

# ON DIT

PRODUCED BY THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

## NATIONAL UNION CONFERENCE

### LIGHTER SIDE OF N.U.A.U.S.

That there should be a lighter vein even contemplated in connection with N.U.A.U.S. or Melbourne is just reason for inevitable amazement. Delegates past and present would, of course, agree that N.U.A.U.S. in Melbourne setting conjures up a vision of stately and solemn deliberations—a dignified assembly in profoundly earnest discussion. There is justification for this conception, but January 17-23, 1944, had its more facetious moments although most of the delegates have never thought, talked or worked as hard before or since.

Sunday, 16th, saw delegates arriving from all the States.

The day was not yet done, for the greater part of the Conference met at Toorak in the evening for food, drink and introductions, to enjoy the lavish hospitality of Vivienne Abraham. This party was extremely successful in enabling the delegates to get to know one another—about thirty people lying round on chairs and carpets discussing science, philosophy, Christianity, and other metaphysics, and even sociology, the weather and sex were mentioned.

Delegates were in no fit state (er—after their travelling) to start conferences on Monday morning, and the chairman, Mr. Bill Graham, opened proceedings at 2 p.m., as per agenda.

With short, much-needed breaks for refreshment, Conference continued with morning, afternoon, and evening sessions until Saturday morning.

On Tuesday evening delegates were entertained at a Union dinner, a species of repast now extinct in South Australia. Mr. Barbour, Warden of Union House, the Vice-Chancellor, and other members of the Union Board received us. After dinner speeches, graciously extending the Union's welcome to us, were happily brief.

Discussions that night, following an address by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. D. G. Medley, on "Decentralisation of Universities," in which he dealt with external courses and junior colleges, was mellowed yet stimulated by this function.

Dr. Lloyd Ross addressed us next morning on "The Universities in Reconstruction." He impressed us with the need for a consciousness within the Universities of their function in society. His sketch of the objectives of rehabilitation and the part which the Universities can play has thrown a challenge to us.

#### WE VISIT THE VICE.

The afternoon session was concluded with a garden party at the Vice-Chancellor's residence, the only one of its kind in Australia, being a charming home situated in the University grounds. The Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Medley showed us the house, the drawing room and study (with its special private entrance for students), and the breakfast room, which was originally for students who wished to breakfast with the Vice-Chancellor. This latter room (need I say it?) is a breakfast room merely in name, and in reality contains some extremely beautiful etchings. The Medleys were very charming, retailing University history and showing us some of the many objects of art which they have collected.

We then adjourned to the Union House, where the garden party became a sherry-party, much to the joy of the habitually bibulous members of Conference.

Thursday afternoon and evening were originally free so that delegates might beguile the time in pleasure and intellectual improvement. Thursday afternoon's freedom was curtailed by the introduction of an additional session. The evening was filled by a welcome by the Labor Club in the form of an Elizabethan evening. The music and play reading made it most enjoyable.

On Friday the agenda pressed heavily on everyone. Our strenuous week was beginning to tell on many of us. We were addressed in the morning by representatives of the Army and Air Force Education Services on services' education and post-war rehabilitation. Their information was extremely practical and helpful in our deliberations.

#### THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS.

Alice in Wonderland was never more amazed than we were on our

tour of the Melbourne Union Building, which, as the S.R.C. President rightly claims, is the envy of all Australia. To mention the cost of this student property may be in bad taste, but it is the only way to bring to you a realisation of what a University-minded public with deep pockets can make possible. The building itself cost £87,000, while the furnishings cost another £70,000.

Among the most striking parts is the Union theatre, which seats some five hundred. Melbournites boast of its complete equipment, its unequalled lighting, fall after fall of the most beautiful stage curtains, while even the A.B.C. pays homage to the acoustics of the place. The Art Gallery holds a very good collection, and I could not help wondering how much student popularity such a place would enjoy if it were in the cushioned armchairs of the extensive common rooms and as we dug our heels in the carpet we could not help thinking of a couple of little huts on the side of a hill. The parqueted ballroom, the palatial S.R.C. and "Farrago" offices, the Rowden all left their impression. We came daily into contact with the dining room White library and many other rooms and the popular buffet style cafeteria where meals are scientifically planned and hygienically served at slight cost to the ravenous students and substantial profit to their Union. Then there's the official dining hall, the grad's room, and so on. Dreaming of such things makes us dizzy.

