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Vol. 9

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1939

No. 14

N.Z. WINS DEBATE

FASCISM GETS THE BOOT

The main event of the visit, the debate, attracted an audience of some 350 people, quite a lot of whom were schoolgirls. They're fine fellows, these New Zealanders. It had been hoped the audience would be larger, "but," said Mr. Amos, at the seat of custom, "God sent the rain-drops pitter-patter at the wrong time." His Honor Mr. Justice Richards was in the chair, five ex-inter-Varsity debaters acted as adjudicators, and Mr. R. G. Willoughby was time-keeper.

Mr. Blackburn, opening the debate, approached the microphone very much a la Blackburn, and defiantly asked "Who are we, who have more to learn than to fear from Fascism?" It transpired that "we" are the Australian people, representative of democracy throughout the world, an intelligent people, unafraid to speak our minds—e.g., Mr. O'Callaghan on the Australian girl and the acoustics of the Bonython Hall. Dear, dear! Mr. Blackburn then went on to discount our fear of Fascism both as an internal and external danger. He maintained that democracy is firmly established in this country. He dismissed as ridiculous the idea of Fascism "stalking naked and unashamed through the streets of Adelaide," nor could he visualise the day when our leaders would administer castor oil as persuasion, resorting to a revolver if persuasion failed to move us. Our sense of humor, too, would not tolerate tub-thumping and goose-stepping; "indeed," said Mr. Blackburn, "our ability to laugh even at ourselves is a sure sign of the firm establishment of democracy."

Passing to the external fear he maintained that democracy, since it breeds democracy, was safe in its rapidly increasing strength against the practices of Germany and Italy—the one "endeavoring to twist the tail of the lion of least resistance," the other "collecting China." The sooner we become better democrats, the sooner will we be united, the secret of unity being the secret of courage and faith as exemplified in the Fascist States.

Mr. O'Callaghan, speaking first for New Zealand, emphasised the comparative nature of the debate. He deplored the subjugation of the individual in the Fascist State, the cultivation of the war machine, and the State tyranny. He pointed out that the individual thinks and acts only when he is wanted to, and not when he wants to, and that Mussolini and Hitler avowedly claim to control everyone. With regard to the war machine, he drew attention not only to the existence of it, but of the danger in the declared intention to use it. Mussolini has referred to the "absurdity of eternal peace," while Hitler has stated that his army is more powerful than any, nor would he hesitate to use it. Mr. O'Callaghan further declared that the loss of the personal right of protection and liberty to the individual, as exemplified in the abolition of the High Court, and the impossibility of escape from the educational system, constituted grave threats to civilisation. "Our religion is Germany," said Hitler; "we recognise, we know no God."

Such a picture of Fascist Germany did not commend itself to Mr. Johnston, who saw no cause of fear to us, the Australian people, in the internal condition of Germany. Pointing to the lessons we can learn from Fascism, he declared that whereas Fascist States are Fascist, democracies lack

the democratic substance. He demanded that we acquire from the example of Fascism a confidence and faith in our system, and that we set out to achieve our rights and freedom rather than persist in talking about them. "When all is said and done more has been said than done," added Mr. Johnston, and embarked upon a lengthy tirade against British foreign policy since the war, pointing out the breaches of faith through inability to give effect to our ideals. Coming nearer home, he pointed to our unpreparedness to trust the Federal Government in the last referendum, and declared that democracy must learn to value her many rights just as Fascism has learnt to value her few.

Mr. Aimers vigorously attacked the attitude of Mr. Blackburn—"we can't have it here." He drew attention to various activities in Australia, and remarked that he had heard more than one opinion in Australia of the development of the Fascist trend in this country. The same attitude had existed in Germany, but her democratic system had unexpectedly collapsed, causing a degree of centralisation in Government, which constituted a grave threat. He declared that both Australia and Germany had adopted expedient economic systems to secure the survival of Capitalism, and that we had nothing to learn from Fascism on that count; but rather the ruthless methods adopted by Germany must be a source of fear. All Germany's aims are founded in its war machine, said Mr. Aimers, and the Government has created an artificial boom to preserve it. If armaments are curtailed throughout the world there will be a slump; if they are not there will be war—"The devil and the deep," said Mr. Aimers.

Summing up, Mr. O'Callaghan said that if everyone who had expressed an opinion on this topic was laid end to end, they would reach no conclusion. On some things, however, he was certain: if Mr. Blackburn felt we had never known tyranny in Australia, let him at least go to New Zealand. For the Australian sense of humor as an antidote to Fascism, Mr. O'Callaghan had no time. "A filthy concentration camp—funny, isn't it? A vast military machine based on economic insecurity—funny again, frightfully funny, isn't it?" Fascism alone represents a war machine, which is a source of fear, and the faith that Mr. Johnston pointed to as a lesson to be learnt was by no means spontaneous.

"It's funny," said Mr. Blackburn, advancing menacingly to conclude the debate, "it's funny to see Mr. O'Callaghan setting himself up as a Fuhrer, and distorting the arguments of myself and Mr. Johnston beyond recognition." If, as was declared, Fascism meant war, why do the Fascist powers hesitate to take the step? And why did they let slip their golden opportunity when the democracies were unprepared? And against that subsidising fear, there was, he said, the invaluable lesson of building up a solidarity in the democracies based on the same spirit of faith, courage, and self-sacrifice which manifested itself in Fascist States. "No, sir," said Mr. Blackburn, "the arguments of the opposition are like a London balloon barrage, a wall of steel, sagging slightly, suspended by a number of gas-bags in the clouds." However, the debate was awarded to New Zealand by a three to two majority.

The debaters left for Port Pirie on Monday, where they will debate before returning to Sydney.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ...

£12,000 THIS YEAR?

CHINA TO-DAY?

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

LORD CECIL.

After the war in 1918 there was established at Geneva by the joint efforts of the Universities of the world, what was known as the International Student Service. The purpose of this organisation was to help European student-life to be resumed in the Universities, particularly those of Eastern and Central Europe. Very useful work was thus accomplished, but when things settled down the I.S.S. was not disbanded. From time to time it found useful work to do; and now, unfortunately, its activity is at a maximum once again. Chinese student relief is in need of every ounce of its support.

The I.S.S. operates through various channels in different countries. In the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada, the various student unions are responsible for its work. Last year Australian students contributed £216, but

ADELAIDE DID NOTHING.

