacked the sensationalism of the Press, which he attributed to its growing tendency to put news before views. He cited the "Express and Journal," which, he said, somewhat naively, was all news. (This was a matter in which the audience did not seem to agree entirely.) He pictured the average man spending several hours daily reading the news expressed in half a dozen or so dailies, and very sensibly pointed out what added control over the legislature was provided by the expression of views.

Miss Edith Irwin, in a speech considered by Mr. Moodie to be the best of the debate, gaily punctured Mr.

## PEACE THROUGH THE LEAGUE

### THINK ON THESE THINGS

*We, the undersigned, have devoted considerable thought and discussion to the issues involved in the present international situation. We find we agree on the following points:*

1. We desire peace. Peace involves active trust and good will. Trust and good will can never be achieved by war or threats. The means determine the ends.
2. War is not inevitable, but results from the plain refusal to foresee the implications of individual action.
3. Nations won't change their national policies unless and until people change their private policies.
4. The only possible justification for the use of force is as an international police, controlled by an international body—the League of Nations. All sovereign power should belong to the League, and not to individual nations.
5. The League should not merely restrain an aggressor who seeks to satisfy his needs by violence, but should also find lawful ways of satisfying those needs. It should be the instrument of international justice. It should, therefore, include a full-time International Economic Council to regulate trade between nations, as well as the International Labor Office, which is attempting to improve world industrial conditions.
6. The efficiency of the League depends on our personal and prior backing. We must surrender our own national sovereignty and the control of our national forces to the League before the League can become effective.
7. We will fight only at the dictate of the League of Nations; not for national defence or for national aggrandisement.
8. We oppose all militaristic propaganda and the glorification of war.

ALLEN, W. D.  
BLACKBURN, R. A.  
BRIDGLAND, G. S.  
BARR, E. L.  
COWAN, R. W. T.  
COWELL, D. C.  
CRAIG, J. I.  
CRISP, L. F.  
FINNIS, M. M. S.

GAME, J. A.  
HARNIMAN, W. R.  
McFARLANE, J. P.  
PIPER, H. W.  
QUINN YOUNG, M.  
WARD, R. B.  
WIGHTON, HELEN  
YEATMAN, J. C.

Kelly's Utopia, and, after bringing the whole debate down to reality, immediately returned to ideals and told us that the ideal of the Press was to spread truth, and truth only.

Mr. G. L. Amos seemed to find some difficulty in expressing himself, but got straight down to bedrock by taking a leading article and analysing it into two divisions of news and views. He asked that all articles expressing views should be signed by the name of their author, and dazedly mentioned a class of people called (he said) newspaper co-respondents.

After short and pithy replies, in which Mr. Ward summed up the con arguments admirably, and Miss MacDonald got a little mixed over Mr. Bromley's weather reports—(are these news or views?)—the motion was put to the house and was lost.

## EVE THANKED FOR EATING THE APPLE

In opening the second debate, "That this House regrets that Eve ate the Apple." Mr. Nichterlein sketched an attractive picture of humanity sitting under a tree in the Garden with nothing to do, in fact, with nothing much on at all. At this happy stage in the world's history, man should have eaten the apple first. The authority which he lost by not doing so, he has never regained. And woman has never admitted herself to be in the wrong since.

Miss Woodger, in opposing the mo-

tion, said that if Eve had not eaten the apple, woman would be a far more troublesome creature to man than she now is, for the woman who knows least of sin is the most destructive. Miss Woodger sees Eve as the saviour of humanity, who would have developed into a monster but for her timely action. Besides, we would not now have Devon cider or tomatoes if the apple had not been picked. (Note—a tomato is a cross between a pomegranate and an apple).

Mr. Finnis, in a speech which the adjudicator aptly called baroque, said he spoke by divine authority. The writer found it difficult to trace any thread of logic in Mr. Finnis' speech, but it was at least classified under the headings—"Figsleaves and Morals" and "Zones of Wickedness." Mr. Finnis explained that zone in Greek means a belt, and that we've been moving our belts ever since Eden. Serpents have lost their power of speech, belts have been moving ever since, and the result is the modern world. We have taken over the power of speech lost by the serpents. The world is bad, concluded Mr. Finnis, and we regret that Eve ate the apple.

Miss Wighton spoke last and said that Eve's eating the apple gave a purpose to mankind, and that by eating the apple and leaving Eden, Adam and Eve did not forfeit happiness, for wherever she was, there was Eden.

