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Max Harris: News Reporter.
G. W. Irwin, News Reporter.
Social Reporters: E. McDougall, M. Yates.
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Vol. 9

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1939

No. 12

APATHY AT MEETING

Chairs, chairs, chairs, not three, but scores of them, and all empty. Such was the apathetic scene that confronted Prof. Fitzherbert when he came down to the George Murray on Wednesday to outline to "a general meeting of students" the proposals for the suggested regiment, and to answer any questions from that meeting. Week after week the meetings arranged for the extended lunch hour on Wednesdays meet the same fate of a small, and, consequently, unenthusiastic audience.

It cannot be claimed that Wednesday's meeting was not one of general interest—an argument which, perhaps, might be raised against inter-faculty debates; indeed, the discussion, in the last issue of On Dit showed that the question is a live one. If, then, the interest did exist, why were there only fifty students, including but two women, present at the meeting? Were this University in any way alive, there would have been two hundred students present, and since there are eight hundred and fifty under-graduates, even that would be a small percentage. We claim, as a student body, to be enlightened—and how! We claim the right of free expression of ideas and opinions, and the right to live by, and up to, those ideas. But just how much are we doing? It is of little value to claim a privilege and then refuse to take advantage of it; and at present, so far as the expression of ideas and opinions is concerned, a large slice of the student body would serve a more useful purpose within the halls of Madame Tussaud's than within those of the University.

On the other hand, we must take into account whether or not the New Day system is working well. There are admittedly no lectures on Wednesday afternoon, but many students, especially in the Med. and Science schools, have to continue with their practical work, and can attend meetings for only half an hour. Making allowance for that, what can be said of the rest? Those who have no lectures on Wednesday mornings do not make the effort to come down at all on Wednesdays, and because there are no lectures in the afternoon, many students who are down in the morning go home without

so much as thinking about the lunch-hour meeting. And those who are down here and still don't attend the meeting either are not interested or prefer their vitamin D, or both. No matter how many reasons are given, we cannot escape from nor excuse the deplorable apathy, and if the New Day system is blamed, how are we going to account for the dismal showing at any night meetings which are arranged either as Union meetings or as meetings of the various associations?

As far as the regiment is concerned, Wednesday's meeting was too small to pass any motion, and did nothing more than remove any doubts which may have existed. The general opinion seems to be that the regiment just won't take on. Prof. Fitzherbert again outlined the proposal, as he had published it in On Dit, and was immediately tackled concerning the personnel of the committee, how it had been appointed, and what Government officials had been consulted. Under fire from Mr. Amos, he yielded a little, but until Mr. Barbour came to the rescue, there was a distinct feeling that the Council was trying to thrust the idea on the students.

Once this erroneous idea was dispelled, the question of the principle of the University being identified with any such movement, or with any political group, was discussed, and it was felt that the freedom to express ideas which is so much part of the University might be jeopardised. Should such a regiment be formed, it would involve at least half the undergraduates, whereas in the other States, where such regiments exist, the percentage is very much smaller. A further reason put forward was that the proposed battalion would be an infantry one, whereas many students could do their best work in specialised and mechanical units; and that, since those already in such units would hardly be induced to leave them, the advantages of the proposed regiments in the way of convenient camps and parades, would not be achieved. After a brief discussion as to how best to go about finding out in an absolutely impartial way who would join, the President (Mr. R. G. Willoughby) closed the meeting.

SURREALISM

By Max Harris.

The small super-realist section of the British Loan Collection has been visited and criticised by many people of this University, and the interesting outcome is a series of rankings of the group on exhibition.

From enquiries I have made, many have not understood the message of the paintings, but formulated very definite orders of preference among them. What is the basis of these preferences?

As far as I could discern, the merit of these pictures was determined by the amount of RATIONALISATION that could be read into them by the observer.

As a comparative surrealist work, Mednikoff's "King of the Castle" was ranked very highly by them, yet it is, to my mind, very poor. The superimposition of aspect on aspect to the minute picture of the foetus working in the bed seemed to be consciously working in a rationalistic unity that expressed far from the truth of the unconscious experience. It was this very unity which ruined the picture, yet won the comparative approbation of observers. To them it seemed to have a vital thread. Maybe it did; but in doing so the artist was falsifying his own philosophy and technique.

"The Five-horned Mask" suffered from the fault of unsubtlety. It failed

to lift itself, by its truth, out of the realm of disgusting phallic symbolism. The coloring in this was brilliant, the unconscious horror almost sustained and unbroken—but those who found it revolting, I feel, were in the right. It does fail to escape the rationalisation of the deliberate painter.

"Shop Windows in Trinidad" and "Ode to the North Wind" were efficient, sincere, and provoking pieces of work. These two were very popular. But their appeal could not be very wide. And if surrealism is, as is claimed, a philosophy, these pictures rather provoked that philosophy than preached it. The mental clash of "Shop Windows" with conscious perception was not convincing.

But as pieces of surrealist art, "Bric-a-Brac" and Miss Eileen Agar's "Easter Air Raid" I felt to be the finest, particularly the latter. Their use of childhood symbols was apt, and the psycho-analytic approach faithful. One could read no unity through Miss Agar's string design, yet it seemed right and appropriate, but not conscious design. The use of those colored triangles of paper in "Bric-a-brac," that we cut out in our infant days, and pasted into books, set the mood for the whole picture. That bombs should be identified

G.V.P.

Professor Portus could by no feat of the imagination be described as a narrow man. He seems to have a tremendous energy to cope with his very many outside interests, yet at the same time his actual lecturing doesn't suffer in the least.

Prof. is a Sydney Rhodes man—inter-Varsity Rugby and rowing—and while in England, collected an International cap for England. Rugby skill flows in the veins, and Prof. is well known as an abusive, loquacious, and precatory supporter of the local Jubilee boys. On the other hand, he has rarely been seen near the river hurling those same phrases at a crew.

There we have Professor Portus, the socialite, the jitterbug. And this is something worth seeing. If you have seen it you know something new. If you haven't, you'll wonder how he does. For when Prof. starts swinging it, it's time to stop and watch.

To the outside world our man is known mostly as a broadcaster over the national stations. His talks are immensely popular, because simple and direct, with no affectation.

As a lecturer, Professor Portus has the goods in a big way. He has an extraordinary power of making people think; of making them realise how little they know. He rarely sits down to lecture; thus he is always walking up and down the aisle, with occasional disappearances into his room, whence he re-emerges a few seconds later, still lecturing. His lectures are, for these reasons, pure joy. No notes, no dictation, no synopsis—just sit back with folded arms and jot down an occasional word. To take down notes throughout is to ruin the lecture.

"VIGNOLA"

The only Continental and most popular high class Cafe in Adelaide. Open till 2 a.m.

With his Honors people Prof. has always been a very good friend. We have that straight from the Crisp's mouth. Consequently his Honors people also seem to think Prof. is a good thing.

Of course, we can't describe the voice, or the walk, or the lecture on the feudal village. But in any case, there was probably little need to write up Professor Portus as we have done. He certainly seems to be widely known among undergraduates. The trouble is, though, that each comes into contact with him in a different sphere. A G.C.M. of Portiana is a hard thing to do.