However, a committee has now been formed, comprising the Misses Edith Irwin, Gwenneth Woodger, Doreen Jacobs, Barbara Quim Young, Areta Rix, Elizabeth Ashton, and Messrs. R. G. Willoughby, A. P. Cherry, D. C. Menzies, R. L. Cotton, G. L. Amos, E. F. Johnston, J. G. M. Gent, M. Quim Young, M. M. S. Finnis, and J. Stokes. As you will have seen on the notice-board a meeting to inaugurate an effort to raise funds will be held in the George Murray Hall on Thursday, July 27, when Professors Portus and Sir Stanton Hicks will speak. Professor J. R. Wilton has consented to act as treasurer of the fund in Adelaide.

A LETTER FROM CHINA

The following letter appeared in this month's "Intercollegian":—

"Inko, a town of about 8,000 people, is located along the narrow strip of the river front. It is a mediaeval trans-shipping town, with very few or no modern conveniences. Recreational facilities and amusements are unknown. Our new school occupies two guild halls, namely, Foochow Guild Hall, and Tingchow Guild Hall. The latter serves as our dining hall. The Foochow Guild Hall is 120 feet by 60 feet in size. This hall is the place where our students and faculty members actually live, together under one roof. Here the stalls make four good class rooms, the pit is our dormitory filled with double-decker beds for 140 persons, the stage our library and laboratory, and the dressing room our administrative offices, as

well as faculty living quarters. All are friendly to each other, for we all live on an equal basis, or on a similar standard of living. Common bad habits among the students almost disappear, for they are put away in the face of a sound group life. This is a real experiment in a school-family life. . . . In spite of lack of material, our students are more alert and keen in service for the country folks. Their sympathy reaches out to them and is followed by useful action. As a matter of fact, all of us have more time for religious and academic activities. Better academic work has been noticed. . . . Furthermore, a fellowship is developed among us. Here life touches life. We are here trying to experiment with living a life which will demonstrate our loyalty to educational freedom, divine truth, and faith in God."

HELP GIVEN.

More than 12,500 students of China's 114 Universities and Colleges have migrated to the inland cities of Western China. In spite of the war they have been encouraged to persist with their studies by the Chinese Government, which realises the importance of preserving her future leadership and averting that complete break in her cultural development which the war threatens to bring about.

The Government of China has provided some measure of educational facilities, mainly in the form of lectures, books, apparatus, and lecture halls. Voluntary services have been, and still are, the only ones caring for the health, personal welfare, and social life of the students. Students throughout the world helped this work last year by subscribing over £8,000 to an appeal launched by the International Student Service from Geneva in response to a plea from the Chinese students. This money was administered in China by a special committee appointed by the I.S.S. in China, and was used to help students to travel inland, and to provide them with food, clothing, shelter, and books. Hundreds of bona fide students without other resources were thus helped. This year

£12,000 IS NEEDED

to carry on this stupendous task of maintaining Universities—teachers, students, and all the necessary paraphernalia—thousands of miles from their original homes.

OPINIONS

PRESIDENT OF WOMEN'S UNION.

Miss E. Irwin said she hoped the appeal would be a success. She is entirely in sympathy with its object. When the interviewer muttered something about the "spirit of the international university" and "the cause of science," she said, "Yes, she was very much in favor of it."

PRESIDENT OF THE P. AND I.R.C.

Mr. G. L. Amos is an enthusiastic supporter. "I am heartily in favor because, in a world where nationalism is the dominating characteristic, this move transcends national barriers. It makes an important contribution to the present 'Weltanschauung.'"

WILSONS 56 GRENFELL STREET

Phone: C 6464

TAILORS OF CORRECT CLOTHES FOR VARSITY MEN

"I heartily welcome the action of the International Student Service in initiating this appeal to help the thousands of Chinese students who are suffering as a result of the present hostilities. Through its long tradition of relief work carried out in a spirit of complete impartiality, I.S.S. has won the confidence of the international university world. But its appeal is not only humanitarian, it is also constructive in helping to keep alive and unbroken the tradition and work of the Chinese universities; it is helping to build the new China which will emerge when the war is over. For these reasons I cordially commend the appeal and hope that it will meet with a generous response from university people all over the world."

MR. BARBOUR.

The Student Advisor, Mr. Barbour, when interviewed, said that the need of the appeal should be obvious. This was a matter that should appeal to all University students, because it was the direct relief of their own fellow students. Such an appeal, and the helping of Chinese students was, or should be, absolutely non-political, and was, by its very nature, not a judgment upon any international position. The Chinese students have suffered greater material losses and hardship, apart even from non-material stress, than any other body of the students of the world. Adelaide students should do all in their power to help the appeal.

MR. AIMERS.

Mr. J. B. Aimers, of New Zealand, fleetingly interviewed on the steps of the Murray Building, said that £500 had been raised by New Zealand students last year. We proudly said that Australia, too, had raised almost £220. Mr. Aimers then passed on.

PROFESSOR WILTON.

Professor Wilton is treasurer of the fund in Adelaide. He said: "I know that conditions are dreadful in China and they are making a truly noble effort. The professors and students are literally carrying the universities on their backs over thousands of miles. Such a noble effort deserves all our support."

PROFESSOR KERR GRANT.

Professor Kerr Grant told his interviewer: "I am absolutely in sympathy with your object. Of course, one feels so helpless, but we ought to do all in our power to help such unfortunate people. I almost wonder whether we oughtn't to open our doors a little wider." When it was suggested that we might even take Chinese students into our universities, he said, "Yes, why not?"

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION.

R. G. Willoughby blessed the appeal and commended it to all students, with the prayer that the rich would give of their substance and the poor of their penury.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEN'S UNION.

Mr. Cherry said that if people wanted to give, he thought they ought to. But he also stressed the point that, to him, the conditions of the Australian poor and the education of our own people were more important. This view was based on what our own reactions would be in similar circumstances to voluntary aid over and above outside government help. But, all the same, if people thought they ought to, they ought to, in a big way.

Bad News on Bursaries

MELBOURNE DEPUTATION REPULSED

From the Local N.U.A.U.S. Secretary

Bad news has arrived from Melbourne as to the reception granted by the Victorian Minister of Education to the deputation of students which waited upon him with proposals for the alteration in the bursary system. As a balance, however, there is this report of the New Zealand debaters of the excellent and generous system operating in their country.

The deputation consisted of the president (R. H. Crout), the secretary (George Shaw), the treasurer (S. Coken), of the Melbourne University S.R.C.; the president (Miss B. Schofield), and the secretary (Miss H. Palmer), of the Women's Union, and Mr. D. Barton. Those who know any of these people will realise that their case lost nothing in its presentation.