The motion, when put to the House, was lost, and the adjudicator declared the women the better speakers, by a slight majority in points.

## VALE

Mr. C. R. Badger.

The appointment of Mr. C. R. Badger to the position of Readers' Counsellor in connection with the Adult Education Scheme at the University of Western Australia, prompts us to congratulations and regrets. We congratulate Mr. Badger on being selected for the position from among 48 applicants. We regret that one of the most brilliant products of our History School should be thus lost to the University. That a former editor of On Dit should embark upon work in the foreign missions field, where he will spread the light with the aid of Professor A. G. B. Fisher, is not surprising; but Adelaide, and particularly the University, will be appreciably darker after his departure. Mr. Badger's training accounts for his appointment and explains our regret that he is leaving us. He studied history and politics under Professor Hancock, and is indeed a kind of spiritual Balliol man, though with a capacity for action allied with the proverbial capacity for ideas. The Tinline scholarship came to him quite naturally. At the London School of Economics, Professor Laski and Dr. Tiner talked to him in the manner in which he now talks—delightfully—to us. Then in Italy he studied Fascism, the accursed thing, at close quarters, and ate macaroni, and behind locked doors exchanged cracks with Italian workers about the Duce. He has returned to put on to paper the

## OUR BRIDGE.

The University Council at their meeting on Friday appointed a committee to negotiate with the City Council about the final arrangements for building the Bridge.

cautionary tale of the decline of Parliamentary institutions in Italy. Those who know his handwriting hope, for the printer's sake, that he will type his manuscript.

In Adelaide, Mr. Badger has long been in a class by himself as a lecturer for the Workers' Educational Association—a class at the top. We know him as tutor in economics and economic history, as speaker to University societies, and, indeed, as speaker to nearly every society in Adelaide, except the Adelaide Club. It is surprising, but true, that Mr. Badger continues to talk sound and amusing sense.

Doubtless, the University is so rich in men trained in history and politics, that we must not begrudge one of our best to benighted Western Australia. We congratulate Mr. Badger—and Perth—on his appointment, and wish him, and his family, every happiness among the heathen.

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# ON DIT

Editors: J. C. YEATMAN,  
W. R. HARNIMAN.

Sub-Editors: D. C. COWELL,  
Miss H. WIGHTON.

Reporters: F. L. CRISP, J. MOULDEN,  
Miss EDITH IRWIN.

Tuesday, 4th August, 1936.

4th AUGUST, 1936.

Twenty-two years since the start of that war that is called "great"; in which civilized men murdered and were nobly murdered "to make the world safe for democracy," "to end war!"

Comparison of the 1914 situation with that of 1936 should not breed passive pessimism. We have a supreme opportunity to benefit by the knowledge of the war years and after; to make another "greater" war less imminent.

To harness the yearnings for peace into willed and reasoned action is the need. At all costs—and any cost is less than the cost of a war—to keep open the channels of communication between nation and nation. If we retire now behind our barriers afraid, and arm like hell, we are not defending ourselves, but are making inevitable a cataclysm which will be the end of our civilization.

Last week we published two articles—one stating the factors necessary to peace. No peace without the individual will to peace coupled with generous understanding between nations. The other article put forward a practical line of action in supporting the League of Nations and collective security.

These two viewpoints are not contradictory but complementary. The League cannot be effective until we make it effective by fearlessly giving over to it the right of decision in matters of peace and war and by acting on its decisions. So long as the League of Nations is felt to be only a means of diplomatic discussion between utterly separate States, each pursuing its own interests, it cannot function effectively in any great crisis.

We commend to your consideration and discussion the eight points set out on page 1 of this issue.

## NEWS ITEMS.

"Proffy" Watson, M.D. (Paris & Gott.), F.R.C.S., who was Professor of Anatomy at the Adelaide University from 1885 until 1919, has invested in a new motor bike. The Professor, who lives on Thursday Island, is merely in his eighty-eighth year.

Last week an agitation to improve the treatment and conditions of half-caste girls was set afoot. The idea is that instead of being shut up in aboriginal reserves, these girls should be looked upon as equal to the white people of the community, and inter-marriage between the two races should be encouraged. The promoter of the agitation was none other than the first holder of our Chair of Anatomy.

By the will of Mr. John Dalby, the Varsity will receive £1,000 with which to establish two annual scholarships in Engineering. The balance of the estate, after deductions have been made for legacies, etc., is willed to the University to further cancer research.