Anyway, we hope you'll follow the example of Adelaide's black curly-haired dentist playboy, and do Political Science as soon as you get the chance.

with wingless plummeting ducks may have no evocation power for us; but it felt a vital, genuine use, in the psychic environment of "Easter Air Raid." The use of the childhood block letters, "E" and "A"—the first two letters of Easter—may have suggested childhood experiences and 1914-18 bombs rather than Spain.

These pictures were the two most lacking in any form of rationalised unity. Yet inappropriateness was not evident, as falsification could only present itself when a conscious element of expressing a unity, a design for other people, entered. There was pattern in "Bric-a-brac"—very definitely: in "Easter Air Raid" a pattern that could not be rationalised to a critical unity. But I believe a great difference exists in the pattern of a picture such as Mednikoff's.

Mednikoff gives you what your prejudices demand. They should demand nothing from true surrealism.

VISITING DEBATERS ARRIVE

News of the N.Z. debaters has reached us in the form of a long article from Honi Soit, from which the following extracts have been reprinted.

The New Zealand debaters, J. B. Aimers and M. G. O'Callaghan, arrived in Sydney on Monday last, on the "Awatea," and were welcomed on the wharf by Messrs. A. G. Crawford and J. Plimsole. They were guests at an informal dinner on Monday evening. In the course of an interview, they gave some very interesting information about student life in New Zealand.

They left for Brisbane on Tuesday, but will pass through Sydney again on their way to Melbourne, and will debate against the Union next Thursday night.

This is the first time a New Zealand debating team has visited Australia. It is also the first time the two members of the team have debated together.

MR. J. B. AIMERS graduated in 1938, and is now a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of N.Z. He has taken an active part in the student activities and administration of Victoria University College. He is a winner of the Plunket (1936) and Bledisloe (1938) Oratory Medals. He is now President of the N.Z.U.S.A. He will confer with Australian representatives on future debating and travel tours, and exchange of students in Australia and N.Z. He will also negotiate with the Australian Universities Sports Association for a visit by Australian University athletes to New Zealand next March.

MR. M. G. O'CALLAGHAN is a third year law student from Otago University, Dunedin. Besides taking an active interest in public speaking at Otago, he is President of the Otago University Union, and a member of several club committees. In 1938 he was ranked first among individual speakers from N.Z. Varsities. Mr. O'Callaghan is a keen sportsman, and a member of the Otago University crew.

DEBATING IN N.Z.

In an interview, Mr. Aimers said that interest in debating was strong in New Zealand. An annual debating contest for the Joynr Scroll trophy is held between the four University Colleges and the two Agricultural Colleges. In addition, there is a tri-annual individual public speaking contest, in which two students from each college take part. The orations, which are on an event of note or a person of note in New Zealand history, are broadcast.

As an example of the interest students take in debating, Mr. Aimers said that in Victoria College, Wellington, which has a student membership of 1,100, the fortnightly debates are attended by about 100 students, and on special occasions by as many as 200. On visitors' night two prominent politicians, one from the Government Party and one from the Opposition, debate on a subject concerning local politics.

The Students' Association in New Zealand is anxious for regular co-operation with the N.U.A.U.S., and feels that it would provide a fine stimulus to debating in both Australia and New Zealand.

ECONOMIC MOVES BY MR. SAVAGE.

Since arriving in Australia, the debaters said, their chief amusement has been in trying to pass N.Z. silver. Nowhere was it acceptable—a fact that they put down to "timid and ill-informed minds."

They explained that the reason for the present financial position in New Zealand is the fall in the London funds of New Zealand, caused, in particular,

by the higher standard of living since the depression, resulting in an increased value of imports. To check this fall, the Government brought in a system of import selection. The fact that it is selection, not restriction, is proved by the fact that imports this year are greater than those of last year. There is a restriction to the amount of capital that can be taken out of the country, but both debaters assured us that they were allowed quite sufficient for their tour of Australia.

"VARSITY LIFE IN N.Z."

There are two main yearly student functions held by the New Zealand University Colleges—the University Tournament and Capping Week.

The former is held at Easter at one of the colleges, when all the inter-Varsity sporting contests, with the exception of a few special winter sports, take place. Each team has a special haka party to cheer it on, and at the end of the final contest a great free fight takes place in the middle of the oval. The annual meeting of the National Union of Students is also held during the University Tournament.

Capping Week (named after the annual ceremony of capping the graduates), which corresponds to our Festival Week, is celebrated independently by the various University Colleges, at the end of the first term. The main functions are a procession, a revue, and a ball, and a capping magazine is also produced. In Wellington the procession was banned some time ago, and has not been revived. In Dunedin a collection for crippled children, taken during the procession, realised £550.

Students from Otago University, Dunedin, are given the freedom of the city during Capping Week, and they make full use of it—with free pictures and free meals at restaurants.

EXTRAVAGANZA.

New Zealand student celebrations cater far more for the general public than they do in Australia. The revues (extravaganza) in all the University Colleges are held in the city, and are of a high tone. In Wellington the revue runs for four nights, and packs a hall seating 1,500. In Dunedin a capping band of about 50 students plays outside the theatre, and helps to attract the crowd.

The revues are run by the committees of students, who make a selection from the scripts offered, some of which they re-write and touch up. Scripts for a performance in May are received as early as December. No censoring is necessary. "The general trend," said Mr. Aimers, "is to put on good, clean shows, with plenty of fun, and we find that is what the public likes." In Wellington, apart from the burlesque interludes, the main performances are satires on local and international politics. No women take part in the revues.

"In New Zealand, student activities are taken seriously," said Mr. O'Callaghan. "There is very little inter-faculty rivalry, and the corporate life of the University is strong." The Students' Association (corresponding to the S.R.C.) runs all student affairs in New Zealand, including the Union (mixed) and sporting activities, and all clubs and societies are affiliated with the central Association.

Arts Association

The Arts Association will hold its next meeting on Friday, July 14. The speaker will be Mr. Norman Crawford, who is well known as a pretty direct and forceful speaker. The Arts Association will be pleased to welcome anybody interested in practical psychology and psycho-analysis.

FORMER CONSERV. PRODIGY MAKES GOOD

LYNDALL HENDRICKSON TO APPEAR WITH SARGENT

(By Our Special Correspondent)

THOSE of us who possessed wireless sets back in 1929-30 no doubt heard from time to time the featured violin solos of the ten-year-old violin prodigy, Lyndall Hendrickson.

Now Australia's most promising young artist, she will appear as soloist at the final celebrity orchestral concert of the season, under the direction of the eminent English conductor, Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

Lyndall Hendrickson is the youngest Australian artist to have been starred on a celebrity orchestral programme, and has the distinction of being the only Australian soloist at this year's orchestral concerts.

EARLY PRECOCITY.

Lyndall manifested the prodigy's usual early interest in music, and was yelling for a violin at two, after having heard her father trying to "scrape a tune" on it.