The following report of the deputation is taken from the "Melbourne Herald" of 7/6/39, and we understand from the members of the deputation adequately represents what happened:

- The deputation sought:
- 1.—Stricter application of the principle that monetary reward from Government scholarships and free places at the University should be granted only to students unable to attend the University without it.
 - 2.—Adequate living allowances to supplement scholarships where necessary.
 - 3.—An increase in the number of scholarships, free places, and grants to meet the growing needs of the community.
 - 4.—Not relevant to Adelaide.

Recalling his University days, Sir John Harris (Minister of Education) said that there was much to be said for a system which brought out grit and determination to overcome obstacles. Men he had seen struggling at the University years ago were to-day important members of the community. They had struggled against odds, and had succeeded only because they were ambitious.

His official reply was that he would refer the deputation's requests to Cabinet, but he personally felt that young people like the members of the deputation were overlooking facts he had noted.

"Many people don't need spoon-feeding to get on," he said. "There is too much spoon-feeding in the present state of democracy. The University is open to anyone in this State, and you can become a Prime Minister quite easily if you wish it."

It is a pretty outlook for the State when Ministers of the Crown have reached such a pettifogging state of senile decay as this. On the other hand, if this farrago of nonsense constitutes the main objection which will be raised by authority in reply to criticism of the present bursary system, then it should not be difficult to convert authority to a different view. For this purpose the facts given by the New Zealand debaters should be valuable.

Commenting on recent criticism of the bursary system in South Australia, Mr. Aimers said that the New Zealand system was much more liberal. Any student who passes the University entrance examination, corresponding to our Leaving standard, and who attends school for a further year, is entitled to University fees up to the value of £20 for the first three years of any course. An extension for a fourth year is frequently made.

This concession is not awarded on any competitive basis, but is avail-

able to all students who pass the examination. In addition to this there is a system of competitive scholarships both junior and senior. About fifty of these scholarships are awarded annually.

What Next?

It has seemed by the letters which have been written to On Dit that the student body generally is in favor of some alteration to, and certainly some extension, of the present system of bursaries. We ought not to allow our enthusiasm in this direction to be destroyed by the hostile attitude taken up in Melbourne. The Union Committee has the question before it, and the logical attack appears to be for that committee to set up a sub-committee which, after very full investigation, would draw up a statement of the student case. This could be followed by a petition to the council and the Education Department, and finally by a deputation to Cabinet. It would probably be of advantage if the final draft prepared by the sub-committee were approved by a general meeting of students.

It is possible that this question of scholarships will provide the National Union of Australian University Students with its first important battle ground. That body exists not only to advance the interests of students, but to sponsor the cause of higher education and the intellect generally. The Government is planning, and indeed engaged in, spending millions of money in armaments. If it can afford to do this, then it can afford to help train the brains which may possibly avert the war, and which, in any case, will have to clear up the mess after the war.

There are problems facing this country which are obviously more important than defence from a shadowy and potential enemy. Perhaps the most pressing is the price of wheat, but there are unemployment, soil erosion, and malnutrition, to mention only a few others. The manner in which these problems have been neglected in the past few years, or inadequately tackled, is no doubt due to a paucity of men trained to deal with them.

This is a magnificent opportunity for the National Union. Eight hundred students in South Australia may not be capable of accomplishing very much, but ten thousand students throughout Australia organised, and with a constituted and active executive, should be able to command attention. In every State there is considerable enthusiasm among students on this subject; it is the function and duty of the National Union to take hold of that enthusiasm, to direct it into fruitful channels, to collect data and statistics to support the case, and finally to bring it persuasively before the people of Australia. This question involves the whole attitude towards higher education, and as students it is our duty to espouse the cause of education for all who are capable of benefiting by it.

COMMERCE TRIP

One thirty on Saturday, July 8, saw a bright yellow bus start on the annual Commerce trip, carrying 22 members of the Association, and "Bert," the man entrusted with the doubtful job of getting the party to Murray Bridge, "safe," but not necessarily "sound."

Murray Bridge was reached at 5.45—dinner was at 6.30. The Mayor of Murray Bridge was the guest of honor, the editor of the local paper was also there, and the dinner was a grand success.

The evening was varied and eventful—rather too eventful, in some respects, but quite orderly. Sufficient to say that some remarkable acquaintances were made during the evening; the party was very cordially received by all the locals—bar three—and everyone retired comparatively early after 12 hours' "steady."

Sunday morning had best be forgotten until the flour mill was reached; here we were shown how the wheat—to put it into a member's words—"was carted up to the top of those silo jobs, carted down again, and then crushed into flour."

Then the butter factory. It would need pages to describe the wonders, but the milk was ice cold and the cheese is locked up at night. A very impressive and interesting place and well worth the trip alone.

Sunday afternoon was spent in the smoke-room in the usual way afternoons are spent there.

We made a not too eventful trip back, and Adelaide was reached with the feeling that once again a good week-end's entertainment and education had been handed out.

All is Not Lost

ARTS I v. LAW I.

The first semi-final of the inter-faculty debates was held in the George Murray Building at 1.30 on Wednesday, July 11. Mr. R. R. P. Barbour was in the chair. The Law team consisted of Messrs. Menzies, White, and Johnston, and the Arts faculty was represented by Mr. Gent, Miss Carter, and Mr. Price. The debate was probably the best that has been held in this year's series of inter-faculty debates. The subject under discussion was "That All is Lost," and this dreary proposition was supported by the Law team, fittingly attired in blue suits, black ties, and academic gowns.

Jeremiah—Menzies.

The keynote of Mr. Menzies' speech was "That All is Lost." He took the universe for his province and the whole world for his topic. He claimed that all is transient—rising, it blooms, but to fade away. The hour of destruction is at hand in this year of disgrace, 1939. Everything is here to-day and gone to-morrow, like the waters of the Torrens. He drew attention to the Garden of Eden, where, apparently, for the first and last time in the history of the world, all was not lost. He could see no chivalry, common sense or decency in the world around him. Wars waged without being declared, international law non-existent, a declining birth-rate—all these are indications that all indeed is lost.

Descartes—Gent.

Mr. Gent immediately attacked Mr. Menzies for not presenting a picture of reality. "Non cogitat, ergo non est." Mr. Menzies, he held, might quite conceivably be lost, but he, fortunately, is not all. He divided the world into two parts—that which is Menzies, and that which is not Menzies—describing Mr. Menzies as a member of the Legion of the Lost, while he and his two colleagues represented the three angles of the triangle of the Band of Hope. He found it pathetic to see young men, with their life's work before them, foreseeing nothing but desolation and damnation.