## LONDON UNIVERSITY

### The Centenary of a Liberal Institution.

During the past month, London has been celebrating the centenary of its huge University. During the years 1824-1836, Whigs, Radicals, and Non-Conformists sought to establish a Liberal foundation to provide, as the Melbourne Government put it, "a mode for granting academical degrees to persons of all religious persuasions without distinction, and without the imposition of any test or disqualification whatever." From being just a liberally-inclined centre for examinations, the University has become increasingly a University in the sense in which Australians understand that term. It broke with the traditional ideas that classics and mathematics alone should be studied by scholars. Under the guiding hands of men like Faraday, it established degrees in science. It has today no less than 12 schools of medicine. It was the first University to grant degrees to women, after a controversy which lasted from 1862-1878.

In 1900 the University took on its new shape. It has now 13,000 full time students, 4,000 part time students, and 12,000 "external" students scattered all over the Empire, but provided with extraordinarily efficient facilities. Teachers in the University number 1,334, of whom 241 are professors, and 151 readers. There are 36 schools—the biggest of which, University and King's Colleges, are almost Universities in themselves. The less widely known ones include the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, and the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Chairs in aviation, dietetics, social biology and eugenics have

## STAND UP AND PROTEST

We hope to be able to announce shortly that Adelaide has come into line with Melbourne and formed a Council of Civil Liberties. In the meantime we wish to set out the aims and purposes of this Council in the hope of inducing a large number of un lethargic students to join it when it is formed.

The English Council was formed after the unpleasant activities of Sir Oswald Mosley showed the Middle classes how real was the danger that they sometime might have to fight for their liberties against an armed and unscrupulous crowd of hooligans. Mosley's gang may at least be thanked for this, their tactics and handling of the opposition at Olympia created the worst possible impression and led to the formation of the Council for Civil Liberties, whose President is Mr. E. M. Forster, Secretary Mr. Ronald Kidd, and whose executive comprises the best sections of England's intelligentsia.

The Council was formed to include all who are genuinely interested in preserving the Liberty of the Subject from executive and governmental encroachment and from violation by organised parties or interests in the country. It has already a good record to its credit. It has investigated hundreds of cases where free speech has been denied, it has provided legal assistance to deserving cases, and above all, it is a centre of active vigilance and propaganda for freedom in civil matters.

Such a body is probably more needed in Australia than in England, for Australian Governments have shown themselves much less tender of individual Liberty than English Governments. It is probably because the issue is not so clearly understood

## PROHIBITION IN THE HOME

Having received a case of beer containing 12 bottles, and being a non-drinker, I was advised by my wife to throw them down the sink, and when she went to bed I proceeded to do so.

Pulling the cork from the first bottle, I poured the contents down the sink, with the exception of one glass, which I drank out of curiosity. I then pulled the cork out of the second bottle and poured it down the sink with the exception of one glass, which I also drank.

Pulling the cork from the third bottle, I poured half of it down the sink and drank the other half.

Drawing the bottle out of the next cork, I also poured it down the sink, with the exception of the contents, which I drank. Pulling the glass from the next cork, I drank the bottle and threw the glass down the sink.

Pulling the next bottle out of the glass, I drank the cork and threw the bottle out of the window. I then drew the sink out of the next cork and drank the cork and bottle, and threw the glass through the window.

Pulling the neck from the next bottle, I drank the sink, and threw the cork out of the glass.

Pulling the necks from the rest of the corks and drinking a glass full of sinks, I put my hand on the house to steady the sink, so as to count the empty bottles, which seemed to be twenty-four, and when they came round the second time, seventy-four, besides many sinks and glasses. I decided to tell my better half what I had done and—Oh Boy—what did my wife little nice have to say.

From "Togatus,"  
Tasmania University.

## MELBOURNE'S UNION FUND PROGRESSES.

Three large functions already held, or being held, in aid of the appeal, are the Ace ball—the Arts and Commerce Show in the Myer Mural Hall, . . . and there was a bar!—, Bernard Shaw's famous play about Napoleon, "Man of Destiny," produced with "The Fantasticks," by Rostand, in the Melba Hall, —and the Dramatic Club's production of "Symphony in Two Flats," by Ivor Novello, at the Garrick Theatre, next Friday and Saturday.

the wider and bigger job of campaigning against all breaches of Civil Liberty.

