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the College, and contains, in addition, the Seamanship Room, Dark Room, and Hobbies Work Room. The convenience of the new Study Block has been much appreciated, and we suspect not least by the masters, even by those who most regretted the banishment from Jervis Bay. Of course, it would be impossible to equal the beauty of the surroundings of the old home of the College, but the arrangement of the new block, with everything under one roof, has very decided advantages.

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And now we look forward to the building of our own gymnasium!

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During the winter it was impossible to do anything with the ground in front of the Study Block, but, with the coming of Spring, there was much activity and the ground was broken up, levelled and smoothed and grass sown. This work was also carried on on the space where it is proposed to build the gymnasium, and we hope that the gardener will prove a true prophet when he growled that he would only have finished his job when it would all be torn up again to build the new "gymnasium block." It is unfortunate that the dry weather and high winds about the time of sowing should have made it necessary to sow a great part of the ground a second time.

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"Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him well." In these words a contributor bemoans the College Golf Course, work on which was carried on with so much enthusiasm last year, when demolition practice afforded considerable interest and some excitement, but which now lies unused and neglected, the haunt of rabbits and other wild things.

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The first Mid Term camp this year was at Flinders, where the camp site possessed built-in fireplaces, water-tanks and a shed. With such facilities and new tents, the weather was, of course, a secondary consideration! This site has the beach quite handy, and the swimming is excellent, while the local Golf Club generously placed its links at the disposal of Cadets. As the weather was really quite kind to us, we had a very enjoyable camp.

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In February, after our cricket match with the Harlequins, the captain of the visiting team gave a very interesting lecture on his flying experiences when he was graduating as a pilot before the war.

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A Fourth Year Cadet recalls the fact that when he entered the College in 1935 the Cadets numbered only 46; to-day there are

55, with prospects of a further increase next year. In his second year (1936) additions were made to the College buildings, gun-rooms and bathrooms being enlarged and a suite of rooms built for the Commander. During his third year (1937), first of all a Hospital Block was built, and then, towards the end of the year, a new Study Block. An entry of sixteen Cadets served to make a slight increase in numbers. This last year has seen a further entry of sixteen Cadets, the occupation of the new Study Block and the conversion of the Hospital into an Administrative and Seamanship Block.

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We offer our hearty congratulations to Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. A. G. Skipwith upon the arrival of a son, who is a "dinkum Aussie." We feel sure that, with such a start in life, he will go a long way.

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To Mr. and Mrs. Robin we also offer our congratulations. Of course, if you can't have a sailor lad, there is always the possibility of making her a sailor's lass!

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We understand that Brian Adeney thinks the world of his small sister, who is, of course, a few months older than Miss Robin.

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At the end of 1937 Commander H. H. Palmer left us to take up duty as executive officer of H.M.A.S. "Sydney," and it was not until well into the middle of the first term that Commander J. M. Armstrong joined in his place. Lt. (E.) F. L. George was transferred to the "Voyageur," his place as Engineer Instructing Officer being taken by Lt. (E.) J. K. Menary. A change was also made in the chaplain's branch, Rev. George Stubbs leaving us, and his place being taken by Rev. W. H. Henderson. At the end of the First Term Lieut.-Commander H. C. Wright proceeded to sea and Lieut. R. C. Robison came in his place.

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During the Second Term we had a visit from the First Naval Member, Vice-Admiral Sir Ragnar Colvin, who came down specially to unveil the very fine picture of H.M.S. "Britannia," which had been presented to the College by the Captain, Officers and Cadets of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

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This picture has been hung on the west wall of the Mess Room, flanked on one hand by a picture of Osborne House, and on the other by one of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Suitably framed the three pictures make a very striking and effective group.

College Log, 1937-38

Feb. 2.—First Year joined ship.
 Feb. 4.—College reopened.
 Feb. 5.—Began practice for aquatic sports and selection of cricket teams.
 Feb. 11.—Lecture by Lieut.-Comm. Wright on "Gas."
 Feb. 13.—Cricket, 1st XI. versus Harlequins. Game drawn. Lecture by Mr. Sutton on "War Flying Experiences."
 Feb. 18-19-20.—Inter-House Cricket.