Horatius—White.

Mr. White demanded to know what Horace said in B.C. 34, and immediately supplied the necessary information himself at some length—"Ehen, fugaces," and so on. He claimed that the aristocrat, the rich man, is lost because he has lost tranquility of soul in the eternal rush for money. The middle class man is lost because he cannot see the degradation and poverty all around him. The poor, as a class, always have been lost. Religion and morality have been obscured by hypocrisy, most people not even taking the trouble to profess a religion at all.

Miss Carter likened the opposing speeches to the results of "feverish nightmares of mental indigestion." The human race, she claimed, has always risen triumphant after some of its members have said, "All is lost." All cannot be lost until we admit that all is lost. Our ideals alone can save us from utter destruction. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

The Voice of Experience.

Mr. Johnston, following Mr. Gent's example, thought his opposing speakers were but young, having still hope in a world where hope is but an illusion. He held up to his audience a picture of their souls, hoping that they would see the soul of a slug. Even our self-respect is lost, or, if it isn't, it is because we are so stupid that we can't see that it should be. The stupidity of mankind, the appalling pettiness of the human mind, is such that all is most definitely lost.

Mr. Price, in his own inimitable style, announced his intention of proving that his audience had been misled by the specious arguments of his opposition. If Mr. Menzies believed all that stuff about the Garden of Eden, he didn't. You might just as well believe the story of Jonah, who didn't have any parents because he was brought up by a whale. To say that all is lost denied the possibility of a future life.

Mr. Maurice Finnis gave his decision in favor of the Arts team, and the chairman closed the meeting.

The Maori and his Culture

Mr. O'Callaghan, one of the visiting New Zealand debaters, spoke to a gathering at lunch-time on Friday about the Maoris and their problems. He remarked that very little seemed to be known in Australia about them, and that even before the present Government in New Zealand they were thought of as savages. Actually, however, before they came under the influence of the white man, and to some extent since, they were one of the most highly cultured of native races.

There are several theories as to their origin. They appear to be of Polynesian stock, and yet have unmistakable Indian traces. It is more than likely that they originally lived in the Eastern Malay group, where they doubtless came under the cultural influence of the nomadic Indian tribes. Naturally a sea-faring race, about the year 600 they left Malaya, and eventually finished up in Tahiti, some having gone even as far as Peru, and then coming back. Soon afterwards they discovered New Zealand, and were immediately attracted by the beautiful and fertile country. ("No," said Mr. O'Callaghan, "I am not an agent for the New Zealand Tourist Bureau"). Shortly afterwards they settled there, bringing their culture, which embraced among other aspects, a tribal religion and birth control. The whole basis of their life was founded on tribal unity, and even to-day a Maori, if he has the least self-respect, can trace his origin back to the original contingent in 1350.

With the coming of the white man, the Maoris copied the more attractive features of the new culture to the detriment of their own. Such things as firearms had a disastrous result on the hitherto "friendly" tribal wars, and the cultivation of the alcoholic habit among others tended towards a decline in Maori standards. The most serious problem of all, however, was the land problem. In exchange for firearms and clothing the Maoris surrendered much of their land, confidently expecting to get it back if and when they wanted it. The Maori wars saw the last fierce and bitter endeavor on the part of the Maoris, but they were defeated, and their numbers fell to about 40,000.

There followed a revival almost unique among native races, when the Maoris proceeded to adapt themselves to the white man's way of life. They approached the Government with a land settlement scheme, which has already placed over 14,000 Maoris on the land under European conditions. Again in the question of health, which had degenerated through misunderstanding of the new ideas. The Maori leaders approached the Government with a view to tackling the problem. Their education, too, has been taken in hand, with the result that to-day the Maori is accepted as a loyal citizen, represented in Parliament, and having an equal footing in civic life with the New Zealander.

ARTS ASSOCIATION

To an audience of about thirty, including at least one Medical student, the Rev. Norman Crawford was introduced by the president of the Arts Association, Mr. John George Moyns Gent, as a practising psychologist. Mr. Crawford began his address by telling us how he became interested in child psychology through his work with boys' clubs. This led him on to a closer study of this new science of the mind, and eventually he took his diploma in psychology at the London University.

Mr. Crawford then gave an appreciative account of the work of perhaps the greatest psychologist of today, Sigmund Freud. Freud, he said, maintained that all human energy or emotions rise out of the sex impulse, and that where that is suppressed it becomes directed into other energies. Freud's work among neurotics has given extraordinary results, and numbers of patients under hypnosis have

SWING CLUB TURNS ON THE JAM

KRUPA CAN STILL LEARN.

The Swing Club's Jam Session was a tremendous success—although the half-expected exhibitions of negro neurosis and floor-stamping antics from half-crazed jitterbugs were not forthcoming.

The boys of the band no doubt wondered why the audience didn't come half-way to meet them, as the audience help make the music in swing. This is the reason. Your audience was a hopelessly mixed one from musical critics from the Conservatory to social butterflies. The session was approached by a great many with hopelessly critical minds—and as for absorption, well, boys, if you'd read our "On Dit" for the last four weeks, if you'd heard of the attitudes at the Varsity regiment meeting, at Mr. Barbour's "Obey Law" talk, and everything that goes on here, you'd know how the place positively stinks—with apathy.

But you can take it from me that followers of swing, the dinkum alligators, lapped up your jive.

Who's Who.

Alf Holyoak.—Clarinet and sax. For a start your articulation seemed a bit impure, particularly on the clarinet in the lower registers, but when you warmed up one felt you taking charge of affairs. Sax work excellent, and riding high in Margie and Rag you highlighted the show.

Jack Young.—Piano. Polished, hot, and Wallerish, you were the spirit of the trio. One felt your enthusiasm giving the whole thing tremendous kick. Thanks for Alligator Crawl and the Medley.

Artie Maskell.—Well, my budding Krupa, you have some tricks of style I don't think Bauducos or our American friends possess. A little conscious perhaps, but a good showman and drummer. The audience lapped up your work, and I think we all reiterate your famous request from behind the traps—"Yes, please." I liked your work in Rag and Sweetheart. Bobbie Carling would like to see your work down the home stretch.

Programme.

The programme was a balanced one, consisting of old corn-fed habits dished up well and the latest rehashes as "Annie Laurie."

Bei Mir Bist du Schor, Margie, St. Louis, Alexander's, Somebody's Sweetheart, Rag, Annie Laurie, Alligator Crawl—these were only a few of the numbers Mr. Alderman announced.