The Adelaide Council, about which more shortly, will follow the same lines as the Melbourne Council and will probably be affiliated with it. For a start it will probably concentrate on making the facts about the Friends of the Soviet Union prosecutions known, and in trying to stir public opinion in the matter of the objectionable sections of the Crimes Act. But it should by no means be inferred from this that the Council has any interest as such in defending Communists. It hopes to preserve the general democratic principle that all should have the right to state their case and that the accused are to be regarded as innocent until the case is proved against them.

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## MY DIARY.

Next Friday: SHERRY PARTY at 6.45.  
UNION BALL at 8.15.

been established. The well-known School of Economics and Political Science Members among its staff a long list of men with international reputations.

The University is largely non-residential, but has a complex arrangement of colleges, hostels, houses, and lodgings for its students. Such a state of affairs has not prevented the successful functioning of the University Athletic Association to control and promote the athletic side of Varsity life. The Officers Training Corps at London is the largest in the country and the University even has its own air squadron.

At present, a huge central block of buildings is being erected in Bloomsbury from which the whole will be administrated, and in which the whole will centre. The list of recent Government, municipal, corporate, and private benefactions is astounding in its length and in its total monetary value. These contributions come not merely from Britain or the Empire. A few years ago the Rockefeller Foundation gave £400,000 and the Czecho-Slovakian Government has promised a substantial sum for the School of Slavonic studies.

Such in all too brief and inadequate outline is the achievement of a University, which was founded a century ago in a spirit of liberty and freedom, and preserves today a sense of the value of all opinions, however, diverse, whether they emanate from undergraduates, graduates, or the professional staff.

Remember that half guinea prize for the best contribution for the Centenary number of "On Dit."

here. The fundamental economic homogeneity of the Commonwealth does not promote much radical divergence of ideas, and Governments can usually suppress minorities with impunity, because the mass of citizens are not interested in the minority views. Besides, we have not what England has, a considerable body of men whose function it is to act for the public as media of information and discussion. We lack publicists.

But this is only to say that the need for a Council of Civil Liberties is greater in Australia than elsewhere. No one, I think, who has in mind the recent attempts of the Commonwealth to dictate to Australian citizens what people they shall hear and what books they should read will deny that it is necessary to have some body ready and able to raise an effective protest. None of the existing bodies, the small democratic rights societies, the party meetings, and conferences can do it properly, because they are handicapped by Party affiliations and ties. What is needed is a central organisation composed of numbers of influential and preferably eminent citizens who will defend Liberty on principle and not because they are interested in the specific issues at stake.

In this respect the Melbourne body forms an excellent precedent. It sprang out of the organisation built up to resist the attempt of the Commonwealth Government to tell the Australian public what it should read, and particularly what it should not read. It was non-Party and non-political from the start, and enlisted in its support a great many of the best known and best respected citizens of Melbourne. For that very reason its protest was the more effective, and it probably counted a great deal in the Government's retreat. Following the Book Censorship campaign, the Melbourne body has now undertaken

# CORRESPONDENCE

## THE MANUFACTURERS AND OURSELVES.

Dear Sir,—There appeared in the press on Saturday last an announcement that the Defence Department intended to issue cards to South Australian firms which encourage the performance of military service by their employees. The cards read:—

### Military Service.

"It is the policy of this firm to give its support to the Australian Military Forces.

"Members of the staff who join the Militia are assured that no obstacle will be placed in the way of the performance of their military duties."

Last week, the Defence Department sent circulars to firms, and included with these circulars were copies of an article published in the journal of the Sydney Chamber of Manufactures. The article claims that military training produces better citizens. Perhaps it does, but what is the use of better citizens when they are dead?

The concluding paragraph of the article is as follows:—

"Employers are further urged to make up the difference between the militia pay while in camp to the rate of pay earned in their civil employment. A premium is paid to insure assets against loss of fire. Why not pay this premium to insure the same assets against the heavy losses that undoubtedly would occur should Australia ever be invaded?"

What does this amount to? It amounts to this:—The manufacturers, who have obtained all the profits from the tariffs that brought war so close, are now frightened at the result of the very thing they have been advocating—tariffs. And now they want to insure against the results of their own folly. The weapon with which they want to guard their goods and chattels is the lives of the youth of Australia. The price they suggest paying for those lives, our lives, is the difference between the pay for the military camp and the wage normally received. In the event of the monster of their own creation—war—facing them, they will sit comfortably at home, while we defend them. Are they business men? Certainly they are, and good ones too! I have never heard of a better bargain.