Mar. 4.—"House" System Officially Introduced.
 Mar. 5-6-7.—Mid-Term Camp at Flinders.
 Mar. 8.—Began Practice for Obstacle Whaler Competition.
 Mar. 10.—Cadets to Watch Inter-Service Sports. Won by Navy.
 Mar. 12.—Inter-House Cross-country Run. Won by Flinders House.
 Mar. 13-16.—Inter-House Cricket.



FIRST YEAR, 1938—Golder, Henshaw, Bourke, Lovett; McIntosh; Jones; Morris; Wilson; Biggs; Mugg, Boase, Loxton, Milford, Benney; Murgatroyd; Sanderson.

Feb. 26.—Cricket, 1st XI. versus R.A.A.F. at Point Cook. Won by R.A.N.C., 70—59. Remainder of Cadets to Phillip Island in "Cerebus."

Feb. 28.—Lecture by Commander Day on "The British Empire." Inter-House Tennis.

Mar. 1.—Lecture by Lieutenant-Commander Skipworth on the "Huse System."

Mar. 2.—Annual Aquatic Sports. Won by Cook House.

Mar. 3.—Inter-House Tennis. Won by Cook House.

Mar. 16.—Commander Armstrong joined ship.

Mar. 18.—Routine I. Ends.

Mar. 19.—Cricket, Cadets v. Depot Officers. Cadets won, 6—253 dec.) against 116.

Mar. 22.—Inter-House Obstacle Whaler Competition. Won by Flinders House.

Mar. 24-28.—Inter-House Cricket. Competition won by Flinders.

Mar. 28-31.—4th and 3rd Year "Vampire" Cruise.

Apr. 2-3-4.—Mid-Term Camp at Flinders.