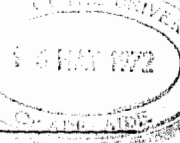
Interesting feature was the taking of a break by the tapping feet of Jack and Alf, and Mr. Alderman.

The Lady Symon rarely rocks to such music. Perhaps it was sacrilege. But still the iconoclasm of the Swing Club seems a pretty grave need. Keep it up.

recalled incidents in their lives which have led to their cure. Mr. Crawford pointed out that Freud had to moderate his theory about the sex impulse when he found it could not be applied to "shell-shock." This disease, it has been discovered, arises out of feelings of repulsion or disgust, fear and so on. The body and mind are now thought of by many scholars not as two opposites, but as a unity, and medicine for the body needs to be accompanied by medicine for the mind or soul. Thus the psychiatrist and psycho-analyst are the natural partners of the medical doctor.

Discussion on various aspects of this subject kept Mr. Crawford busy throughout supper until 10.30. The society is very grateful to Mr. Crawford for providing such an extremely interesting evening. We hope to see and hear more of him.

**WEST END
XXX BITTER BEER**



The French Tradition

Italy was the home of art in the middle ages. After the decline of Venetian art, Rome had become the centre of interest, not because she produced great painters, but because the city was the home of great masterpieces, and students made their pilgrimage there. It was the last stronghold of classical traditions.

Among students who made their way to Rome was Poussin, a poverty-stricken youth from the north of France. His ideal was to set down the stories and legends of antiquity. He studied the compositions of the Florentines and the technical methods of the Venetians, and posed his figures in splendid imaginary settings. Poussin and Claude were responsible for a taste in painting which opposed the tendencies of the North. An impetus was given to the art of painting in France which brought about a rapid development. The French Academy was formed. Its aim was to guard painting from inroads on its classical ideal.

Watteau was the genius of the period, a romantic painter. Like Raphael and Giorgione, he died early before attaining the prime of life. He was of Flemish ancestry, and the rigidity of the classicists was antipathetic to his northern nature. His father opposed his desire to study art, and Watteau learned to draw by sketching people in the street, that is, by observation, and not by an infallible system. He afterwards absorbed his ideas of color and technique from the canvases of Rubens' followers, notably Teniers and the genre painters. Vermeer was a classicist in a romantic country. Watteau was the opposite.

At the age of eighteen Watteau ran away from home penniless. He found employment with a decorator in Paris. The artificial pageantry of the theatre appealed to him, and influenced the stylised poses of his figures.

Watteau's pictures possess a vitality absent in the work of the classicists. In his drawings of street types he achieved a piquancy and originality which established him as the outstanding draughtsman of the eighteenth century. He employed the warm tones of the Venetians and set them off with silvery nuances. Rubens' cool reflections evidently suggested the effect thus attained.

Watteau inspired Cezanne to bring the method of contrasting color to a culmination. The effect of Watteau's art was to break down the dignity of the classicists, but his followers, Boucher and Greuze, did not raise the standard of French art. They fell so far below Watteau in spirit and conception that their work indicates the spiritual decadence of the times. They did not understand Watteau's discovery of the use of cool and warm color.

Fragonard came nearest to the ideals of Watteau, but classicism was in the ascendant again, under the guidance of David. David went for inspiration to the legends of Greece and Rome, and created majestic and lifeless compositions. His influence was very great. Discussions on theories of art resolved themselves into questions of Greek history and social custom.

The youthful figure of Gericault split the ranks of David's followers. He created compositions of writhing figures after the manner of Tintoretto. The "Raft of Medusa," a tremendous canvas depicting a shipwrecked group of half-dead survivors, shocked Paris by its startling realism. The picture was looked upon as a brutal denial of art, and was considered a curiosity.

El Greco, forerunner of psychological aspect of modern art; Tintoretto, forerunner of technical aspect of modern art; Watteau, forerunner of impressionist aspect of modern art; Gericault, forerunner of realist aspect of modern art.

University Theatre Guild

EVENING OF SHORT PLAYS

An evening of short plays was given by the Theatre Guild on Wednesday evening in the Hut. The plays were varied and interesting.

"The Drawback," from Maurice Baring's Diminutive Dramas, is in dialogue form. A newly engaged girl extracts harmless confessions of his love life from her fiancé, and grants magnanimous forgiveness. Carrying her cross-examination further, she learns that the boy's father follows the necessary but unpleasant profession of hangman. She terminates the engagement, not because of this fact, of course, but on account of the youthful peccadillos. The dialogue is clever, and has Baring's usual polish and finesse. As the girl, Roma Hotten was delightful, vital, fresh, intelligent, and free from mannerisms. Her timing was good, and point was given to every phrase. The final lines could have received more subtle treatment. Aldo Crotty, as the boy, was not ideally cast, but played with care and conviction. Setting and lighting were good, and the production reflected credit on able and painstaking Elizabeth Campbell.

The dramatisation of Stephen Phillips' lovely poem, "Marpessa," proved an interesting and successful experiment. Marpessa, being given by Zeus her choice between the god, Apollo, and Idas, a mortal, chose Idas. The poem is composed of appeals by Apollo and Idas, each pleading his cause, and the response by Marpessa. These are connected up by narrative. The costuming of the characters was fine, and they were grouped effectively against a sky background, with the narrator and a lute player posed in front of the proscenium. The lute was very effective, and might have been further exploited. George Amos created a very satisfactory Apollo, good appearance, and excellent attack. Appreciation of the music of the verse was, at times, lacking, and electric outbursts would have heightened the portrayal. Kelvin Stanley played Idas sincerely, naturally, and with good restraint. More rugged virility would have strengthened the contrast between god and

mortal. Betty Diamond managed her long speech with charm and artistry—it had some lovely moments. The narrator, Margaret Cox, was delightfully fresh and natural, and imparted an indefinite charm. The production of the play, which was undertaken by Hilda Oldfield, was good, but a little mechanical; color would have been gained by variation of tempo, and effective pausation. The lighting was adequate, without being psychologically helpful. A high light on Apollo, reflecting on the mortal as she approached him, would have thrown the character into relief. But, altogether, a worth while effort. This type of work may not be entertainment in the accepted sense, but is perfectly legitimate in an experimental theatre.