This state of affairs cannot continue. It is high time the youth of Australia rose against this madness. The present Federal Government appears to be nothing but a weapon in the hands of the dominant economic interests of the country. The article referred to says that if the militia strength cannot be increased voluntarily, it will be necessary to have compulsory military training. This is tyranny in one of its worst forms. How can the youth express its revulsion. They can do it by refusing to enlist; by actively opposing compulsory training, and if it is introduced, by refusing to serve en masse; and lastly, by working hard to oust the present Government and put in their places men who have our interests at heart, and are not mere mouthpieces of the manufacturers. The people who should take the lead are the men and women of the University, and the young men and women in every other walk of life will heartily support them.

"EQUITAS."

## A CHALLENGE.

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on your patience in publishing the effusions of Messrs. Coles and Wright. The first was tolerable; the latter incredible. Perhaps the whole of Mr. Wright's letter was in the same vein as the first paragraph, and was simply a bait for the idealists. Anyway, I'll be the mug. Such rubbish—or, shall we hope, exquisite sarcasm—should never appear in the official organ of this University.

"Now, every student is keenly aware that the nations of the world have, during the past century, constantly looked to England as an arbiter in their disputes." Indeed? And the reason advanced is, not possibly the battle of Waterloo or our industrial supremacy, but our splendid, high-minded idealism. "The nations, like individual Englishmen, have grown to respect her impartiality, her essentially gradual ability always to suggest a middle course acceptable to both parties, her adherence to ideals higher than her own".... Hallelujah. Do we ever realise that on the Continent the usual name for England is "perfidious Albion"? Do we ever realise that English diplomacy in steering middle courses is invariably in her own interests, to the misfortune of other nations? Of course not. We have been taught from our earliest days that the English flag is as red, white, and blue as it is painted, and even now we prefer to pull the wool over our eyes and refuse to see the smudges on it. During the last century we were lucky to lead in the smash-and-grab raid on colonies, and now that the sun never sets on the British Empire we can sit back and smile. Are we going to lend a listening ear to the clamor for equal distribution of what we never had a right to have? No jolly fear. We're sticking to what we've got by force—and Mr. Wright does not seem to realise that Britain is nowhere near the leading military power in the world today. We are urged to "devote ourselves for a greater destiny to come—the Valhalla of world peace." Exactly: for the peace will be, as your front-page article pointed out, the peace of death. "All that will be left," says Mr. Priestly, "will be a few idiots gibbering among the ruins?" Sometimes I feel like one of them now.

I should be sorry, Sir, if this were to be interpreted as an attack on our British tradition. We have a right to be proud of our heritage, in literature and art, and above all in the heritage of freedom of speech and action, which is the true foundation of the development of personality. We all know what Rupert Brooks means when he speaks:—

Laughter, learnt of friends, and gentleness  
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven!

You won't find that in Germany today. But for heaven's sake don't let's blind ourselves to real motives behind English policy. Let us urge Britain's continued support of the League, not because of any imagined idealism, but because it is the only possible solution of the present situation. How many of us are even members of the local League of Nations Union? Why haven't we got a branch in this University? I confess with shame, Sir, that it was not till last year that I overcame my inertia and joined, and have done nothing to recruit for it since. But I am certain that an appalling majority of the members of

## COMING EVENTS

Wednesday, 5th: Meeting of the Science Association in the Refectory at 8. Papers: Soil Organic Matter.—F. H. Hooper; Alchemy.—D. Anders.

Friday, 7th: Arts Association Sherry Party at the Richmond, at 6.45 p.m. Union Ball in the Refectory at 8.15.

Saturday, 8th: Medical Dinner.

## STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WAY THE WIND IS BLOWING

### AUSTRALIA.

"Plans for extending the formation at all Colleges and Secondary and High Schools of senior cadet detachments, from which it is hoped will be drawn the future officers and N.C.O's. of the military forces, are outlined in a military board instruction issued by the Defence Department today.

"It is considered that the formation of senior cadet detachments at approved schools will be a potent factor in inculcating loyalty and national duty," says the instruction.—"News," July 23d.

\* \* \*

"The 10/50th Battalion (the Adelaide Rifles) last night held a recruiting march in Norwood. Instead of the legendary recruiting sergeant, with his tempting silver shilling and his tales of life abroad to beguile the village yokel, a modern touch, a broadcaster from a motor car, lifted the scene from last century into this. The Adelaide Rifles marched behind its band down the Norwood parade at 7.45 p.m.—the middle of the busy evening shopping period. Recruits were invited to fall in behind, and by the time the return journey had begun, a score or so of youths found themselves suddenly picking up the step."—"Advertiser," July 25th.