That she had not yelled in vain was proved when, at nine years of age, she was sent with a small half size instrument to begin lessons with Miss Louisa Hakendorf. Two weeks later she played three easy pieces at a school concert.

This certainly was an auspicious start in what later proved to be a remarkable career as a child violinist.

other young prodigy, and instead of putting her on to the platform, put her into retirement for four years. During this time natural ability, hard work, and discriminating tuition have turned a musician of promise into a musician of mature fulfilment.

BIG REPERTOIRE.

From Ludvik Schwab Lyndall is receiving her final training, like a master-pupil in any overseas conservatoire. In her repertoire are included over twenty major violin concerti, including those of Mozart, Bach, Tchaikowsky, Brahms, Paganini, Saint Saens, Wieniawski, Sibelius, Dvorak, Schumann, Malipiero, etc., as well as classical and modern sonatas and miscellaneous masterpieces.

LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Lyndall was born at Balaklava, and christened "Lyndall" after the heroine of a Russian play which had made an impression on her mother.

When she was a child her parents did not want her to learn to play the violin. She, however, insisted with greater tenacity that she did want to. When her parents gave in, they warned her to make "no scratchy, scrapy noises," on pain of losing her

LANDSCAPE AND GENRE

Art in Europe had concerned itself with the life of the well-to-do, but the art of the Netherlands was to discover the beauty of the commonplace. The term genre is applied to art which expresses not the life of an individual, but of a whole class of society.

Ghirlandaios' backgrounds had been essentially decorative, but those of the Dutch showed the warm friendliness of nature. The humanism of Dutch genre pictures may be traced in modern art, firstly, in the objective attitude towards a commonplace subject, secondly, in the odd use of color, thirdly, in its naive good humor.

Scenes of Dutch peasant life prepared the way for Millet and the Barbizon school, and the rustic pictures of Millet and his objective attitude prepared the way for Van Gogh.

There were two methods of painting in vogue which owed nothing to the realism of Rubens. One is the sharp pattern of related colors similar to the Florentine method; the other is the strong use of concentrated light in spots. Breughel's picture, "Winter," or "The Hunters," shows a clear-cut design of which all the detailed parts are perfectly organised. Its unusual relationships have influenced such modernists as Utrillo and Chirico. Rousseau employs the same kind of pattern.

Vermeer of Delft is a painter of genre rescued from two hundred years of obscurity. His interiors have a lyrical quality, which Giorgione and Corot experienced in landscape. In Vermeer's interiors we have the same rigid, geometric pattern that Giorgione employed, the same serenity of atmosphere.

The two great schools before the advent of Impressionism were the Classic and the Romantic. The war between the two clarified the aim of painting. Claude Lorraine was the first classic painter after the Renaissance. He borrowed architectural settings from Italy, and his pictures became the standard of classic painting.

From the time Leonardo discovered the moods of nature, the Italians had interested themselves in landscape, and were carefully observant. Rembrandt was a contemporary of Claude, and he fell under the spell of landscape, as we see in his picture, "The Old Mill." Claude represents the Classic School, and though his pictures are artistically staged, the problems of light and spatial relationship are wonderfully handled.

Ruysdael represents the Romantic School. Fleeting aspects of light are his problem, and he reacts sympathetically to the moods of nature. Claude set down the majestic pomp of nature; Ruysdael its imperishable moments. The painting of figure subjects far superseded that of landscape painting. The tradition of the brown tree was in accord with the character of Rembrandt's color; it held Ruysdael in its grip till Constable discovered and painted the fresh green of nature.

Gainsborough was influenced by the painting of Dutch landscape. The English temperament more naturally followed the ideals of Ruysdael than those of Claude. Realism in landscape gradually evolved. Gainsborough was the forerunner of the Barbizon school. Ruskin pronounced Turner the genius of Western civilisation. Turner pointed out the direction in which Western landscape art was to develop. In his oils he stuck to the classic ideal of Claude, as it gave scope to his romantic conceptions, too theatrical to have a basis in nature. In his water colors his gift for color and nuances of tone found expression. The brilliance of these water colors, their abstract and decorative beauty, did as much for French Impressionistic painting as Constable's work had done for the French Romantics of the Barbizon Forest. These two Englishmen were largely responsible for the two schools of landscape which made France the art centre of the world in the nineteenth century.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE VACANT

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Well furn. or partly s.c. flat, also smaller one, garage, refined people. U 2186.

UNIVERSITY DENTAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Full honor and glory are due to the members of the Dental Faculty for the tremendous enthusiasm with which they attacked preparations for their annual ball, held in the Refectory on Friday night. The adornments were masterly, if a little gruesome. For instance, there were rows of newly-extracted teeth (cardboard and red ink) strung high on the walls, and large and fearsome instruments of all sorts of torture. There were two colossal tooth brushes, with bristles made of little tooth brushes, hanging on either side of the fireplace, and various sets of teeth, badges, and drill heads filled the gaps. The more prosaic flowers deserve a special mention. They were plentiful, and beautifully arranged. This was supervised by the two female students, Miss Barbara Wagner and Miss Alice Bailey, helped by such enthusiasts as Miss Viner Smith. There were masses over the doorways, along the walls, and decorating each table. So much for the stationary decorations.

The orchestra, a full body of many men and one woman, in charge of Bert Angus, was half-hidden modestly behind lustrous palms. Each member wore an operating gown and a white cap, even the woman pianiste hiding her charm for a while beneath this grisly garb. There were three vocalists, who Comedy Harmonised; also one who sometimes sang alone. Variety was added when an unnamed smooth in blue velvet climbed up to the mike and sang "Music Maestro, Please," and "Two Sleepy People," with tears in her voice.

The President (Mr. Scolland) and the Secretary (Mr. Page) received the guests, standing between two of the most uncanny contraptions—one, a stuffed figure strapped into the dentist's chair, with a pudding-basin cranium and a pair of forceps stuck in its clay mouth. The other was a cheery yellow face with averted eyes, jaws opened a little wider, please, surrounded in white shroud, blood bubbling from the mouth into a kidney basin full of teeth and forceps. This poor creature early succumbed, and spent the remainder of the evening in a puddle of red ink, covered delicately by a bloody cloth.

There were many distinguished people, with their wives or husbands, as the case may be, who lent dignity to the throng by dancing amongst the more juvenile array. Of such we

noticed Mrs. Hanman, in grey taffeta, Mrs. Thornquest, wearing burgundy velvet, Mrs. Bard, in blue Paisley patterned satin, and Mrs. Edwards, who relieved her black taffeta with masses of pearls. Mrs. Sudholz wore large purple flowers on her green crepe, and Mrs. Fenwick varied her blue lace with ties of pink, and a pink butterfly in her hair. Mrs. Maiden wore velvet in dregs of wine, and Mrs. R. Begg wore a very regal purple lame. Mrs. Jack Christopherson wore white metal fabric patterned in gay colors.