The Friday afternoon session lasted until 8 p.m., when the drafting committee were left to dine and draw up the Conference report before next morning. They duly repaired to the residence of an S.R.C. member where they worked feverishly till 4 a.m. Then, having drawn lots for the settee, the unlucky ones lay down and slept on the floor for a few brief hours.

Next morning the shadows of their former selves appeared to present the report, which was generally agreed to be an accurate, masterful and highly creditable effort. The Conference thus ended in a blaze of glory and congratulation, after which certain of the delegates gathered in the "over the way," while the rest staggered back to their billets.

## University No Place for School-Children, Says Prof. Gartrell

Prof. Gartrell showed very strong views based on a vast experience when he was asked to comment upon the suitable age and educational standard for a man or woman entering a University. He stressed the value of the Melbourne University's new matriculation subject, "English Expression." The Professor said that a good working knowledge of our language was an absolute necessity for every Engineer and that the same went for all faculties. The cultural value of a course at the University is not to be under-rated, there being more to a Varsity life than lectures and practical classes, indeed, the Professor said, "Some boys mature earlier than others, but, for all that, almost all boys who come to the University at 16 lose much of the benefits of that essential part of education which is obtainable only outside the classroom.

"This fact alone, to my mind, damns our 1873 relic of admission at 16; but it isn't alone, since I, for one, do not want in my third year classes boys who have just turned 18.

"Unfortunately, many parents are apt to regard the minimum age of entry as the desirable age, and we keep hearing about the boy who passes the Leaving at 15, but I believe that the State should see that every potential undergraduate can stay at school till 17. It may be desirable to have a loop-hole for precocious boys and girls, but Mining is unsuitable for precocious boys—and forbidden to girls, whether precocious or not."

## Professorial Who's Who

Professor Sir William Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., Litt.D., was made Chancellor of the University of Adelaide in 1942, after having been Vice-Chancellor since early 1916. His training was gained in Elgin and



Edinburgh University, where he was later the lecturer on Ethics. At present he occupies the position of Emeritus Professor of Philosophy. He has published several works of a philosophical nature—among them being "The Structure and Growth of the Mind" (1907) and "The Place of Minds in the Modern World" (1933).

(We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Sir William on the anniversary of his birthday, March 27, and to wish him a long and happy career while Chancellor of our University.)

# Freshers' Dance

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OPINION

"The pen is mightier"

Grizzle Against the Government

The Editor, "On Dit."

Dear Sir,—I have a large grizzle regarding a finer detail of the subsidy racket to put before the "select 1500."

In 1942, I bought a microscope and oil-immersion objective for £31 (don't ask me where!), and last year applied for the £10 instrument allowance, but was kindly informed that in 1942 there was no subsidy and consequently I was ineligible for the tenner. (The subsidy scheme was inaugurated in 1943.) This means that if one has the foresight to buy a 'scope before one starts at the 'Varsity, the Government won't fork up. If one tries to buy a 'scope after starting "work," no 'scopes are available—hence a very vicious circle. So, freshers, if you can fake your receipts, fake them.—Yours faithfully, STAPHYLOCOCCUS BARBERI.

Grizzle Against Madame Woo

The Editor, "On Dit."

Dear Sir,—When "On Dit" was resurrected from the midden in which for two years it had been more or less decently interred, it was to be expected that a publication of a high quality would be produced. On the whole, and considering the circumstances, the new broom seems to have swept remarkably clean. It is therefore all the more to be regretted that "On Dit" in returning to print should have brought with it some of the less pleasant characteristics of its late habitation. In particular, the major part of Madame Woo's column seems neither humorous, intelligible, nor in very good taste. No one would be any the worse for the immediate discontinuance of this atrocity.—I am, Sir, yours sincerely, "CRITICAL."

"Hurrah for Esperanto!"

To the Editor, "On Dit."

Dear Sir—May I be permitted respectfully to suggest that you adhere to a well established precedent and publish "On Dit" exclusively in English, or at least append an accredited translation to those portions which appear (to me) to be written either in Hottentot or Bantu or a mixture of both.—Yours, etc., J. R. P.

(This letter was received too late for last week's issue. Unfortunately, the article in question was written in Basic English, and requires no apology.—Ed.)

Boys - Take Care

To the Editor, "On Dit."