The Returned Soldiers' League, of Victoria, advocates compulsory military training.—"News."

A pamphlet has been going the rounds of Adelaide business houses called "Unarmed Australia," by C. L. Richmond, Wamberal, N.S.W. Extracts: "What other nation than Germany has been running factories day and night for the last three years, mainly for the purpose of building a gigantic air-fleet? If this is not for world conquest, what is it for? It may only be a matter of months before the British Empire is fighting for its life. It is possible that soon after the outbreak of war a German fleet, with plane carriers, will reach Australia. Factories must at once be organised for the construction of 1,000 multi-engine bombing planes of the latest patterns, within 12 months.

It seems that no political party has the guts to stand up to this organised fear. And yet they cry "Advance Australia!" We have to go to British Labor for the courage and sanity we crave:—

Debate in the House of Commons on the recently announced supplementary estimates of 20 million pounds for strengthening Britain's defence.

A Labor Member: "Who is the invader?"

Sir Thomas Inskip: "You will know when your house is bombed."

Mr. A. V. Alexander (Labor): "Every time the clock ticks Britain is giving a halfpenny to the League of Nations, but is spending £6 6/ on armaments."

"Never will the Government get Labor's support, except on conditions that its military expenditure meets the requirements of collective security, and that British armaments are used, not as an instrument of national policy, but in support of the League against aggression."—"News," July 23.

the Union haven't even thought of joining. We will condemn the Government tariff policy, but we simply can't be bothered to do anything else about it.

W. D. ALLEN.

## WELL SAID, MR. MENZIES!

Democracy the One Hope of the World.

Speaking at a civic reception in Perth, Mr. Menzies said that he came back to Australia more democratic than when he went away, and was satisfied that democracy was the one hope of the world.

He was perfectly prepared to be thrown in and out of office a dozen times, so long as it was at the expressed wish of the citizens of Australia. We had to learn that community interest was much superior to our own. Neither would a democracy be effective if 98 per cent. of democrats were living in a state of political coma. When we learnt these things we would begin to find that.... better men would walk into the political arena and we would get better Governments. Public opinion would respond, and when public opinion was expressed coherently, it was almost always right. It was public opinion that would keep the world sensible and at peace, and public opinion must have a chance to express itself. Threats to world peace do not come from a democracy, and there is no democratic country today that is regarded as a menace to world peace. All threats are coming from countries where democracy has died and where it has died through incompetence or laziness on the part of democracies themselves, feebleness on the part of Governments, and the reluctance of individuals to pull their weight.

### Britain's Re-armament.

When I arrived in Britain in March, last year, public opinion favored disarmament. A ballot had shown that the people supported disarmament and the League of Nations. When I left England this year, she was engaged in the most intensive rearmament in her history. In a word, Great Britain, is making preparations which, if you look at them from one point of view.—(we believe from any point of view.—Ed.) are preparations for war. This change in policy within 18 months, which has the support of the public, is a dramatic and very disturbing thing.—"Advertiser," July 29.

## BROWSE AMONG THE UNLIMITED RANGE

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## GOLDEN GLORY CHOCOLATES

**"The Need for Speeding Up Recruiting in the Commonwealth Forces"**

Talk by Col. F. M. BEST

Next Tuesday, August 11

LADY SYMON HALL,  
1.20 p.m.



# Sporting Notes

## RIFLE CLUB.

Last Saturday's shoot was made the fourth stage, and the final stage will now be at 800 yards, and will be fired on September 5. The club dinner has also been postponed until the above date.

Saturday's shoot saw several changes, and what previously seemed likely to be a procession is now a close contest. Although Mutton was the victim of crossfiring and consequently lost the target, he has been shooting so well up to now that he still has a chance for the championship and excellent prospects of winning the Cooper Cup.

Carl Mutton has generously presented the club with three spoons, to be shot for over the last three stages of the championship. The first of these was won by D. McL. Smith with a net 78. The club appreciates Mutton's gift, as it gives those out of the running in championship, etc., an interest in their shoots. The leading scores are:—

**Championship.**—Starling, 283; Welbourn, 283; S. W. Smith, 282; Mutton, 278; Mattingly, 276; Walter, 276.

**Handicap:** Welbourn, 303; Mattingly, 303; K. W. Smith, 303; S. Smith, 302; Starling, 199.

**Cooper Cup:** Mutton, 152; Starling, 151; Brooke, 150; K. Smith, 149.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY, 1.