Of the smaller fry, Miss Prim. Viner Smith was prominent, partnered by a Distinguished Person. She wore sophisticated black, with a jacket in black and rose, hand embroidered. On her slinky fur cape she wore an exotic orchid. Miss Lesley Bidstrup was charming in blue satin, and Miss Bronnie Donaldson wore black velvet, while her sister Rhonda wore pink crepe. Miss Barbara Wagner had pink roses with her blue georgette frock, and the second and last female in the Dental Faculty, Miss Alice Bailey, wore green, with shoulder bands in orange and cream.

Miss Betty MacIntosh chose blue lace, gathered by pink ribbons, and Miss Pop Hawkes wore her blue lace in redingote style over satin. Barbara Baker, partnered by the chubby Mr. Neuenkirchen, wore black net over pink, and another person in black, Miss Yvonne Edwards, weighed her skirt with a band of white shirring.

Connie Williams came looking innocent in white net, nodding plumes in her curls, and Diana Kay wore a more severe white crepe, held together by diamante. Joy Barnett was dressed in red velvet, and Cath. Padman, whose escort, the long Mr. Plummer, was continually deserting her to usher in late-comers, wore blue taffeta, hand painted, and an interesting clip in her hair, which came from Japan, she told us.

The colors were bright and cheery. There was the taffeta of Connie Loughlin, checked and checked again in cyclamen, blue, and green, and the yellow of Margaret Seddon, banded in rows of white ric-rac. Margaret Miller wore a gipsy red blouse with her black skirt. The gay colors of the dancers' frocks, and the terrifying background of the drill and forcep, combined to make the Dental Faculty Ball one of the finest yet.

IN DEFENCE OF SUCKERS

There was a dispute recently about the admissibility of the word "sucker" in written English. The case has come up before the Court of Verbal Justice. Procedure in this court is unlike that of the ordinary Courts of Law, and the verdicts are very just.

At the Supreme Court of Verbal Justice Mr. Slangword Sucker, neologist, of no fixed place of abode, but believed to have been born in America, was charged by the Crown with being a worthless vagrant, aiding and abetting the lazy-minded and ignorant. The Crown Prosecutor in making his charge said that there are numbers of these foreigners who have somehow evaded the authorities and got into the country, and are now at large, spreading their pernicious influence abroad. Some thought that it was sufficient to put these impostors in inverted commas, but he thought that they ought to be put in irons. He quoted from that eminent authority on Verbal Justice, Fowler, in *The King's English*, Second Ed. Vol. 1, p. 48:

"The effect of using quotation marks with slang is merely to convert a mental into a moral weakness. When they are not used, we may mercifully assume that the writer does not know the difference between slang and good English, and sins in ignorance: when they are, he is telling us, I know it is naughty, but then it is nice. Most of us would rather be taken for knaves than for fools, and so the quotation marks are usually there. With this advice—never to use slang except in dialogue, and there as little as may be—we might leave the subject."

Conducting his own defence, Mr. Sucker said that he felt that he was an able fellow, young, it was true, but descended from a very respectable and ancient family, whose name he bore. He was of robust health and could do a good deal of work without fatigue.

Chief Justice: What exactly do you mean, Mr. Sucker?

Defendant: I was coming to that, your Honor. My ancestors are the Suckers, whom you know well, and who do vital service not only to all

human beings, but also to all mammals in their early years. Then mammals are quite helpless, and for the sake of their own sustenance and continued existence they need to be suckers. At this stage they are very simple beings.

As service has for so long been a family tradition, it was my ambition also to serve humanity as my ancestors have done for so long. And as they have so long been representatives of the simple and the innocent, I naturally wished to serve the same classes. And that, I think I have done well and faithfully.

The Crown Prosecutor has accused me of being a Slang. It is true that I am as yet only a Slang, but it must be remembered that the Idiom of to-day was Slang yesterday, so some at least of the Slang of to-day will become the Idiom of to-morrow. Now, everyone will admit that there is no higher class than the Idiom, and as good expressive Slang is so closely related to Idiom, it deserves some consideration.

As for putting your good friends, Messrs. Dupe, Simpleton, and Gull, out of work, I feel that if I can do a job more efficiently than they can, I should do it. I don't usually do written work, but occasionally people feel that my work is so much more effective than that of anyone else that they overlook my lack of status and employ me. I hope in time to achieve a status equal to that of the witnesses against me, and I hope also that your Honor will not take exception to my occasionally undertaking work in writing.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said that he had noticed the deplorable habit of employing certain words of doubtful parentage in all sorts of odd jobs for which they were not really suited, and which they consequently executed only indifferently. If there was a job to be done, and a loyal subject could do it as well as one of these ragged newcomers, it should be done by the respectable old subject.

Judgment was given in favor of the defendant, with the caution that he must be used with discrimination.



(Block courtesy "Radio Call")

Within a few months Lyndall was leading the way at competitions . . . winning gold medals . . . trophies, etc. . . as well as violin championships "open to all comers." A radio debut at ten was another of the young music wonder's early triumphs. The event was announced by an unthinking 5CL announcer as: "The first radio appearance of the vile prodigy of the childlin!"

When Dr. Charles Jarman, Sydney musician, heard her the following year, he said: "There is absolutely no doubt about Lyndall's genius. She should become an artist of stellar magnitude."

In the opinion of another well-known musician (Virginius V. Lorimer, of Victoria), Lyndall was the most amazing child violinist he had heard. In 1929 he said of her: "Though still a child in years, she has been blessed with interpretative genius, and is destined to fill a high position in the realm of music."

After outstanding successes at Ballarat, Lyndall won the Alderman Scholarship for 1932, when Dr. E. Harold Davies perceived signs and portents of her future greatness, and gave her first Peter Bornstein, then Sylvia Whittington as teachers for the next two and a half years.

At this stage she might easily have captured a wide public as a young virtuoso. However, her teacher, guide, philosopher, and friend, Ludvik Schwab, himself a musician of world-wide fame, thought that she was more than an-

violin. This was a warning which she remembered to good effect.

At the age of eight, when she was ready to start taking lessons, the Hakendorfs had all the fiddle students they could take, so Lyndall had to learn the piano instead for a while. She still insisted that she wanted to play the violin, however, and again her persistence won the day—as, indeed, it has many a time since then.

For some reason or other, we always want to know something about the personal qualities of our artists. There may or may not be some connection between these and their art. Certainly there is less when their art is as perfect and absolute as Lyndall's is.

However, for those who must know, she is very dark and very charming, with a mischievous glint in her eye. In endowing her, the fates have been equally prodigal of talent and of charm.

Though her tastes are quiet and unobtrusive, she has preserved from her earliest days the love of a practical joke—a characteristic which all of her teachers will remember. In her leisure time she reads philosophy and novels, exercises her Scottie terrier, plays chess, and draws cartoons, at which she is adept. One of Sargent's treasures is a sketch she did of him.

To conclude, she is a keen gardener, a teetotaler, and a non-smoker. And, like On Dit, she loathes flowers on concert platforms.



SO YOU SAY

IN FUTURE, ARTICLES, HOW-
EVER SIGNIFICANT, WILL
NOT BE ACCEPTED UNLESS
WRITTEN IN INK.

P.S.I.R.C.