Noel Coward's delightfully ridiculous "Weatherwise" owed much of its success to the playwright's faultless construction and unerring theatre sense. The individual characters were fairly well conceived, but the team work was poor, and groupings were not good. Many of the brightest lines were lost because of faulty timing, as, for instance, the brilliant tag line, which went for nothing. Faulty technique was redeemed, however, by a fine understanding on the part of the players of the comedy requirements of the story, and this enabled them to give a very fair interpretation of the author's intent. The cast included Winifred Woodroffe, Elizabeth Salter (natural and promising), D. B. Kerr (excellent when audible), Muriel McDonald (a fine character study), Barbara Warhurst, R. A. Wyndham, H. M. White, and T. W. Thomas. The producer was E. Ronald Corney.

The evening's enjoyment was brightened by music from Rhonda Gehling and Jean Gillespie, with John Horner as accompanist.

The night's work demonstrated again the immense possibilities open to this theatre, if sufficient enthusiasm and support are forthcoming to keep it alive.

FRANK JOHNSTON.

President Kelly and Villeneuve Smith Criticise Legal Profession

Boucaut Hurls Things at Prof. Campbell

On Saturday night, His Honor Mr. President Kelly criticised the legal profession for not advancing with the times, and suggested payment by results in order to compete against the multitudes of pseudo legal parasites that have arisen in the last few years. Mr. F. Villeneuve Smith, K.C., emphasised "esprit de corps."

They were responding to the toast, "The Bench and Bar," proposed by Duncan Menzies at the Law students' dinner held at Noonan's Southern Cross on Saturday night. To a small attendance, who remained comparatively solemn until Mr. Villeneuve Smith's reminiscences began to draw fire, Mr. President Kelly pointed out that the future for Law students today was not bright. Big financial companies, assurance companies, accountancy firms were constantly encroaching on the preserves formerly belonging to the law. They each had their experts, who had a working knowledge of the law, but were not themselves lawyers. Was it because of the fees that the public was patronising these people instead of the profession? He instanced the futile scale of charges such as 6/8s and 3/4s, like the 3d. assessment sent out by the Income Tax Department a few years ago, and recommended that payment be by results. He further deplored the low salaries paid to Supreme Court judges, hardly equivalent to a second rate civil servant. Parliament was not giving the profession a fair go.

To right this state of affairs, one which would lead to eventual corruption of the law, and the decay of the profession, he advised that at least twenty of the students present to take up a Parliamentary career.

Proposing the toast of "Adelaide University Law Students Society," Mr. F. Villeneuve Smith, K.C., who is always interesting, denounced commercialism in the legal profession. After discarding the preliminary cap and

hells, the usual formality with after-dinner speakers, and most natural, he emphasised that law was a closed profession, and one in which there must be "esprit de corps." Citing Sir Edward Clark, "good manners are essential to a barrister," he deplored the fact that there was a tendency for members of the profession to compete against one another in order to profit themselves.

He went on to show that it is an ancient profession, which realised the sanctity of words as the only form of self-expression. It was a heritage to be preserved, and a wealthy dowry to be kept intact. It little mattered whether expression was ornate or simple, involved or direct. He preferred the latter, in a striking metaphor, striking and stark to those who could listen. Each form of expression had its value, and as the legal profession was the protector of this heritage, it must remain internally loyal.

Elliott Johnston responded suitably, remarking on the coincidence of Smith and Boucaut. He deplored the poor attendance, and thought that perhaps the innovation of the annual dance had attracted some members of the society away from what was formerly its chief show. With great enthusiasm and his usual verbosity—delightful this evening with wine—he presented Duncan Menzies with a beer mug on behalf of the society, and hoped that the recipient would find it useful at Oxford. He found it so here, when he discovered it to be half full of port wine; but which he disposed of honorably in the usual style.

Bill Ligertwood proposed "Our Visitors" ably, and welcomed the two New Zealanders. He was sorry that the medicos were not represented, but explained the precedent that they have set.

Other speakers and responders included Professor Campbell and Jim Boucaut.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PALESTINE

Dr. Wardie, formerly Professor of Italian at Rome, and now lecturer in Italian at the University of Palestine, gave a most interesting address in the George Murray Building on Wednesday, July 19. Dr. de Vedas, of the Adelaide Hospital, who was in the chair, introduced the speaker, saying that he was on a visit to Australia with the special intention of getting information about Australian Universities.

Dr. Wardie said that he supposed most of his audience thought that Hebrew, as a language, was spoken only by the Kings, the Prophets, and the Messiah. "But," he said, "although I am neither a king nor a prophet, and certainly not the Messiah, I do speak Hebrew." The Hebrew tongue was a dead language fifty years ago, but now half a million Jews speak it in Palestine and about a million others outside. Great difficulties were experienced in resurrecting a dead language, and the greatest help in the task was obtained from the children in the kindergartens, who were coining words spontaneously all the time, and from the experts in the universities. All types of book and document have been translated into Hebrew, including works by such men as Shaw and Galsworthy.

The University of Palestine, which is situated in Jerusalem, has one hundred and twenty-five professors and lecturers, of a very high academic standard. This happy state of affairs may be ascribed to the zeal of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, who, in Dr. Wardie's words, "Don't like their big noses and thick lips," have turned the Jews out of Mitteleuropa. The University is only fourteen years old.

The object of the Doctor's visit to Australia is to establish contacts with universities in Australia and New Zealand. He suggested that it might be possible to arrange for the students of the different universities to exchange books, papers, ideas, and even students themselves. He felt that the peoples of Palestine and Australia might have much in common.

Palestine, he said, is a haven of liberal thought. The Jews have never been willing to attribute divine powers to a human being. They alone withstood the Roman onslaughts two thousand years ago. To-day they are forced out of Germany because they will never stand for Hitler's deification. Palestine is on the fringe of two deserts—one physical, the desert in Judea; the other spiritual, in Europe; and, being in such a position, needs support from the peoples of the world who have the same ideals.

HEAT IN THE LAW HOUSE

Sir,—I desire to support my learned friend, Mr. Hawkins, in his appeal, published in your last issue, to the University authorities for the installation of a heating system in the Law Library.

Articled Law clerks, by reason of their office duties, are compelled to study at night, but, sir, the conditions

Aquinas Society

On Tuesday, June 27, the society held one of its most successful meetings. The occasion was an address by Sir Stanton Hicks on "Vienna a Catholic City."

Sir Stanton, in a most interesting historical survey, traced the movements and fortunes of the various tribes and peoples that have influenced the country surrounding Vienna.

To illustrate his remarks the lecturer showed lantern slides of some of the beautiful churches and other landmarks in and about Vienna.

On the conclusion of his address, the lecturer was thanked by Mr. A. J. Hannan, K.C., president of the society.