Dear Sir—I would like to raise an issue which I think definitely needs raising. I refer to the practice of telling "dirty yarns" in this University. I think the practice leaves a blot on any group of individuals, and, especially so, if that group of individuals happens to constitute a University.

Now, I pride myself in not being a Puritan; I believe that a civilised and educated man, who has a well developed sense of humor (or sense of values—they are similar) should be able to appreciate all shades of humor. But when the jokes that are told are rarely anything but dirty, when the man who can tell the most and the foulest dirty jokes is the most popular of a group, then I think men are degraded and have missed the idea of true manhood.

The University is supposed to be a place where we search for truth and beauty about man and the workings of life. These so-called "jokes" obscure the real truth about men and

Every student at this University has the right to express his or her views. OPINION is the section of this paper devoted to that right, but if students will not come into the light with their views, then "On Dit" is hardly to be blamed. OPINION is devoted to freedom of thought and as such is a valuable part of this paper. Any student has the right to express an opinion on any subject. All that has to be done is to write a letter to the Editor and place it in the "On Dit" box. It is not to be believed that students in this University are so engaged that they never have time to think, complain, suggest, or criticise, and these things are just the function of OPINION. Express your views in this section of the paper. There are boxes placed at strategic positions in the 'Varsity where correspondence can be left for the Editor.

especially women, and tend to destroy the beautiful relationship which can exist between the sexes.

I would like to hear what others think on this subject.—Yours, etc., "THROGBOTTLE."

Need for Scientific German

To the Editor, "On Dit."

Dear Sir—The more enlightened of the science students among us who read anything besides lecture notes, mystery stories and "On Dit," are aware of the high percentage of references to German literature in almost any article or treatise of a scientific nature. The few who have tried to follow any highly specialised line have been appalled and disheartened by the inadequacy of abstracts and the technicalities of the German language. The work published in German scientific periodicals was nothing short of classical—thorough and inspired—and even in the unlikely event of German becoming a dead language, our time would not see all this either translated or worthless.

"Teaching oneself" German is the hard way requiring a strong character, singleness of purpose and much time, none of which, I for one, claim to have.

To produce science graduates fitted for their several professions a reading knowledge of the language is essential, so that a reference to a German periodical will not be sighed over and passed, but tackled (with the help of a dictionary) and with a minimum expenditure of sweat, tears, and invective.—Yours, etc., SELF-STYLED CHEMIST.

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"Critic Criticises Critic"

The Editor, "On Dit"

Dear Sir—The impact of war is frightful. I have it on reliable authority that Mr. Edgar Castle, once a reputable drongo about this sepulchral hole, has been troppo for six months. He suffers hallucinations and curious aberrations of taste. He even likes my poetry.—Yours, etc., WILHELMINA STITCH.

"Critic Criticised"

The Editor, "On Dit"

Dear Sir—As an ex-member of the A.U.A., I presume the right to censure the new "On Dit."

"On Dit," vol. 12, No. 1, page 3, column 3:—Your critic (sic) makes a few cracks at Mary Williams' writing and whimpers, "We like to know what a poem is about when reading it." What a pitiful effort!

I, who find myself emotionally, if not intellectually in sympathy with Mary Williams, aver that she knows how to use both "meaning and music" to their complete mutual enhancement. Furthermore, if your critic cannot "understand" Miss Williams' poetry, he/she can understand no poetry, and had best go home to bed.—Yours, etc., EDGAR CASTLE.

"Authoress Objects"

The Editor, "On Dit"

Dear Sir—We have come to expect from University papers sound criticism and good sense. Your literary critic, in reviewing "The White Hind," has merely confessed his inability to understand what he should not therefore attempt to judge. I demand no special knowledge at all; merely current usage of terms and a working knowledge of classical, Celtic and Xian mythology. Nor do I usually find the same inability to understand plain English in people who are content to suppose that I mean what I say and am not devoting my spare time to their mystification. Also, though I publish and sell largely for money, I do not write for it.—Yours, etc., MARY WILLIAMS.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

To clear Refectory for Freshers' Dance on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

This is YOUR DANCE. Roll Up!

Engineering Explained

(By V. Z. THROGMORTON (failed B.E.))

After the outbreak of war, engineering was one of the first faculties to be reserved and subject to manpower control. Why should this be?