Dear Sir,—There was a great song and dance at the beginning of the year about what our P. & I. R. C. was going to do for the University. Mr. Amos, we were told, had great plans for the future—great plans, forsooth, which have resulted in one ordinary meeting, at the end of last term, which was poorly attended. One has grown to expect apathy and unconsciousness from the University as a whole; but surely the P. & I. R. C. has a committee which is relatively awake, which has some realisation of the importance of such a club?

It seems almost too late to do anything about the club this year. Next year there may be a war in progress, for all we know. But even so, perhaps some plans could be made now for a P. & I. R. C. which could do some work, which could attempt to do something about University apathy, etc. The two chief requirements, Sir, appear to me to be these: That no member of the committee of next year's P. & I. R. C. should have been on this year's committee; and secondly, that no committee member should have been in this University for more than two years.

Admittedly, this year's freshers are pretty dumb. But the only way for anything to work in this place is to scrap out the decadent, useless, and moss-grown relics.—I am, Sir,

E.M.T.

ON DIT WILL NOT APPEAR
NEXT WEEK.
OWING TO TRADE HOLIDAY.



How the DEVIL
do they DEVIL

their DEVILLED Nuts

At DITTER'S

114 KING WILLIAM STREET
TRY THEM!

THE OTHER BLOKE

On Dit discussion on the subject of the Carnegie gramophone has started the ball rolling. "The Pelican," Western Australian University organ, is kicking about the use of the Carnegie—good and strong.

"The devil's most devilish when he's respectable." Us?

"Slaughter, slaughter everywhere, and not a brain to think." (Prometheus).

"A woman with a long tongue is a flight of steps leading to a calamity." (Confucius). Beware you grub-chasers.

World student association reports: Students' fight against Albanian invasion.

6,000 students of Catholic theology attacked by German Schwarze Korps as attempting to evade military service.

That it has sent lorry loads of material to Spanish students still studying in French refugee camps.

A million American students staged a peace strike in support of Roosevelt's policy.

Belgrade students want national independence.

Racialism condemned by World Student Congress.

JITTERBUGS, PLEASE NOTE!

To-morrow (Wednesday), at 1.30, in the Lady Symon, there will be a Jam Session:

Alf. Holyoak — Clarinet
Jack Young — Piano
Arthur Maskell — Drums

VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS

Sir,—Blast the tottering senility of officialdom here! What about my picture-lending, scheme?
SISLEY DONNE.

STUDENT RELIEF

Chinese University students have for many years played an increasingly important part in the national life of their nation. This is characteristic of all the more backward countries, but is especially notable in China, where the students' opinion was in no small way responsible for the stiffening attitude towards Japanese demands during 1934-7.

In the present crisis the Chinese students are still playing their part. They are attempting, where possible, to combat the appalling illiteracy of their people, and are feverishly training themselves in the more technical faculties, so that they can play an important part in the Chinese defence, and be ready to lead in the building of the new China after the war is over. Their work is comparable to the heroic efforts of the Spanish students during the civil war in that country.

It appears, from facts quoted on good authority, that Japan has made special efforts to wipe out the Universities. As a result, students have been forced to trek into the interior, and set up their Universities there, with practically no assistance, no money, and not even sufficient food. In normal times China has a total of 114 Universities and colleges. Of these, 54 have been destroyed, and 30 others have been forced to move from war or occupied areas.

International Students' Service (I.S.S.), a non-political organisation which was formed after the war to aid distressed students, is calling for help for Chinese students. In Europe the Universities are responding wholeheartedly. Oxford and Cambridge are raising huge sums, and the cream of the American 'Varsities are in no way behind them. In 1938 Australian Universities raised £115/18/8, but Adelaide did not contribute.

Now an effort is being made here, for particulars of which watch the notice board. The Chinese students have made a bold stand. They are pledged to fight the mass ignorance of China; they are pledged to the dissemination of learning and culture. They are desperately in need of funds. They lack food and proper shelter. We, as students, ought to support the cause of learning the world over. We can make our contribution by aiding the students of China.

(Extract from "Sydney Morning Herald," 23/3/39.)

CONTINENTAL FILMS

NEW VENTURE IN SYDNEY.

Sydney is to have a motion picture theatre exclusively devoted to the screening of films from France, Germany, Russia, and other Continental countries.

The Continental Film Art Society, supported by many Sydney people, is in touch with the various Continental film-producing companies, and is fostering the development of the screening of the foreign pictures in Australia.

Films Listed.

Among the films which will be screened in Sydney at the Savoy will be: "Le Kermesse Heroique" ("The Heroic Sex"), directed by Jacques Feyder, and starring Francoise Rosay and Jean Murat; "Heimat" ("Her Homecoming"), featuring the Swedish star, Zarah Leander; "Roman D'un Tricheur" ("The Tale of a Card Sharper"), with the French comedian, Sacha Guitry; "Le Roi S'Amuse" ("The King Enjoys Himself"), directed by Pierre Colombier and featuring Victor Francen, Raimu, Gabe Morlay, and Elvire Popesco; "Gasparone," starring Marika Rokk, Johannes Heesters, Leo Slezak, and Elsa Wagner; "Joan of Arc," a U.F.A. spectacle; "Altitude, 3,000," directed by Jean Levy-Strauss, and featuring Blanche Brunoy, Odette Joyeuse, Jacqueline Pacaud, and Maurice Bacquet; "The Alibi," directed by Pierre Cheval, and enacted by Eric von Stroheim, Louis Jouvet, and Jany Holt; and "Le Grand Illusion," produced by Jean Renoir, and featuring Eric von Stroheim and Pierre Fresnay. Several Russian films will also be imported.

There is a movement afoot to extend this venture to Adelaide. It has been intimated that this will be possible if there is sufficient support. Miss F. A. Symon, 24 Price Avenue, Mitcham, is collecting names of those interested. Students interested in Continental films should either send their names direct to her or sign the paper on the Refectory notice-board.

STILL BURSARIES

Sir,—I entirely agree that more Government bursaries should be awarded annually, both in Leaving and Leaving Honors; but there are several apparent holes in your proposed new system.

First, bursaries awarded in the Leaving could be snapped up by the smart kids who could not go to the 'Varsity the year following, due to the unduly entry regulations. They would then start slacking, if they wished, a year or two earlier than those who now have to work up to the Leaving Honors, and then rest on their laurels and simply pass their exams.

The second point is that, if there are more bursaries to be won, there will be more aspirants to them. The good second class students will all be after them, instead of only the few of the best, and consequently they will stay two years, either in the Leaving or the Leaving Honors, and contrive to win the bursary by the simple expedient of not sitting for the exam. the first year. This is quite a common practice, as I did it myself, and several others with me, the same year, and I won't say we exactly exerted ourselves the first year, either. In fact, the system would tend to make some of the scholars, if not all, do less work instead of more, at least a part of the time.

I consider that the present age limit set, entitling those under 19 years only to bursaries, fulfils the purpose of your proposed "first try" rule, in that people cannot remain in the class at school for ever, trying to win a bursary.