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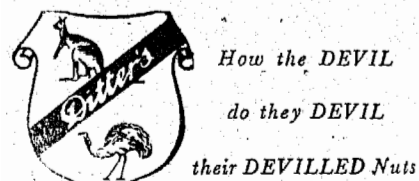
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SPORTING PAGE.....

J. L. GOUGH, Editor.

MARGARET COWELL, Reporter.

Championships

The Boxing and Wrestling Club will hold its annual championship tournaments on Thursday, August 3, in the George Murray Hall at 8 p.m. The trophies will be presented by the president, Mr. C. L. Abbott, M.P.; also the

Russell Cup will be presented for the best and fairest wrestler, and the Abbott Cup for the best and fairest boxer. There should be some very close bouts. Admission free, so roll up!

TRUTH or LIBEL?

HARSH WORDS.

Dear Sir,—A glance at the sporting pages of last Monday's daily paper, showed the disgusting state of affairs which prevails in the various sporting clubs of this University. To mention a few teams, the football A and B teams, the lacrosse A team, and the hockey A and C teams are all the proud occupants of bottom position on their respective premiership tables; and most of the other teams are within reach of bottom place (except the baseball teams). Why is this?

In contrast, a glance at "Farrago," the Melbourne University Union paper shows their football team to be occupying top position, unbeaten, and their lacrosse team is in second place. What is going to happen when we meet them in the forthcoming inter-Varsity contests?

For improving the standard of our sporting activities, I suggest a

remedy for making membership of the Sports Association compulsory for all Union members. You mentioned in an earlier issue that out of about 1,200 Union members only 400 odd were members of the Sports Association. To join the S.A. requires a payment of 35/, which is a fair sack of coin. This year's 400 members would bring in about £700 to the S.A. If all Union members were members of the S.A. a fee of 15/ or less would bring in the same amount, and the various clubs would have three times as many men from which to choose their teams. This would enable those people of talent to play who will not pay the 35/. It would stop Union members from playing for outside clubs, and it would bring in those of varying ability who are too lazy to play any sport.

J. R. HANCOCK.

BASKETBALL

The news for July 15 is brilliant. The A's won 28—20 from Seaton Park and the B's 45—26 from Trinity Gardens. In both teams the new system in the forward line worked marvellously, though the shooting in both teams was extremely and, we hope, exceptionally, weak! The A back line was its strongest point, Mary Crooks playing an amazing game, especially as the famous new technique of defence gives her about twice as much work as is her due. The team was still, however, quite a considerable distance from perfection.

In the B's, Margaret Sullivan changed from defence to attack wing with marvellous results. Joan Hayter was outstanding at centre, and the forwards combined to great advantage, as is shown by the score. The C's felt somewhat forlorn with only six players; whoever it was that failed to turn up is responsible for the disappointment of 13 people. Di Kay did some excellent work at attack wing, but the game was a losing one. The final score was 51—15 to Magill Juniors.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The following team has been chosen to represent Adelaide at the inter-University carnival to be held in Brisbane in August: N. Matheson, M. Close, E. Cavalier, C. Miller, B. Irvine, J. Cleland, J. Edwards, E. Teesdale Smith, P. Robinson, H. Church, V. Srzich, P. Menzies.

On Saturday, July 8, the A team expected an easy match against Largs Bay, and were surprised and disheartened to be beaten by them 4—3. The game was fast and even. The faults in the defence were chiefly on the right side of the field, particularly when tackling the wing. The forwards, for some unaccountable reason, and despite being penalised, stood off-side time and time again, thereby spoiling several excellent chances for scoring. The team as a whole had a tendency to hang back and let their opponents reach the ball first.

On Saturday, July 15, we easily defeated Public Service 12—4. The forwards were in much better form, particularly Elizabeth Teesdale Smith and Pat Robinson. The defence still do not combine as well as they ought, particularly in the circle.

Our B1 team, after a somewhat easy victory on July 8, was sadly defeated on July 15. Unfortunately, they had to play one short, which accounts for part of their failure.

The B3 team is steadily improving, and in place of the double figure scores against them prevalent at the beginning of the season, the final scores of the last three matches have been 2—0, 9—1 and 6—2. This shows not only an improvement in defence, but also that the forwards are becoming more accurate in their shooting.

COMING EVENTS.

Thursday, July 27.—Chinese Relief Meeting, George Murray Hall.
 Friday, July 28.—? Legal Club, 8 o'clock.
 Saturday, July 29.—Pharmacy Ball in the Refectory
 Arts Association Sherry Party at the Richmond Hotel.

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FOOTBALL

The match against Colonel Light Gardens on July 15 showed a decided improvement in team-work and general play. There were still several players who needed to be fitted into the ensemble, but quite a number of links are definitely joined in the chain. The first ten or twenty minutes showed the Blacks far superior. Pace to the ball, intelligent disposal and, best of all, determination, marked this quarter, and the home team was unlucky to finish the quarter only one goal to the good. In the second quarter Colonel Light attacked from the centre straight to their full forward line again and again, but Pat Kleinschmidt, ably supported by the changing full back ruckman and the other full back, spoiled and cleared time after time, but the half-time bell rang with the visitors four goals ahead. During the

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last half the standard dropped back a little, and we were reminded unpleasantly of the team's former play. Loose men were not in evidence, although the opportunities were abundant. The only retrieving factor was the introduction of hand-ball into the game, with its consequent opening up effects. Final scores: Varsity, 10 goals 11 behinds; Colonel Light Gardens, 14 goals 13 behinds.

B Football.

The B football team won a match on July 15 against Scotch Old Collegians. University 15.13 defeated S.O.C. 5.11. Goalkickers: Harris, Bennett, Stevens, Templer (3), McKay (2), and Fletcher. Best players: Skipper, Templer, Stevens, Mayo, White, Nicholls.

C Football.

Varsity 12.13 defeated St. Peter's Old Scholars 11.10. Goalkickers: Gordon (5), Deane (2), Ford, Martin, Shepherd, Hancock. All the team played extraordinarily well.

In the great match Varsity v. Walkerville, these were the final scores: Varsity, 18 goals 19 behinds; Walkerville, 12 goals 10 behinds.

Goalkickers: Ligertwood (5), Gurner (3), Betts (3), Rice (2), Elix (2), W. P. Goode, Page, Dunstan.

Best players: All played well, but these were singled out—Dawkins, Dunstan, Ligertwood, Rice, Betts, Young.

University B, 10.13, lost to Alberton Church United, 16.13. Goalkickers: Templar (4), McKay (3), Harris (2), Cherry (1). Best players: Skipper, Harris, Muirhead, Nicholls, Templar, Gratton.