A's: Varsity defeated Greenwood, 5—3.

B's: We lost to Blackwood, 22—0 (Record?)

### Intersarsity in Sydney.

The following team leaves Adelaide on August 14:—H. Ligertwood, J. Ward, B. Cleland, J. Ray, F. Kirby, J. Brooke, B. Winterbottom, A. Anderson, J. Cleland, P. Carmichael, N. Newland. Reserves: E. Irwin, H. Church.

We congratulate Miss Pat Salter on her inclusion in the State team, but are very upset that it means that she will not be able to go away with our intersarsity team.

## SOCCER.

### Brilliant Display by Forwards Against Largs.

After a bye last Saturday week, which permitted the team to rest by the fire while others were playing mudlarks, the forwards astounded the critics by some phenomenal goal shooting. After winning the toss, our forwards gained possession at once and swept down the field, and after only five minutes the first goal was notched. Much of the effectiveness of the forwards was due to the good work of Jarrett at right wing, who time after time took the ball down the wing and sent in deadly centres. Before half-time both sides realised it was an extraordinary game, and the Largs goalie became quite dizzy watching the ball fly past him. One of these goals was a gem, Evans scoring from a free from 40 yards out. Half-time came with score 6—3, and both teams had visions of record scores, but in the second half we had only 10 men, and play, although still fast and open, produced only one goal.

Scores:—University, 7, defeated Largs, 3.

Best Players:—Evans, Jarrett, David. Goal-scorers:—Evans 2, Willoughby 2, Jarrett and Nankivel.

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## LACROSSE.

There was no A Grade lacrosse on Saturday, as the practice match to enable the interstate selectors to decide upon the final 116 was played on the University Oval. Bill Muecke deserves our hearty congratulations on finding his way into that 16, from which the sides to play matches during the forthcoming carnival will be chosen.

**B Grade.**—East Torrens again put it across Varsity in spite of our hopes of avenging our defeat at their hands earlier in the season. However, their superior experience, which showed itself in their excellent system, enabled them to score again.

**C Grade:** The C's were again severely beaten, but went down fighting. A promising player is Ward, who scored all the Varsity goals, and should go far in the game if he continues to show the enterprise which he did in this match.

**B Grade:** Varsity, 4, lost to East Torrens, 18.

Goalthrowers: Kayser 2, Volk and Osman.

Best Players: Duffield, Cottle, and Kayser.

**C Grade:** Varsity, 3, lost to Legacy Club, 23.

Goalthrower: Ward 3.

Best Players: Ward, Gordon, and Boucant.

## RUGBY.

A's and B's both had substantial wins on Saturday over Adelaide. This win gives the A team a two point lead over Waratah on the premiership table. Provided Varsity can beat North Adelaide next Saturday, it should win the competition.

The results of Saturday's matches were:—

A's beat Adelaide, 24 points to 6. Scorers.—Tries—Reilly, Hamilton (2 each), and Edmunds. Davey converted three and Barker scored a penalty goal.

B's beat Adelaide, 15 points to 6. Scorers.—Tries.—Hill, Napier, Campbell, Walkington converted three.

## MEN'S HOCKEY, 2.

The A's defeated Forestville by 3 goals to 1. At half-time the scores were 2—nil, but in the second half, the play was more even, each side scoring a goal.

Goal-hitters.—Hargrave, Fenner, Newland.

Best players.—Allen, Hargrave, Salter, Kelly.

The B's played well to lose to Parkside by only one goal. There was little to choose between the two teams till near the end, when Parkside scored a goal, making the score 2—1.

Goal-hitter.—Knight.

Best players.—Healy, Knight, Hutson.

The C's broke all records, by losing to Knightsbridge by 15 goals to nil.

Best players.—Bundey, Crisp, Simpson.



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# DUNCAN-HUGHESIAN LOGIC

Sir,—It seems incredible that South Australia should elect as its representative at Canberra a politician whose views are so muddled as those of Senator Duncan Hughes. Let the worthy Senator speak for himself; we add only the heavy type:

Senator Duncan-Hughes warned his listeners **not to put faith in the League of Nations** as a solution of the world's difficulties. The League was useful as an **educational adjunct**, but could not be relied on without arms to back it.