I can't offer much constructive criticism, but possibly if the proposed Leaving bursaries were made available to those between 15 and 17 years, preventing bright brainy children from snatching the fruits of toil from their elders—who are possibly equally deserving, but sufficiently ripe in years to attend this glorious (?) institution.

In any case, the age rule should stand the same for the Leaving Honors, and the "first try" rule can simply allow itself to be forgotten, as it is so easily circumvented by those desirous of winning bursaries in any case—and, believe me, their name is legion. In

catering for those suddenly stricken with illness in the midst of the exams, who had good chances of winning their bursaries, the "first try" leaves no loophole. They must pay their fees or perish.

Just as a matter of interest to first triers, in 1932 Leaving Honors General Honors List, in the first 15, there was one successful first trier. He went on, and was in the list the next year—he was old enough to go to the 'Varsity, too. In 1933 there were none successful. In 1934 there were two, both of whom, however, in second year, but who had not taken the exam. first time. In 1935 there were five, two or whom were second year; 1936 five, all first year; 1937 six, two second year; 1938 five, one second year. Amongst those successful first triers, about 80% went on to do their second year in the Leaving Honors. Personally, I always considered that second year one not entirely wasted, even after five years at the 'Varsity.—Yours, etc.,

SECOND YEAR FIRST TRIER.

[I didn't suggest that my scheme for improving the universe was bullet-proof, and I didn't say that a second year at Leaving Honors is "entirely wasted." I believe that no time spent in education is entirely wasted. But I did say that two years spent at the 'Varsity must be worth more than two years spent at Leaving Honors. I have never done any Leaving Honors subjects; but when I had finished my second year in Arts no one would have persuaded me to exchange my eight Arts units and two years of University experience for a Leaving Honors certificate—and I still think that that is a reasonable attitude. As you point out, one could circumvent the "first try" rule by not having a first try, as it were. I think, however, if such a rule were made, the tendency would be to sit for Leaving Honors the first time. Perhaps I'm quite wrong. It may be that a lower age limit would serve better. It is a complex problem, and requires thorough consideration. — O.E.N.]

"APPALLING"

Sir,—I, among some fifty other students, went last Wednesday to what should have been a meeting of great importance to the University. To begin with, the attendance was appalling, and taking it for granted that it was the most intelligent, or should I say the thinking part of the University, which was present, the amount of reasoning, logic and sense displayed in the arguments was pathetic.

It was to be expected that there would be hot-headed intellectuals present, who would argue against the principle of the thing: there were a few, but most of them were too apathetic to do more than sit. It was equally to be expected that there would be an equal number of students there to discuss the question in its practical value; but if they were there, they didn't speak. The meeting resolved into a party for the practised quibblers in our midst, and nothing of mention was achieved.

It was fortunate indeed that no outsiders were present last Wednesday to have their illusions about 'Varsity life shattered. Or are they already shattered?—Yours,

Q.T.S.

AN' EVERYTHING

Allelujah! Wacko! and other terms of approbation. For the Carnegie people are beginning to discover what a difference ham sandwiches, pasties, and lunch cloths make to Bach.

"Bring your lunch," they said on their notice, and we did. Nor did the Bach chorales sound any the less lofty for it.

But that's not all. They lit the big gas fire at the end of the South Hall and sat round it. Between records there was actually real conversation, and once somebody laughed, and nobody glared at him because he did. But that's not all. A nice gentleman stood up and told us all about (more or less) Bach and Catholics and Masses; which having been done he buried himself into a bonza-looking sandwich. Yes, and some people actually lay sprawled out on the floor looking at the ceiling.

And what do you think? They got the best crowd for the year and everyone enjoyed it!

HOT LAW

Dear Sir,—As I write this I am sitting with my knees knocking, my teeth chattering, my toes frozen, and my fingers stiff and awkward. Yes, sir! You have guessed correctly. Since there is only one place in this University which could give rise to the above phenomena, I must be in the Law Library.

I have it on the authority of the caretaker, a man well acquainted with the peculiarities of the various parts of this University, that the Law Library is the coldest of all. And yet, unless the law student is to do no work at all, he must frequent it, because of the numerous references involved in his work.

I believe that recently the Med. Library has been equipped with a heating system. Could not this same necessity be met in our case? Then the legal luminaries could sparkle more illustriously than ever, instead of, as at present, chafing in a cheerless chill.—Yours in cold anticipation,

F. J. HAWKINS.

MOAN

Dear Sir,—With many others, we attended the meeting in the George Murray on Wednesday last, expecting to hear reasonable arguments for and against the adoption of a University regiment. The result of this gathering was farcical. Firstly, those really interested and in a position to make sound suggestions were poorly, if at all, represented. Instead, the meeting was seized upon by some as a golden opportunity to hold forth on pacifism and politics. Arguments against militarism were entirely out of place, and should be confined to meetings called for such a purpose. It is a pity some of these men did not read the excellent letter in the last On Dit, by M. H. Harris, whose remarks accurately summed up these disinterested yet loud-mouthed members of the Union.—We are, etc.,

W.F.S., J.H.

THE REGISTER

Dear Sir,—I should like to support the contention of "Left" in your penultimate issue that the National Register of Man Power and Supply and Development Acts should be seriously considered by members of the Union.

Probably the most striking thing about the two Acts is their obvious military expediency, and their equally obvious civil in expediency. It has long been pointed out by those of Aldous Huxley's persuasion that the State which attempts to defend its democracy by force inevitably tends towards Fascism. These two Acts are a direct proof of that theory. Democracy envisages the intelligent co-operation of socially equal individuals; militarism aims at a co-ordination imposed from above, and the two are incompatible.

The A.L.P. oppose the Bills (what opposition party would not?). But if they were elected to power they would be forced to do something similar. A democratic and liberal system of government is fundamentally ill suited to a nation arming for war. I don't pretend to understand the military mind, but I take it as axiomatic that if men are prepared to fight, you naturally do your best to win. If, then, the A.L.P. were elected to power, it would be forced to adopt something akin to the present enactments to achieve anything like full military efficiency. A mere change of party can do nothing to stem the drift away from liberalism in Australia so long as the re-armament programme continues.

To protect our freedom we will train our youth to the habit of obedience in the army, and their superiors to the exercise of arbitrary power. To protect the physical development of our people we will cut down on the grant to fight malnutrition and invest in uniforms. To preserve our intellectual standards, we will charge fees for high schools, and spend no more on University bursaries, for, indeed, but an elementary knowledge is necessary for an understanding of parade ground commands. Civilisation will be borne along on armored cars, and truth will flourish under the stimulus of censorship.

War has always meant regimentation, but in former centuries it was necessary to regiment only the fighting forces. Under modern conditions the whole nation becomes a participant, and the whole nation must be regimented. Australia is pledged to military defence, and such Acts as those under discussion follow as a corollary.

"Left" urges that the National Register is undemocratic because compulsory for those between 18 and 21. I do not think this is entirely valid. It is obvious that infant fathers must be subject to the provisions of such measures as the Maintenance Act, and I see nothing undemocratic in making those who have not reached the voting age pay income tax.

There is, however, one other point. In the Man Power statute the Federal Government seeks to compel performance of an act which they know to be contrary to the conscientious beliefs of certain people. I question the right of any Government to do this.