- Apr. 5.—Began Practice for Athletic Meeting.
- Apr. 7.—Lecture by Instructor Commander Moyes on, "The Antarctic."
- Apr. 16.—Trip in "Cerebus" to Sandy Point.
- Apr. 18.—Began Practice for Tug-of-war.
- Apr. 22.—Routine II. Ends.
- Apr. 23.—Annual Athletic Meeting.
- Apr. 30.—Inter-House Relays. Won by Cook House. Inter-House Tug-of-War; won by Flinders House.
- May 2-3.—Inter-House Shooting Competition. Won by Cook House.
- May 3.—Lecture by Captain C. J. Pope, C.B.E., on "Australia's Defence."
- May 4.—Sing-song by Officers and Cadets.
- May 6.—Proceed on Long Leave. Lieut.-Commander Wright leaves College.
- June 3.—Cadets Returned from Long Leave. Lieut. Robison joined ship.
- June 4.—Began Practice for Rugby and All-comers' Cutter Race.
- June 18.—Rugby 1st XV. versus Scotch College at Scotch. Won by R.A.N.C., 39-0.
- June 25.—Under 16 Hockey XI. versus Melbourne Technical College. Won by R.A.N.C., 13-0.
- July 1.—All-comers' Cutters Race. Won by Flinders House.
- July 2-3-4.—Mid-term Camp at College, owing to contrary weather.
- July 6.—Inter-House Rigger. Won by Cook House.
- July 9.—Rugby, 1st XV. versus Scotch. R.A.N.C. won, 11-8. Rugby, Junior XV. versus Scotch. R.A.N.C. won, 15-0.
- July 15.—Routine III. Ends.
- July 16.—Hockey, Under 16, versus Melbourne Technical College. R.A.N.C. won, 5-3.
- July 23.—Rugby, versus Scotch College. R.A.N.C. won, 13-7. Junior Game cancelled.
- July 25.—Began Practice for Cross-country.
- July 25-26-27.—Annual Boxing Tournament.
- July 28.—Boxing Dinner.
- July 30-31-Aug. 1.—Mid-term Camp at College, owing to contrary weather.
- Aug. 6.—Rugby, 1st XV. versus R.A.A.F. R.A.N.C. won by 6-5.
- Aug. 10.—Rugby, 1st XV. versus New Entries. R.A.N.C. lost, 0-18. Junior (1st Year) XV. versus Footscray Technical College. R.A.N.C. won, 9-0.
- Aug. 13.—Rugby, 1st XV. versus Scotch. R.A.N.C. won, 35-3. Rugby, Under 15 XV. versus Scotch. R.A.N.C. won, 29-0.
- Aug. 19.—Rugby, 1st XV. versus Canberra Grammar School. Canberra Grammar won, 14-3.
- Aug. 20.—Rugby, 1st XV. versus R.A.A.F. Home. R.A.A.F. won, 37-13. Hockey, versus Toorak College. Drawn Game, 2-2. Dance in Mess-room.
- Aug. 22.—Annual Cross-country Run. Won by Flinders House.
- Aug. 24.—Junior (1st Year) XV. versus Footscray Technical College. Drawn game, 15-15.
- Aug. 25.—"Treasure Hunt." Finals of Squash Tournament.
- Aug. 26.—Proceed on Long Leave.
- Sep. 16.—Cadets Returned from Long Leave.
- Oct. 1.—Hockey, versus Scotch College. R.A.N.C. won, 7-1.
- Oct. 2.—Harlequins versus R.A.N.C. Squash. Won by Harlequins.
- Oct. 3.—Began Practice for Regatta.
- Oct. 5-6.—Inter-house Hockey, Junior and Senior. Both drawn games.
- Oct. 7.—Cook House Dance.
- Oct. 8.—1st XI. Hockey versus R.A.A.F. Cadets. College won, 9-0.
- Oct. 11.—Inter-House Senior Hockey. Won by Flinders, 2-1.
- Oct. 15-16-17.—Mid-term Camp at Rhyll, Phillip Island.
- Oct. 21.—Trafalgar Day. Hockey, versus Merton Hall. Lost, 3-4. Flinders House Dance.
- Oct. 22.—1st XI. Hockey, versus R.A.A.F. Cadets. Won, 6-1.
- Oct. 23-28.—Regatta Training.
- Oct. 29.—Annual Pulling Regatta. Won by Cook House.
- Oct. 31.—Inter-House Soccer. Won by Cook.
- Nov. 1.—Hockey, "Fourth Year" defeat "The Rest."
- Nov. 2.—Junior Inter-House Hockey. Won by Cook.
- Nov. 3.—Senior Inter-House Hockey. Cook House won, 7-1.
- Nov. 4.—Open Cricket Season. Dance. Cook House.
- Nov. 7.—Began College Tennis Tournaments.
- Nov. 10.—Inspection by R.A.C.A.S.
- Nov. 12.—Inter-House Sailing Race.
- Nov. 13.—1st XI. versus Harlequins.
- Nov. 14.—Inter-House Cricket.
- Nov. 18.—Flinders House Dance.
- Nov. 19-20-21.—Mid-term Camp.
- Nov. 26.—Inter-House Sailing Race.
- Nov. 28.—Inter-House Cricket.
- Dec. 1.—Began Examinations.
- Dec. 4.—1st XI. versus "Bittern."
- Dec. 9.—Conclude Examinations.
- Dec. 10.—1st XI. versus the Officers.
- Dec. 15.—Passing Out Day. Passing Out Dance.
- Dec. 16.—Proceed on Long Leave.