For the benefit of the uninitiated I will endeavor to explain what an engineer is.

A graduate engineer is a product of a university, and may or may not have spent at least four weeks in a survey camp; it is with these qualifications they consider themselves to be a race aside from the common herd. Of course, the common herd generally agrees that the engineers are the direct descendants of sons of so-and-so's and so it goes on.

The engineers are men, and women now, of spirit—in these days it is remarkable that they should be able to get it. But, get a team of engineers together and the police always become unnecessarily inquisitive.

If you want to cramp an engineer's style, put him in an office, for his natural stamping ground is far from the centres of civilisation; civil engineers have been known to search for years for a "suitable locality"—generally mountainous, scrub covered, rocky country; in this area they will assiduously build dams, railways, and roads.

Coming out of his mountain fastness about every six months—no, no! to make a report but to go on the spree—the engineer becomes such an unmitigated nuisance to the powers that be, that he is immediately given the sack or another assignment. Hence the sayings, "Sydney or the bush" and "Back to the cactus."

The mining engineer is of another breed, when these chaps come around, button up your lip, pocket and bank book. Mark Twain once said, "A mine is a hole in the ground owned by a liar"; he was only half right.

Mining engineers develop a sixth sense, which has something to do with the extraction of large sums of money from fraudulent stock brokers. This is generally too much for the stock broker and his subsequent suicide is solemnly mourned in a far away mining camp, which I might add is all set up with electric light, refrigerators and pedal wireless.

Civil, mechanical and electrical designing engineers are much the same; they moan about being confined to the office. Put them on the job and they will moan about the heat, dust, flies and grease.

The electrical engineer is much more straightforward than other types, he generates electricity at 3d. per unit and retails it at 5d. per unit—this is direct robbery and is very similar to taxation.

A graduate engineer's attitude to statistics, to say the least, is one of disbelief. In any report, his calculated result is always equal to his observed or shall I say, expected result. So it is to be anticipated he has no faith in another person's ability to present a "true" picture.

Don't be fooled by an engineer's appearance; beneath that unpressed suit (or frock now) there lies a keen appreciation of the finer things of life. Rare indeed is the engineer whose interest is not roused by first class reproductions of Virgil's or Morrison's figures; few engineers can refrain from stamping their feet when the more rousing classics are played; such as "Roll Out the Barrel."

All considered, however, it must be agreed that ever since the progress of civilisation can be well measured in a decade, the engineer has been the greatest single contributing factor.

I suppose that is why they are reserved.

## Literature and Popular Education

The second lecture of the course organised by the W.E.A. under the general title "Education To-day and To-morrow," was given in the Bonython Hall last Tuesday by the Jury Professor of English Language and Literature in this University. Professor J. I. M. Stewart took as his subject, "Literature and Popular Education." The Chancellor was in the chair.

This lecture was a serious and reasoned criticism of the accepted principles or considerations which have had most influence upon the sort of education most of us had at school. But it was also an exposure of the fallacies which underly many popular conceptions of reform.

### Education for the Crisis.

Mr. Medley, in his address the week before, had laid emphasis upon the urgent need for an education for citizenship. Professor Stewart, too, was eloquent on the chaos of our political and social relationships. The shattering wars that have marked the present century appear to result largely from the failure of the individual nations to adapt their political and social structures to new types of economy and to a new balance—or conflict—of interests and classes which the new economy has brought. We have been reduced to living in a chaotic acquisitive society—a mere jungle—and we do clearly see that a common life is essential; but from this we are insensibly drawn on to the view that a common life is our ultimate aim. "Our politics have gone bankrupt" is our cry; and the inference is that we must go directly, even exclusively, at the job of getting ourselves good politics instead of bad. Civic wisdom and civic responsibility are the paramount need. Education therefore in such a 'crisis' should concentrate upon getting good politics into the heads of all politically effective members of the community. Without a decent political structure, it is argued, nothing can be done; we shall therefore bend all our energies upon an education stressing that. Nothing else matters.

### Pause to Reflect.

The heart of Professor Stewart's lecture was the warning that this 'education for the crisis' attitude, so prevalent among earnest men to-day, does not invariably or even characteristically conduce to the clearest thinking.