SOCCER

For the third time this season the A.s confounded the newspaper critics by defeating Park Albion 5 goals to 4. Considering that two of our regulars were out and several men were playing in positions quite new to them, the team, as a whole, showed vastly improved form. The winning margin would have been much greater had Rex Jarret been able to take his regular place as goalkeeper, as Womersley has not been in goals since the middle of last season, and even then has little experience.

MEN'S HOCKEY

Results on Saturday, July 15:

Apparently their effort against Shell was too much for the A.s, and they gave a miserable exhibition to be defeated 3—1 by Wanderers, though, in view of the conditions in which we practise, it is probable that the state of their ground, the lack of lines, and the absence of nets was not without effect. The forwards were mainly at fault in their utter failure to produce any combined play. Best players: Motteram, McBean, Smith, and Hargrave (1).

The B.s lost to Wanderers, 3—1. Best players: Dennis (1), Semler, and Hill.

The C.s lost to Woodville, 7—0. Best players: Hunter, Nelson, and Gerny.

Last Saturday the C.s played Motors, and lost 10—1. Best were Salter, Irwin, and Jones, who had the distinction of hitting a goal.

The (inter-Varsity) A team played a practice match against the State 16. This match was an excellent foretaste of what is to come in Sydney, and was hard and fast throughout. For a start we held the opposition until the backs made their frequent mistake of expecting the umpire to see every kick, and stopped play, while the State forwards went on with inevitable results. At half-time we were 4—nil down, though we had had opportunities. Knight thereafter played with the State team, and let us down by scoring 2 goals. James went to full-back, and the advent of Motteram to right-inner introduced the first short-pass co-operation into our forward play, with the result that he scored 2 quick goals, one a remarkable left-hand swing. The game finished 7—2, and the team, playing in this particular combination for the first time, acquitted itself well, apart from shortcomings in training, which was brought about by the speed of the game, owing to the opposition continually putting on fresh men. Best players: Motteram, Hargrave, Bowen, and McPhie.

Note.—July 29: A.s v. B.s at University, 3 p.m.; C.s v. Argosy at University at 2 p.m.

Wednesday, July 26, at 4.15: Med.—Aitchison, Camens, Motteram, James, Clarke, Yates, Hunter, McPhie, Gold, Hill, Semler (and Taylor) will play the Rest—Bowen, Lloyd, Quayle, Wickes, Smith, Jones, King, Irwin, Hargrave, Dennis, Kirby (Gilbert, and Mills).

Inter-Faculty Baseball

ENGINEERS v. LAW & ARTS.

Eventually the Engineers mustered enough rugby players to form a baseball team, and batted first, but all to no avail, because pitcher Daly for Law turned on the works, and had 6 K2s to his credit in the first three innings. Engineers broke through in the fourth innings, and managed two runs. Arts replied with one when Menzies barged his way home. Tregoning had a hoodoo over Gough, and for five times to bat, Gough was thrice caught by Tregoning, who, when batting himself, opened his shoulders to some effect. He was also prominent at one stage in bringing pressure to bear on one of the Arts team to prevent him from leaving third base. Hamilton came good with a two-bagger, but most obligingly moved off second base to allow the baseman to get there instead. He was put out, of course. In the eighth innings, Arts did some heavy barracking, and Pitcher Nairne wilted under the barrage, with the result that Arts put on 6 in a row.

Then Engineers girded up their muddy loins, and Hughes, King, and

LACROSSE

July 15.

The B.s, with a somewhat weakened team, lost to Legacy, who have not yet lost a match, 11—6. The game was very even, however, and University were frequently ahead up to three-quarter time. Goalthrowers: Nicholson, Gooden (2), O'Sullivan, Krantz. Best players: Laycock, Krantz, Tucker.

July 19.

In the inter-faculty matches, Commerce forfeited to the Med.-Dental team, and Law-Arts defeated Science-Engineering, 9—3. Goalthrowers: Ward (5), Boucaut (2), O'Sullivan, Menzies. Best players: Menzies, Ward, O'Sullivan. Law-Arts will therefore play off in the final with the Med.-Dental team next Wednesday.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

July 22.

Under the critical eye of a former captain and brilliant forward, and also of his companion, who seemed to be barracking for some team from somewhere up in Central Australia, the A.s ended their long succession of victories by losing to Brighton, 11—5. Goalthrowers: B. Ward, Martin (2), R. Ward. Best players: Menzies, Martin, Nicholson, R. Ward, Duffield.

The B.s staged their biggest win for the season by defeating Sturt, 34—0. Goalthrowers: Boucaut (9), Tucker (9), Krantz (6), Taylor (4), Titley (3), Gooden (2), O'Sullivan. Best players: Titley, Krantz, Wright.

The C.s, aided by the enthusiasm of several players who did not turn up, lost to East Torrens, 16—2. Goalthrowers: Dalwitz and Hall. Best players: Cropley, Hall, Smith.

C Grade Match on July 15.

St. Peter's, Glenelg (15) defeated University (4). Goalthrowers: Sampson and Thomas (2). Best players: Thomas, Cropley, Dalwitz.

TABLE TENNIS

University were again victorious in their table tennis match against West End. However, the scores were so little in our favor that victory scarcely seems the appropriate term. The teams finished with an equal number of rubbers and sets, but with 774 points to 740 in our favor. Ford was again best player for our side, losing only one set in the match.

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RUGBY

The A.s had no bother in defeating East Torrens 12—3 on Saturday. They scored in the first half minute, and after that did not get anywhere near scoring, although their defence was very difficult to penetrate. Both backs and forwards were throwing the ball around well, and made a lot of ground in passing movements.

Our only score in the first half was made by Lindsay after a good run down the side-line, beating the opposition's winger and full-back.

The backs in the first half were not keeping outside their men, but after a half-time talk by the Professor, Stewart whipped the ball out to Napier, who went down the side-line, side-stepping several opposing backs, to score a nice try. Our other scores were a penalty goal, kicked by Osman, and another try by Lindsay, who is at last realising not to double back into trouble.

Stewart played a really good game, and did some quite good tackles. Flash, of course, played a sterling game, and Richardson at centre went through in his usual style. Wallman and Edwards were on the ball all day, and Espie did a lot of hard work in the rucks and line-outs. Ligertwood raked the ball very well, and was not beaten all day.

The B.s played a really good match to beat East Torrens B, 14—0.

Our pack was much too heavy for the opposition, and the backs were handling much better. McMichael showed how determined running can get a try. Roberts also got a try. Osman kicked a penalty goal, and converted one try.

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