Passing Out 1937

The year ended with the usual round of festivities connected with the "Passing Out" of the Fourth Year. The Examinations being concluded on Friday, December 10th, on Saturday Captain and Mrs. Pope entertained the Fourth Year at a dinner and dance, and on the next day with a tennis party. On Monday they had dinner with Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Skipwith, while on Tuesday there was the dinner given by the Wardroom Officers. On Wednesday the Fourth Year were the guests of honour at the Cadets' Christmas Dinner. On Thursday the climax was reached with the Passing Out Ceremony, followed by the dance at night. His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, took the salute at the march past, present with him being the First Naval Member, Vice-Admiral Sir Ragnor Colvin; the Second Naval Member, Captain G. P. Thompson; and the Captain Superintendent of Training, Captain C. J. Pope.

After the march past in front of the drill hall the presentation of prizes took place in the Mess Room, the prizes being given away by His Excellency Lord Gowrie.

The Prize List was as follows:—

Grand Aggregate:

W. G. Wright, 1; B. D. Yonge, 2; D. J. Sutton, 3.

French, English, History:

B. D. Yonge, 1; W. G. Wright, 2; D. J. Sutton, 3.

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry:

W. G. Wright, 1; B. D. Yonge, 2; A. J. Anderson, 3.

Engineering, Seamanship, Navigation:

W. G. Wright, 1; B. D. Yonge, 2; J. F. Bell, 3.

"Otto Albert" Prize for Seamanship:

W. G. Wright.

Governor-General's Cup:

A. W. Savage.

King's Medal:

W. G. Wright.

Guests of Cadet Midshipmen were provided for by their hosts at a buffet luncheon, and in the afternoon they were entertained by Captain and Mrs. Pope at a garden party in the grounds of the Captain's house. In the evening Mrs. Pope acted as hostess at the Pass Out Dance, which brought to a fitting conclusion a year of strenuous work.

Cricket

The First Eleven this year has been ably captained by Gladstone, who has shown great keenness and sound judgment in the placing of his field. We were not able to obtain many fixtures, but, judging from the results of the matches against the Harlequins, the Air Force, and the Wardroom Officers, the standard of our cricket is high.

The team, while not having any outstanding individual cricketers, was well balanced and, above all, a team.

A great deal of interest was shown in the Senior and Junior House matches, which were played towards the end of the first term. Flinders House succeeded in winning both contests. The Senior matches are described in this issue. The Junior Competition produced some good games. The first two matches went to Flinders House, but Cook rose to the occasion in the last one and gained an outright win with ten wickets in hand.

Below we give the characters of the College First Eleven, as visualised by one of them. He shall remain anonymous:—

Gladstone: Captain and wicket-keeper; is also a very reliable bat.

Stevens: An extremely good opening bowler. A stylish, but erratic, bat.

Clarke: A good bowler and a handy bat. Good in the outfield.

Eddy: A solid and forceful bat. Can be used as a change bowler.

Stevenson: A slow break bowler. Left hand bat.

McDonald I.: Undoubtedly the best slow bowler in the team and one of the best bats.

Keatinge: An opening bat. A hard hitter.

McDonald II.: A good left hand bat and bowls well, being capable of turning the ball.

Merson: Reserve wicket-keeper; a good field and a promising bat.

Treloar: A dark horse, who came to light half-way through the term. A good eye.
Nicholls: A change medium-pace bowler. A smiter.
Reed: A stonewaller and has a good leg guard.

Brown, c. White, b. Oakley	18
Nicholls, b. Green	1
Clarke, c. Wyber, b. Green	3
Savage, A. W., b. Green	0
Reed, not out	4
	* * *

R.A.N.C. v. R.A.A.F. Cadets (at R.A.N.C., 30/10/37).

The day was overcast and rain had fallen the day before. The Air Force team arrived at 1130 in their motor tender. Because of the threatening sky, it was decided not to play before lunch.

The game eventually started at 1315, the College going in to bat on a patchy wicket. Millar and Gladstone opened, the former taking strike. Unfortunately he was dismissed by Taylor after scoring a quick ten runs. Stevens followed Millar and faced up to the bowling. He survived two overs. His wicket also fell to Taylor for one one run. Wright came in and played a steady innings, which resulted in twenty-five runs (including one boundary shot).