Forget the crisis for a moment and it should not be difficult to see that we seek a certain sort of political society simply as a means of securing for all men a basis for the good life. But he that is to lead the good life is the whole man, and we can perceive and define the good life only in terms of our intimations of what the whole man is or should be. Always therefore we must have in mind the whole man and the good life: for otherwise we cannot be certain of the sort of political society that is desirable, and our aims in political education will be perplexed from the beginning.

If we are to keep our grip on the idea of the whole man, we must unremittently strive for him (our political thought will be a part of this striving), and not put him in cold storage while constructing a genial environment for his subsequent emergence. Our task, then, is always the cultivation of the whole man, and we

must leave to persons of confused aims, such as Hitler, the notion that even as an emergency measure the merely political man may profitably be cultivated.

Mr. Medley had proclaimed the virtues of citizenship as basic: nothing else in fact matters. But something else does matter, insisted Professor Stewart; and that is what is going to come out of good citizenship when it is attained. Our conception of those highest pursuits, to which politics are but an enabling, should govern our education from the first. We must remember, once more and always, that politics is itself a means; that political societies exist—these are Aristotle's words—for the sake of the good life and not merely of a common life. Turn aside from this grand fact, and it is the totalitarian abyss that lies before us.

Good politics cannot be squeezed out of plans and blue-prints or statistics, nor yet out of history books or profound researches in social anthropology. Good politics will flow from good men, good politics being in fact one among the convenient dispositions that men who are set on goodness will make. Fatal would it be therefore to let the actual or seeming urgency of 'the common business of the community' deflect our education towards civics or juvenile and watered forms of political science and social study; or lead to the neglect or cutting down of any proved and potent means of moral education.

### Moral Education

If we agreed then that the grand object of education is the development in every man of the fullest measure of man's proper excellence—and that is what we mean by moral education—it was clear, said Professor Stewart, that the individual must be led to make and keep what contact he can with the prime achievements of the intellect, the imagination and the moral consciousness of mankind. Eighty or ninety people in every hundred are of simple mind and of no exceptional intellectual endowment. They are not able to approach or understand the great works of philosophy and science. But they are capable of a burning conviction of what is imperative in conduct and of an indelible imaginative revelation of the quality of life.

The problem of education in short, at Plato realised, is to make a few men rational and therefore virtuous, and all men virtuous and reasonably rational. Of course, we can all profit from an intellectual element in education and be given some ability to think. But not to such an extent as to make very much difference to us as moral beings. The number of men in any one generation whom the pure Socratic doctrine of Virtue as Knowledge will successfully keep out of gaol must be very small. It seems unlikely therefore that any system of moral education specifically designed for a few will be altogether applicable as a popular education for the many.

### Delight and Natural Skill.

In any satisfactory popular education imaginative and aesthetic experience and activity must have a prominent place. So only could the education of the whole man, moral education, be developed, and this is the prime need for our chaotic society. In popular education, in the democratic

## Women's Union A.C.M.

**T**HE Women's Union gathered together in force last Wednesday night for its Annual General Meeting. As usual, the meeting was preceded by the Freshers' Welcome dinner. This was attended in even greater force than usual, and there was much racing and chasing at the last minute to make the meat ration stretch.

Miss Nancy Robertson, as Chairman of the Women's Union, welcomed freshers, emphasising the fact that it is a privilege to be at the University in these days of the quota system, and that this privilege should be used to its full advantage. Miss Su Blackburn and Miss Anne Beckwith gave the freshers a few details about the University associations which they had

cultivation of the whole man, it is peculiarly desirable to extend rather than curtail the imaginative and aesthetic aspects of education. For the great majority of men our royal road as educators is through the heart and the emotions. We now know that the very young have—what they may later lose, or rather be despoiled of—delight and a natural skill in plastic arts particularly and also in music; we know that the cultivation of these enormously assists the integration of the personality, with consequent healthy attitudes to the self and to society. And for a great majority of older children, this can lead on both to further activity in the same fields and to the steadily broadening appreciation of poetry with its life of rhythm and rime and pattern, and then of imaginative literature at large. Children so trained will be studying what they enjoy, and where pleasure is taken profit will be. A developed sense of beauty and a quickened imagination are no more luxuries than is a sound and healthy body. They are the making of character.