Liberal political thought has been at pains to deny to any non-democratically elected Government the right to interfere with the freedom of conscience of the individual. I can see no reason why the majority of citizens should have any more right to interfere with the free function of the individual conscience than has the most autocratic sovereign.

E.F.J.

How We Treat Our Guests

When the Union invites people to meetings for discussions, etc., its members should learn to treat their guests with becoming civility. Some of the attacks on Prof. Fitzherbert last Wednesday showed a very poor appreciation of the duties of a host.

Students should remember, on such occasions, that it is even more reprehensible of them to be ill-mannered hosts than it would be for them to misconduct themselves as the guests of someone else.

WEST END
XXX BITTER BEER

CHARMING'S SPORTS DEPOT

(E. A. Long—Noel Woollacott)

T. and G. Buildings

Enquire our prices for Winter Sports Goods.

You will be astounded!

BASKETBALL

Saturday's match was lamentable—the most uninteresting, disheartening, disgruntling, and depressing affair of the season. The A's were wiped by Ladyped 32-16. The first quarter was good, 6-6. The forwards led well, and threw well, and the backs saved with great gusto. The second quarter ended 11-10 to them, and we were all as cheerful as champions. After that we didn't seem to do one single thing worth mentioning—except things it's better not to mention. The backs simply could not combine—they couldn't even throw with any force, or the little sense they are assumed to possess. The On Dit reporter, in kindness to herself, thinks it best to refrain from any mention of names in this respect. The forwards were not so bad, showing flashes of excellent dodging. But the only two players for 'Varsity who were at all effective were Betty Marshall and Judy Young, who both played a really excellent game, though it is rather amazing to have any bright spots to record.

The B's lost to Glengowan, though they could and should have won. At the end of the third quarter 'Varsity was 17 down; fourth quarter scores were 13-10 to 'Varsity, making the final score 46-32 against us. This shows that the team only gets the inclination to play when they are well and truly beaten. Joan Hayter intercepted with consistent energy and accuracy. Margaret Sullivan also played an outstanding game. There is a rumor going round that one of Glengowan's said that this was the nicest 'Varsity team they had ever played or known, but the rest of the club very much questions the validity of so doubtful a statement.

One feels that the order of this report should be reversed, and that the C's should head the list in honor of their supreme effort on Saturday. College were defeated by the amazing score of 50-22. Team work was excellent. N.B., A's and B's! Shirley McPherson was very strong in back, Barbara Wagner likewise in centre, while Sibelle Conrad proved an exceedingly reliable attack wing. Joan and Helen Chamberlain were in splendid form, both in ground work and goal-throwing.

RIFLE CLUB

On Saturday members wallowed in the mud at 600 yards. In spite of these difficulties, a number of good scores were recorded. A. B. Robertson, immune to every distraction (including the defiling of his limousine with Epstein-like figures of mud), shot with his usual brilliance to record 40-39-79, this score being second on the range. J. B. Monfries was unfortunate to miss the "possible" in his first round, his third shot being an inner. R. E. Brown continued his run of fine shooting with a double 39. W. F. Scammell had a self-coached 44-48 in two rounds of ten shots.

On Sunday a practice was held at the 200-yard range of the Metro. Rifle Club at Magill. The 24 inch bullseye puts steady holding at a premium, and this practice should ensure that we put up a good score in the Albert and Imperial matches, to be shot later in the year. A sweepstake was held on the day's shoot, and resulted in a tie for E. G. Robinson, J. B. Monfries, and T. A. R. Dinning.

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TENNIS RACQUETS, ALL MAKES.
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SPORTING PAGE.....

J. M. McPHIE, Editor.

MARGARET COWELL, Reporter.

Baseball, Rugby Win Again

Another Hockey Draw

The A baseballers outclassed Glenelg on Saturday, to win 11-3. They played again on Sunday, but this time, with Kilgariff absent, they lost. The B's, by yet another win, maintain their position at the head of District B Grade.

As expected, the Rugby A team defeated P.A.C. Old Collegians, and the B's also won.

Hockey had their third draw for the season, this time against the second team, but still remain bottom of A grade. Knight has been included in the State team.

The footballers seem unable to win, and by their defeat at the hands of the bottom team (P.A.C.O.C.) on Saturday, have fallen to next to bottom. As the bottom two teams automatically drop to A2 Grade at the end of the season, their position is becoming serious. Ligertwood and Magarey have been chosen for the Amateur League team.

The women lost both A basketball and hockey, but B hockey won.

In view of forthcoming inter-Varsities, a brief summary of the results

of our respective A teams to date should be interesting as a possible indication of inter-Varsity prospects:

	P.	W.	D.	Posi.	No.
Baseball	--	--	13	8	1 3 12
Rugby	--	--	10	6	-- 3 6
Football	--	--	12	3	-- 9 10
Hockey	--	--	10	1	3 8 8
Lacrosse	--	--	11	1	-- 10 11

When it is realised that a team which does not do particularly well in club matches rarely makes a showing in an inter-Varsity, this list is not very encouraging.

Contests to be held next vacation are baseball (Sydney), football (Adelaide), hockey (Sydney), lacrosse (Melbourne), and women's hockey and basketball. With the exception of baseball and, possibly, women's hockey, it would appear that Adelaide teams will have to do something drastic in the near future if they hope to compete with other Varsities.

BASEBALL

The week-end returned 40% wins—two wins and three losses. The A's lost the second of their two matches, on Sunday.

The first team had a good win against Glenelg (11-3) on the Saturday. Our infield was fairly tight, and the pitcher (Rose) allowed six hits. The majority of our runs came in one innings, when the hits were bunched, and the Glenelg fielders made a few blues. Swan again did well all round, to have his name among the stars in the "Mail." 'Varsity had only six hits—two each to Thompson and Swan, and one to Catt and Rose.

On the Sunday our A team met Kensington, fresh from a bye on the Saturday. Kensington, unfortunately, chose this occasion for realising their great potentialities. Their infield supported the excellent pitching of Arnold Carter so well that 'Varsity did not look like scoring till the sixth innings, when Swan's safe hit put him on, and errors and brighter batting brought him home. But the Kensington batsmen knocked pitcher Catt out of the box, and piled up eight runs to our two. Kilgariff was away with 'flu, and Rose caught. For us, Swan batted soundest, with two safeties.

The B's had a win, but not a very good one, against Prospect, the team which beat them earlier in the season. Of their six runs, 'Varsity scored five in their third time at bat, when bunched hitting and ill-timed errors had the usual result. Noack was pitching fairly well, but often erratically; his infield, apart from third base, was fairly tight. But the Prospect man fortunate enough to get on base rarely froze, but stole both second and third with impunity. As a result, while 'Varsity added only one run, Prospect managed four, and were only kept from winning by the deplorable batting condition of the last few innings. Our safeties were six—two to O'Brien, one each to Oldfield, Soar, Backhouse, and Noack.