Unfortunately for the College, McDonald I. was in hospital for this match, and McDonald II. was a little out of form and only made thirteen runs before being run out by Wright. Cartwright, the captain of the team, mistimed a shot, to be caught in slips off Green, whose tricky bowling captured five College wickets. Brown batted confidently and hit three fours and a three, but fell into Green's traps and was caught at point. Nicholls faced up to the bowling and added a dashing seven before he was bowled. The last three batsmen managed to increase our score by seven runs, bringing the total for the innings up to one hundred runs.

The R.A.A.F. went in and the first three batsmen were dismissed by Stevens for twenty runs.

The outstanding feature of this innings was the eighth wicket partnership by Richardson and Oakley, which yielded fifty runs. The side registered a total of one hundred and seventeen, which gave them a victory by seventeen runs.

Bowling Averages.

Stevens, 3 wickets for 29 runs.
 Wright, 3 wickets for 28 runs.
 A. W. Savage, 1 wicket for 21 runs.
 Cartwright, 1 wicket for 30 runs.

Batting, R.A.N.C.

Millar, c. Richardson, b. Taylor	10
Gladstone, c. Cross, b. Taylor	12
Stevens, b. Taylor	1
Wright, c. Green, b. Green	25
McDonald, N. E., run out	13
Cartwright, c. Oakley, b. Green	4

R.A.N.C. Ist XI. v. Harlequins (13/2/38).

The weather was uncertain and the wicket tricky when Gladstone won the toss for College. McDonald I. and McDonald II. opened against the bowling of Millar and Corke, and disaster overtook McDonald I. in the first over, when he was caught at backward point off Millar. Two more College wickets fell cheaply, both Nicholls and Clarke failing to settle down to the bowling of the opening pair. However, College rallied, and McDonald II. and Stevens provided bright cricket for a time. Both Gladstone and Eddy batted well, but the tail failed to wag for long, and our innings closed for 151.

The Harlequins opened with Millar and Fitzgerald against the bowling of Stevens and Clarke. However, their start was almost as bad as ours, the third wicket falling for 21. Corke scored freely for a time, and when he returned to the pavilion the score stood at 45. Barnett and Pretty took the score to 104, and when Gale and Jeffries came out to bat there only remained a few minutes of play. Stumps were drawn when the score was 108, both batsmen being not out 3.

R.A.N.C.

McDonald I., c. Blair, b. Millar	0
McDonald II., c. Cunningham, b. Gale	19
Stevens, b. Fitzgerald	36
Clarke, b. Millar	2
Nicholls, c. Blair, b. Millar	0
Gladstone, c. Cunningham, b. Barnett	22
Keatinge, c. Gale, b. Blair	1
Eddy, b. Millar	34
Reed, c. Perry, b. Millar	1
Merson, c. Cunningham, b. Gale	2
Stevenson, not out	8
Sundries	26
Total	151

Bowling:

Bowler.	Runs.	Wickets.
Millar	16	5
Corke	23	0
Gale	17	2
Cunningham	12	—
Fitzgerald	24	1
Blair	9	1
Courtney	8	—
Perry	6	—
Barnett	2	1

HARLEQUINS.

Fitzgerald, b. McDonald I.	2
Millar, b. Clarke	9

Corke, c. Stevens, b. Stevenson	35
Blair, b. Stevens	0
Taylor, b. Clarke	0
Barnett, c. Clarke, b. Stevens	35
Sutton, c. Austin, b. Stevenson	3
Perry, l.b.w., b. Stevens	12
Gale, not out	3
Jeffries, not out	3
Sundries	6

Total for 8 wickets 108

Bowling:

Bowler.	Runs.	Wickets.
Stevens	22	3
Clarke	14	2
McDonald I.	5	1
Stevenson	21	2
*	*	*

Inter-House Match (Senior).
(February 19—21—22.)