### New Testament as Literature.

What then is the language of moral education? Is there any book where the virtues of the whole man may notably be found? "I cannot upon reflection," said Professor Stewart, "think of any book which is a better manual of citizenship than the New Testament. The men who wrote it believed in more than one city, and in these cities their hearts were set upon the most splendid, the continuing city. But the virtues and disciplines which they advocated as likely to lead to the kingdom of heaven are precisely those virtues and disciplines the practice of which would most surely lead to the establishment of that kingdom on earth." What is the language of the New Testament? What did the authors of the gospels—for the most part writing for simple men—think to record of the teaching of Our Lord? The answer is stories, metaphors, striking figures of speech—the stuff in fact of what we call literature.

The most widely effective ethical—and therefore political—teaching has, as a matter of simple fact, been that which comes in a story or a song. It is literature (and, overwhelmingly, the literature of England and of ancient Greece) that opens up to the child the possibility of that generous emulation of great deeds and good men by which the character may grow strong and pure.

The Chancellor's suggestion in his closing words that this lecture be printed at the earliest opportunity was warmly applauded.

not already learnt from the handbook, and encouraged them (we hope) to join any association which interested them.

The meeting in the Lady Symon Hall was as peaceful as most Women's Union meetings are. The report from last year's secretary strongly criticised the lack of any sustained interest in the war work which is organised by the University in various forms, amongst members of the Women's Union. The first flush of excitement which causes members to attend home nursing lectures or to think seriously of knitting for the Fighting Forces Comforts Fund and paying their locker fees, wears off after they have learnt how to tie a St. John's sling and have realised how difficult the construction of a balaclava helmet is. Pressure of work may have something to do with it.

The treasurer's report indicated that the Women's Union had been living quietly and within its means. The librarian seemed to think that students were taking life more seriously than before, as membership of the library had fallen—and with it the number of books souvenired. We're glad about the books, but sorry about the members.

There were several decisions to be made at the meeting. One of these concerned the University Red Cross Detachment, which has slowly lost its strength, until now, as Miss Stokes said in her report on last year's activities, it consists only of "a retired first officer and some splints and bandages." (Awful sorry, Clementine.) The position was explained to the meeting and it was suggested that the unit should be closed altogether. When those who felt that their enthusiasm would be sufficient to spur them to attend meetings throughout the year were asked to show hands, the result of no hands at all raised at least showed honesty.

One rather unusual matter was brought up by Miss Robertson during the meeting. This was the subject of the recreational activities, which Miss Betty Battle hopes to be able to organise for students. A meeting will be held shortly to discuss the matter further, and students are asked to bring their own ideas of what they want. Miss Battle, who is very versatile, will endeavor to satisfy any demands for organising classes or for making gear available. Has anyone a yearning to learn Indian rope tricks?

Various freshers were elected to committees. Miss Margaret Watt was elected to the house committee, having been assured several times that there was no work to do. Miss Joanna Thomson will support the debating committee, which is looking for great things when it launches out this year. Miss Helen Cashmore was elected to the library committee.

The evening ended with a ditty or two to lighten the atmosphere of deep gloom (gaudeamus igitur...). These were accompanied in places by illustrative noises.

### STUDENTS' UNION

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Thursday, 30th March, 7.45 p.m.

### BUSINESS:

- (1) Annual Report.
- (2) Annual Financial Statement.
- (3) Policy of University's Commission regarding—
  - (a) Those who have failed first year.
  - (b) Graduates wishing to do further courses.
  - (c) Any other matters.
  - (d) Any other business in accordance with the constitution.

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# Varsity Victorious

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# Report of the Sub-Committee on Conditions of Employment of Junior Resident Medical Officers

## Lacrosse A.G.M.

As usual with the club, the attendance was rotten, despite the fact that sufficient people to form two teams have decided to play.

The common garden things that usually happen at an A.G.M. such as minutes, secretary's annual report, balance sheet, were very quickly disposed of; a brief outline of prospects for the season was then given. The retiring secretary is to attend a meeting on Thursday, March 30, of the Management Committee of the South Australian Lacrosse Association, and after that the prospects will be better known.

Then came the election of club officials. There was and has been quite a scramble to avoid the job, as the retiring secretary could not and would not take it on again. Finally Ian Wallman, that dashing young forward, was elected secretary. The retiring captain was re-elected, and Bill Clark, the stocky back, vice-captain.

Practice should begin late in April. Watch the notice board!

## Hockey

### The Best Winter Game!

During the last few years the University Hockey Club has carried on its activities in the sporting world successfully, in the absence of the inter-Varsity matches.