Goodwood Ramblers, in Metro. B Grade, trounced our third team 16-9. The pitching was loose, Goodwood getting 14 hits, while our own team hit 11 times—Anderson thrice, Miller-Randle, Slade, Johnston twice, Arthur, and Green once.

In Metro. C Grade Onkaparinga beat our fourth team 6-4. The fact that Onkas hit only four times points to weakness in our field, while the weakness of our batting (two hits to Nairn and Alderman) is patent, and has been before, and must be abolished.

RUGBY

'Varsity defeated P.A.O.C. on Saturday by 17-3. The game did not seem to worry any 'Varsity player, all of whom seemed to treat it as a picnic match. The forwards showed bursts of energy when the opposition were getting too close, but for the most part were satisfied to see the backs doing something for themselves. Flash Gordon was again in prominence, setting the line moving well.

Edwards, as usual, found someone with whom to have an argument—that is, someone other than the referee. The less said about this individual the better, because—well, he was a little unpopular.

We led 8-0 at half time, with tries from Stewart and Lindsay, who converted one, while in the second half Edwards and Stewart again scored. Lindsay kicked a penalty try.

The B Grade match provided a better exhibition of Rugby than the A Grade. Anderson, at half, was the star player, and he made many openings for himself and for the back line, which varied in number, depending on how Edelman's limp was progressing. The backs are getting a certain amount of system and confidence, and are getting the ball out to the full length of the line.

The forwards are playing really well, and getting into the loose rucks with a certain amount of vigor, and are getting the reputation of being the brick walls of the grade.

Just to show how much the backs had the ball, six of the seven tries were scored by them. Scorers were Anderson (3), Richards, Craven, Warhurst, and Mellor, and Osman kicked a penalty goal and converted two tries.

There will be an inter-Faculty match on Wednesday afternoon, at 3.45, when the Engineers will play the Odds and Sods—Law, Arts, and Science.

TABLE TENNIS

Results of tournament matches played last week are as follows:

Handicap Singles: C. G. Alderman d. G. C. Thornton, J. Guenther d. R. M. Ford.

Championship Singles: C. S. Kerr d. W. D. Ackland-Horman, L. D. Wright d. J. R. Thompson, R. M. Ford d. C. H. Noack. In a semi-final of this event D. Wilhelm d. R. M. Ford. This match proved a very close contest. After losing the first set, Wilhelm, displayed remarkable accuracy and consistency, and won the next two to gain the rubber, and enter the final.

University gained a very narrow victory over News and Mail in their last pennant round. The final scores were 10 rubbers to 8, and the credit of victory must be given to Ron Ford, who went through the evening without the loss of a match.

FOOTBALL

Starting well, the University A team playing against P.A.C.O.S. looked as if it might retrieve its position on the premiership table. A little sensible combination and dash put the Blacks three goals ahead at the end of the first quarter, and five goals by half-time. There were many scrimmages, and the game was crowded, but this was, in all probability, due to the uneven ground—the team was playing at West Park—and the tendency of the central umpire to "give himself a free." However, the standard, although low, was superior to previous form.

The third quarter, however, provided the Waterloo. With five goals to the good, the Blacks sat back and admired the neat way in which their opponents directed the ball right between the two tallest posts at one end! It was extraordinary how well and how often they did it. But what matter? We're ahead, so that it's all right. At three-quarter time the team woke up to realise that P.A.C. were two goals ahead, having kicked seven goals to 'Varsity's one. From then on the score see-sawed back and forth, with University having most of the play, but faulty decisions and the rough ground prevented the weary players from producing the first half's form, and the final bell rang with P.A.C.O.S. eight points ahead. The team now slips back one more position on the premiership list, being second to bottom.

Goal-kickers: Ligertwood (7), W. P. Goode (2), Mueller, Harper, Gurner, Madigan, and Rice. Best players: Masters, Magarey, Kleinschmidt, Young, Mueller, and W. P. Goode.

A more pleasing task now remains, and that is to congratulate Neil Ligertwood and Brian Magarey on their inclusion in the State practice side of 22. The former player has been a most consistent goal-kicker, combining not only a good sneak's ability to kick, but also an unusual trait for a goalsneak—an ability to work for himself. Purposeful and direct, an excellent high mark and good kick, we prophesy a fine future for "Lige." The latter player is rather lucky to be included in the practice. He has been rather too often injured, and has not played up to last year's form. We trust, however, that given this opportunity, he will make good. We are sorry to have to omit from the list Pat Kleinschmidt, whose goal-keeping for the University side has been for many years an outstanding feature of the team. Lack of time for practice has been, perhaps, Pat's downfall, but there are many who think that perhaps the selectors have made a wee bit of an error. We are also sorry that there was no room for Bunny Masters, who has been the most consistent "best player" for us this year.

Again the B's lost—this time to C.B.C.O.C. Scores: C.B.C.O.C., 20.15; University B, 12.12. Goal-kickers: Cherry (7), Ifould (3), Stevens and Bromley. Best players: Cherry, Templer, Davies, Stevens.

LACROSSE

Whatever else they may be, the A's are certainly consistent—they always lose! On Saturday St. Peter's (Glenelg) defeated them 14-6. The side is improving with each match, however, and were very unfortunate not to score more goals than they did. Goal-throws: Snow, Martin (each 2), Ward, and one knocked in. Best players: Cottle, R. and B. Ward, Nancarrow, Martin.

Of course, the B's won. Scores were: University, 15; Port Adelaide, 4. Best players: Krantz, Tittley, Laycock. Goal-throws: Gooden (6), Krantz (4), Tittley (2), Taylor, and O'Sullivan (each 1), 1 knocked in.

The C's were rather unfortunate to lose to Port Adelaide 22-0. Best players were Plummer, Nicholls, Wright.

MEN'S HOCKEY

The A's demonstrated they are as good as any team in the grade (despite their holding bottom place) by following their draw against Kenwood last week with a draw (1-1) against Shell, who hold top place. Shell's annoyance at this state of affairs was aggravated by technical umpiring which tended to miss essentials, and, in the result, the game was marred by unsavoury incidents when the umpire had to stop play and warn our opponents for appeals and disputes, and referee recurrent clashes between our left wing and the backs, which should have been quite unnecessary.

Our defence combined well, and had the Shell forwards under control all day, only an error of judgment allowing a long acute angle shot to find the net. The forwards attacked well, and with a little luck in finishing off their efforts, might have added to the goal with which Murray Knight celebrated his inclusion in the State team. Smith and Motteram, despite the 'flu, played with plenty of vigor, and others named among our best were Bowen and Hargrave.

The B's and C's met the best teams in their respective grades, and were soundly defeated, but not disgraced. The B's were beaten by Holdfast Bay 4-0, our forwards finding the goal too good. Lloyd continued his sturdy work at back, well supported by Milne. Scmler played well on the right wing, but the other forwards must learn to pass, for the forward line must use combination.

The C's reduced their previous leeway against Shell by 16 goals, being defeated 9-0. Best players were Salter, Wardman, Irwin, and Quayle.

N.B.—All teams should watch the Refectory notice board for matches which will be played on July 22 and 29 and August 5, despite the blanks indicated by the programme.

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