On Saturday, February 19, the first of the three-day Inter-House cricket matches started. It was a senior game under the new system, both teams being comprised of 3rd and 4th years.

Cook, winning the toss, opened with McDonald II. and Gladstone, both of whom batted confidently, putting up a good show,



THE PLAYING FIELD.
Photo by A. J. Parker.

with a combined score of 32. With such a good start Cook had little trouble in making a solid 170.

Flinders, going in, found that they had a big task before them, but succeeded in making 147. Cook thus had a lead of 23 in the first innings.

In the 2nd innings, on the second and third days, Cook retired, after making 110 for a loss of 3 wickets. In the time available Flinders had an impossible task, and only succeeded in making 22 for the loss of 2 wickets.

Best bowlers for Flinders were McDonald I. and Stevens who obtained 6 and 3 wickets respectively.

For Cook McDonald II. and Clarke obtained 8, out of a possible 12, between them.

Most outstanding batsmanship was shown by Clarke, McDonald I., and McDonald II.,

all of whom scored round about the half-century mark.

COOK.—First Innings.

II.

(February 19—21—22.)

McDonald, bowled	53
Gladstone, run out	32
Eddy, l.b.w.	0
Clarke, bowled	23
Nicholls, caught	20
Merson, bowled	23
Stevenson, caught	1
Savage, bowled	0
Gregory, bowled	1
Shearing, l.b.w.	0
Lorimer, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	170

Bowling:

Stevens, 3 wickets.
Keatinge, 1 wicket.
McDonald I., 5 wickets.

FLINDERS.—First Innings.

McDonald I., bowled	48
Reed, run out	1
Stevens, caught	13
Keatinge, bowled	0
Lester, bowled	0
Treloar, l.b.w.	36
Berry-Smith, run out	16
Watkins, bowled	2
Scrivenor, stumped	6
Simmonds, caught	0
White, not out	1
Extras	24
Total	147

Bowling:

Clarke, 2 wickets.
Nicholls, 1 wicket.
McDonald II., 5 wickets.

COOK.—2nd Innings.

McDonald, II. caught	27
Gladstone, bowled	9
Clarke, bowled	52
Merson, not out	13
Nicholls, not out	2
Extras	7
Total	110

Bowling:

Keatinge, 1 wicket.
McDonald I., 1 wicket.
Treloar, 1 wicket.

FLINDERS.—2nd Innings.

McDonald I., caught	0
Reed, bowled	4
Stevens, not out	10
Keatinge, not out	5
Extras	3
Total	22

Bowling:

Clarke, 1 wicket.
Eddy, 1 wicket.

Inter-House Match (Senior).

On Thursday, March 24, the third and final of a series of House matches commenced. Of the two matches already played Cook House had won the first and Flinders House the second. This was the deciding match.

Flinders House won the toss and elected to bat. Their opening pair, however, were soon separated, the first wicket falling at two runs. Worse was to follow—the whole side was out for 65 runs.



Naturally the chests of Cook House swelled visibly. The shock suddenly came when Cook House were all out for 42 runs. The laugh was against Cook.

Flinders House then went in for their second innings. This time they started well, and, batting solidly, put up a total of 212. One of the most remarkable feats during this innings was H. T. McDonald's 102 not out. His batting was of an exceedingly high standard. He was complete master of the bowling. Apart from his brilliant display, there were many minor successes among the "rabbits." The result was that Cook House found they had a herculean task set them—236 runs to make for a win.

Full of good hopes and resolutions, the Cook House opening pair went to the crease.

Alas! N. E. McDonald fell from Stevens' first ball. So began the rush of wickets, which was only stayed by a brilliant unorthodox 23 made by Savage. The final wicket fell at 101.

Flinders House thus had an outright win of 133 runs.

AVERAGES.

Flinders—

Batting: McDonald I., 102 not out.
Bowling: Stevens, 9 for 21; 6 for 33.

Cook—

Batting: Gladstone, 37.
Bowling: Clarke, 7 for 16; 4 for 54.
David Nicholls.