In 1941 the A Grade team reached the semi-finals, only to be beaten by the odd goal after a hard match. In 1942 the Varsity team won the premiership of the S.A.H.A. after a restricted season. Last year, we had three teams, one in A Grade and two in B Grade, and all three teams reached the finals, but even so we were just unable to win a premiership, although the C team went very close to the honor, being beaten in the challenge final. (N.B.—This team was composed wholly of players new to the game last season.)

Every season, the Club depends on its new members for its success (e.g. last year's C team). And remember, hockey is a fast, clean and vigorous game, in which success depends largely on team-work, a factor vital to the success of every man—so join the Hockey Club!

All Freshers are urged to think this over, come to the A.G.M. on Thursday, and then try the game on practice nights; you won't regret it.

Remember, we want to play three or four teams this year, and are depending on YOU!

## Cricket

### Chester Bennett Scores Brilliant Century

Going in at the fall of the first wicket, Chester Bennett, Varsity captain, batted faultlessly all the afternoon to score 122 not out—his highest score for the season. His innings was a fitting climax to the best season of his career, having failed to make a big score in only two or three matches. Chester was unlucky in missing the title for the State batting aggregate, his tally being only 20 behind Eric Loneragan (Sturt batsman).

Other University batsmen failed to emulate Chester's example, Rook, Page, and Goode being the only ones to make a stand. The last wicket fell at 5.45 p.m., with the total 55 runs behind West Torrens' 286.

Bruce Dooland, on leave from the Army, bowled well for West Torrens, the "wrong-un" with which he collected Kenihan's wicket being a "beauty."

West Torrens, first innings ..... 286  
University, first innings ..... 231

Kenihan, l.b.w., b. Dooland ..... 10  
Rodger, run out ..... 12  
Bennett, not out ..... 122  
Douglas, b. Robertson ..... 2  
Goode, b. Isaac ..... 6  
Rook, b. Robertson ..... 27  
Cullity, b. Dooland ..... 0  
Daly, b. Robertson ..... 3  
Jose, c. and b. Harrison ..... 1

Page, b. Dooland ..... 25  
Beard, run out ..... 5  
Sundries ..... 8

231

The features of the match between Varsity B and Collegians were Doman's two innings—43 not out in the first, and 91 not out in the second. Collegians, 270, d. University, 91 and 8 for 169.

Cricketers! Watch for further information about the cricket dinner, which will probably be held on Friday, April 14.

## Baseball Club

Annual general meeting, held on Friday, March 24, at 1.20 p.m., in the George Murray Hall.

The secretary (D. Beard) read a report of the baseball activities during season 1943, when the A team finished fifth in the premiership list, and the B team third. The only player last from last year's A team is the pitcher-captain (Ron Kilgariff), who has joined the R.A.A.F.

With the good attendance of "freshers" at the meeting, it was decided to again enter two teams in the competition. Practice will commence on Wednesday, April 12, at 4 p.m.

Election of officers:—Secretary and treasurer, D. D. Beard; assistant secretary, N. S. P. Wicks; delegates to South Australian Baseball League, D. D. Beard, J. Fahey; representative on Blues Committee, D. D. Beard; practice captain, J. Fahey.

Matches will probably commence on the last Saturday in April.

## Athletics

The A.G.M. of the A.U.A.C. was held in the George Murray Hall on March 22.

The election of officers for the year 1944 were: President, M. Elliott; vice-presidents, M. Draper, G. Cheesman; secretary, J. Stevens; and the following were elected to the committee—J. Bunday (Med.), J. Prescott (Sc.), R. Lewis (Sc.), J. Harbison (Med.), and G. Martin (Eng.).

By the large attendance at the meeting, this year promises to be very successful. This was the largest attendance for several years.

It was pointed out by the veterans of the club that the time had come when the Varsity could no longer put out any team on the spur of the moment and expect to win easily from the other clubs. The standard in recent years in this State had risen considerably. Very keen, interesting and exciting Inter-Club competition was now witnessed. Last year the awarding of the pennant depended on the last race. The Varsity was successful and won by four points. If we are to continue our list of wins (Varsity has won every time since its inception three years ago), much hard and regular training is necessary.

This caters for everybody. From the sprinter to the miler, the hurdler and the field games men, all are satisfied. We have all the equipment with which to train on the Varsity Oval, which is the best in the State.