He pointed out that **sanctions had failed** in spite of the support of 50 nations. He reminded listeners of the League's **inability** to deal with Japan and Italy.

The time had come, he said, when Australians had to face realities and contend with **admirable but irrelevant idealism**. There were four main necessities for Australia:—

1. **Co-operation with Great Britain** in essentials. This meant actual co-operation. For too long Australia had been content to allow Britain to shoulder the cost of naval predominance.

2. **Strengthening of Australia's defences.**

3. **Non-provocation.**

4. **Co-operation with foreign countries, and the continued encouragement of collective security** without depending on it for defence.

### Force to Meet Force.

He was no advocate for war, but he was convinced that the **only way to meet force was by force**. The League of Nations was purely a **debating society with altruistic ideas and first-class brains**. It was impossible to look to it for real assistance.

Compulsory training should never have been done away with. In Australia, with a population of 7,000,000, there was no compulsory training, while in Japan, with its 90,000,000 inhabitants, each man had to undergo compulsory training in the army.

Referring to the need of increased defences, the speaker said that Australia must go slower on social service and internal expenditure. The people had been paying heavy taxes all the time and the **cost of social service in this country was higher per capita than in any other part of the world.**

First, there is that extraordinary opinion of the League—it is an adjunct which, through inability, has failed. Why not honestly "face realities" and admit that we as member nations, that we as individuals have failed to play the game by the League. We alone are blameworthy. We have failed miserably. But it is not even yet too late. We refuse to accept the defeatist attitude of this politician. He falls back on the law of tooth and nail as between nations.

Then there is that masterpiece of illogicality—the Duncan-Hughes Four Points. The good Senator would have it every way. Verily is he Liberal to himself.

We cannot help remarking on the Senator's democratic demagoguery in implying sneeringly that you and I know just where "first class brains" belong, that they belong in a realm far removed from practical politics. Well, the Senator ought to know—after all, he does spend much of his time at Canberra.

Finally, there is the reproach that we provide (per capita) more social facilities for our people than any other country in the world. We submit, Mr. Editor, that this is a fact upon which we may well pride ourselves. We show thereby the progress we are making towards the civilised state.

A sorer array of opinions never previously blotted a speech which contained so true a criticism of the current Federal tariff policy.

"PERTINAX."

# College Notes

## ST. MARK'S.

Great news of Trinity College, Melbourne! They will be sending over their football team for a return match against us, to be played at St. Peter's College Oval, on Wednesday, August 26.

Plans for billeting and entertaining our guests are being considered.

In spite of John Yeatman's temporary lapses, the college team "wiped" St. Andrew's in the auction bridge contest on Saturday night. We wish to thank our opponents for their kind hospitality: they certainly "turned it on."

The new gravel tennis and quoits courts are taking shape, and it looks as if they will soon be ready for playing.

Rehearsing in earnest for the college plays next Tuesday night, is being carried on. A fine evening's entertainment is sure to result.

## ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

Billiards Tournaments.—Both the championship and handicap events have been won by D. C. Dawkins. He never looked like losing either. His ball control was perfect.

The Vice-Presidents' Dinner will be held on August 14.

## HOCKEY, 3.

### St. Andrew's v. St. Mark's.

#### Wet Game Drawn.

The annual inter-collegiate hockey was played in continuous rain on Wednesday, 29th. The game resulted in a draw—1 goal all.

In the first half, St. Andrew's attacked vigorously, but good defence by the St. Mark's backs, in conjunction with Doug. Allen, thwarted their attempts to score. Towards the end of the half, however, Wallman managed to score for Andrew's.

St. Mark's were having most of the play in the beginning of the second half. As fast as the St. Andrew's men took the ball to their end, Allen brought it back again, and just as consistently, Salter took the ball from Allen. The match was developing into a Salter-Allen duel, when St. Mark's broke through with a crisply scored goal. Woodroffe, unfortunately, had to leave the field, injured. St. Mark's however, were quick to see the possibilities in this, and immediately sent off Blackburn (who had been of great assistance to St. Andrew's), thus doubly weakening the opposition. Beyond an unsuccessful attempt to score by St. Andrew's, a few minutes before the close, when the ball hit the goal-post, St. Mark's had most of the play until the end.

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Published by the Adelaide University Student Union, and Printed by E. J. McAlister & Co., Blyth Street, Adelaide.