AN IMPRESSION OF A FIRST YEAR GOING OUT TO BAT.

"Hullo," eight wickets down. There goes the next man in—that means I am next. All right! All right! I know. Where are those pads? No, not those. How do these things go on? Yes, that's it; I thought there was some piece at the top.

H'm, that man looks confident. I must remember to look confident, too. Gosh, I'm nervous. Now gloves—ah! here they are; two right hands just right for me, being left-handed. I must remember to look round, too—I don't know what for, but it looks well. Five to win now. He only has to make five, because I won't. At least I am confident of that. Gosh, if he gets out—wow! He is out. All right! I know. Yes, I'm going—What, a bat? Oh, yes, I may need one—thanks. Pads what? On the wrong leg? Well, I'm at the other end, aren't I? Yes, of course!

Wow! I'm out at the wicket. That's funny, I don't remember coming out. Still—by gosh that bowler is fast; I'll have to swipe—yes, that's it—swipe. Here it is, look out!—swipe! Oh, boy, I hit it! What? Six? Good. Yes, pardon? Play again next week? Certainly, of course!

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STUMP CRICKET.

Stump cricket is a game which has been introduced recently into the log. It is played on an ordinary cricket pitch, with only one stump at each end, instead of the usual three. Bowlers as well as batsmen are at each end, the bowlers send down balls alternately. While one is bowling the other acts as wicket-keeper—the latter becomes bowler as soon as he receives the ball. A team consists of eleven men, as in cricket.

The stump cricket bat used is a cricket bat with a blade planed down to a much smaller size.

As soon as the batsman hits, or even tips the ball, he has to run, and, therefore, it is a good idea to hit out. In stumping, the batsman who hits the ball is out, and not the one who is running towards the stumped wicket. Otherwise the rules are just the same as for cricket, except that there is no l.b.w. There are no boundaries, and everything has to be run out.

An excellent game for practice.

B. Dowling.

THE AUSTRALIANS INVADE SOUTH AFRICA.

A Boer War veteran told an amusing cricket story of an occasion when the Australians gave South Africa a terrible fright.

It was during the Boer War, in 1900, that the head of the Boer Government, President Kruger, sent for one of his generals and said: "I have heard the English have no more men to send to fight us, so they

are bringing some people called Australians. Do you know anything about them?"

"Well," said the general, "I don't know much about them myself, but I have heard, on very good authority, that eleven of them beat All England; so they must be a pretty hot lot."

"The good Lord save us!" cried Kruger. "And they're sending 5,000 against us!"

P. W. Wilson.

Rugby Football

From the point of view of the number of matches played and the energy employed, the 1938 Rugby season may be said to have been successful, but, and it is a big BUT we will never get polished Rugby unless we can get games against good school teams, and, situated as we are in Victoria, that seems a fairly hopeless proposition. Scotch College helped nobly with four games, but Rugby is only a side show with

them, and they lack class company in which to learn the finer points of the game as much as we do.

Playing against heavier teams, with perhaps even less knowledge of the game than ourselves, is very, very apt to perpetuate faults in play, which are glaringly shown up when a Rugby team is met. This was very evident in the match against Canberra Grammar School. Our fast and ener-



FIRST XV.—Scrivenor, Nicholls, Gladstone, Watkins, Keatinge, Commander Armstrong, Eddy, Savage, Stevens, Clarke (Captain), Merson, Treloar, Black McDonald I., Shearing, McDonald II., Lester, Simmonds.

getic backs had the idea that tries could be had for the asking by waiting for an intercept. In the first five minutes of the game Canberra noted the idea with interest, and proceeded to enjoy themselves selling dummies, which we bought wholesale for the remaining sixty-five minutes.

When all is said, however, the keenness shown was very heartening, and we look forward to seeing several of this year's First Fifteens figure in many sides of the future.

The Juniors had four fixtures and had a number of keen games amongst themselves, and should produce good material for the coming years.