It is understood from the Football Club all due consideration will be given footballers who train regularly and participate in the Inter-Club on May 6. So, footballers—get in condition ready for the winter by coming out with us regularly!

It is hoped to have two teams, and there are several high standard positions in the team waiting to be filled.

The Annual Sports Day will be held probably the last week in April. Watch for further notices. Anyone wishing fuller details, see a member of the committee. Remember your faculty is represented on the committee. Get to know your member. He is willing to supply with all details.

## Sports Secretaries!

You have a page to fill. Hand your Sporting News to the Sporting Editor, R. A. Kenihan, every Monday.

(Conducted by VITAMIN K.)

The Adelaide University Science Association opened its year with a highly successful "Freshers' Welcome" on Tuesday, 21st. Formal business occupied the first few minutes, in which Miss Anne Beckwith was elected president, Mr. Warwick Brown vice-president, and Mr. Stirling Robertson 1944 member of the committee. The new president gave an excellent pep talk, which was followed by three films on such diverse subjects as skiing, the 1942 progress of U.S.A. armies, and astronomy. The Association patron for 1944, Professor J. G. Wood, spoke for a few minutes, and welcomed the new members of the A.U.S.A., looking far back into his past to tell us of the gruesome calamities which befell the association under his leadership.

Following this, the real business of the evening began—the job of initiating the new batch of first years into the rites and privileges of the society. There were no straight-out killings this year, and no deaths have been reported as yet, but the committee are waiting in hopes.

The highlight of the proceedings was the initiating of the chief initiator. It was suddenly realised that in spite of the fact that Mr. J. R. Prescott had been running the 1943 and 1944 shows, he had never been through the mill himself—all agreed that this was a bad thing. So when volunteers were called for, the room rose as one man (and woman) and gave Prescott the same treatment (only more so) that he had been giving to others for two years. The results, unfortunately, were not permanent, as he has had a haircut, and, we believe, a wash, since. After this manhandling, Mr. Prescott, who was then but a spectre of his former beauty, managed to mumble that supper was served, and the Association adjourned to the George Murray to eat, drink and be merry.

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**MYSTERY**  
**Moonlight Hike**  
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Catch 6.32 Glen Osmond tram from town.  
Glen Osmond bus leaves Glenelg 6.20.  
**SUPPER, 1/6.**

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The sub-committee makes the following recommendations to Council:

1.—That all S.R.C.s, through their respective Medical Associations, should agitate for better conditions for Junior Resident Medical Officers in teaching and other public hospitals.

2.—That the conditions of employment of Junior Resident Medical Officers should be brought under review, and that consideration should be given to the following points:

(i) Graduates in the Faculty of Medicine, after six years' training, which has involved considerable financial outlay, attain an average age of approximately twenty-five years. They are entitled to a remuneration related to their age, and the work and responsibility which their duties necessitate their undertaking.

(ii) A man of the age of twenty-five years in full-time employment is entitled to a remuneration sufficient to marry and maintain a reasonable standard of living.

(iii) Under the subsidy scheme as instituted by the Commonwealth Government, the anomaly arises of graduates receiving less as Resident Medical Officers than they did as fully subsidised students.

(iv) The long hours at present worked by Resident Medical Officers are detrimental to their health and efficiency, and detract from the value of their services. Fatigue and long hours on duty preclude their continuing their studies, so that both their patients and they themselves may benefit.

3.—That the following avenues of approach are available for exploitation by Medical Associations:

- (i) Hospital Boards.
- (ii) British Medical Association.
- (iii) Australian Medical Journal.
- (iv) Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers.
- (v) Ministers for Health.
- (vi) That as a last resort, societies of Resident Medical Officers be encouraged to apply to be registered as industrial organisations.

4.—That Medical Associations of each University should report to each other at least once per month on actions taken and results obtained.

## PUT TRAYS HERE

See Notice in Refectory  
To-day

## Carnegie Gramophone Society

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of this Society will be held in South Hall of Conservatorium on **WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL**, at 1.20 p.m., for Election of Officers.

Freshers! If you are interested in classical music, come along and join up. Subscription is 2/- for the year.

Send this copy to your friends, if you have any, in the Services—it is printed by E. J. McAlister & Co., 24 Blyth Street, Adelaide. A Union Production!