A tackling machine made its appearance during the season and caused a certain amount of amusement as well as giving needed instruction in this difficult, but most necessary, part of the game. A word of advice for would-be tacklers, and, to use a hunting phrase, "Throw your heart over the fence and you and your horse will follow." In this case, let your heart be in your tackle, and it's wonderful how hard the other man will come down.

In conclusion, if we can't get first-class sides to play against, we can at least learn the rules and read how the experts do it. The laws of the game should be studied by us all, and the College library has some very good books on Rugby, notably those by W. J. A. Davies and W. W. Wakefield, both former Captains of England, and, in back and forward play respectively, probably the two finest exponents the game has ever seen.

THE FIRST FIFTEEN.

Treloar: A sound fullback and a reliable tackle, but must learn to kick with the other foot. Has the pace to start attacking movements when the occasion offers.

Shearing: Wing threequarter. Tackles well at times, but has not yet got much knowledge of position.

Scrivenor: Wing threequarter. A strong runner when he gets away. Has not yet learnt to tackle and must cultivate football sense.

McDonald I.: Wing threequarter. Has done some good tackling and is learning the game. If he improves sufficiently should make a capable centre or stand-off.

Nicholls: Centre threequarter. A strong runner with a safe pair of hands. Must learn to mark his man when in defence. Keeps his head and knows when to try for a field goal.

Stevens: Centre threequarter. At times brilliant and at times disappointing. Must learn to tackle.

Clarke: Stand-off half. A forceful player and has captained the side well. Too

inclined to tackle high. Takes his opportunities, but will buy many more dummies if he tries to intercept consistently.

McDonald II.: Improving as a scrum half, but still has a lot to learn.

Black: A good scrum leader and hard-working forward.

Eddy: Should develop into a really good forward. Unfortunately incapacitated for a large part of the season.

Merson: A hard-working forward, who knows the game and covers his backs well. Must not concentrate too much on wing play.

Savage: Shines in the line-out and at dribbling. Works hard.

Watkins: Works hard and is usually on the ball.

Gladstone: An honest worker.

Keating: A keen forward.

Lester: Can work well; should make a good forward with more weight.

Simmonds: Played for his hooking, but keep on the ball at other times as well.

* * *

R.A.N.C. U.15 versus Scotch College U.15. (Saturday, June 9, 1938.)

With a lovely day ahead, the Junior XV. set out in their attempt to beat the opposing Scotch College team. This being both teams' first game of the season, the start was eagerly awaited.

College won the toss and elected to run down hill. The match was played on one of the Depot's grounds on account of the College ground being unfit for play.

The first half was very even, and neither team succeeded in scoring, though several promising bits of play were seen.

In the second half the College Juniors proved superior, and broke through to score 4 tries, of which Tatham scored 2 and Loxton 1. The other was scored by Davies in quite a brilliant run from the half-way line. Kennedy played ruggedly, though he has probably learnt that burrowing through a scrum is quite a big job. Sanderson, as scrum half, played very well.

Such enthusiasm in a Junior game was very pleasing, and, if some improvement is shown in the kicking, especially the converting, which was weak throughout, a good Junior team is likely to result.

Dowling, as Captain, did well, and the scores (12-0) in our favour, in the first match, speak for themselves.

J. L. W. Merson.

* * *

R.A.N.C. versus Scotch College.

(At Scotch on Saturday, June 18.)

R.A.N.C. kicked off, and in a few minutes were well down into Scotch territory. A five-yard scrum, resulting from "carrying

back," was given, and our forwards quickly heeled the ball, which went to Clark, and thus we scored, but did not convert. Merson broke through a little later, and Savage converted. The ball was kicked off into the midst of R.A.N.C. forwards, who took it at the toe and heeled just on the 25 yard line. Stevens, seizing the opportunity, dropped a goal. Two more tries were scored before half time, when the score stood at 18-0.

In the second half our forwards appeared to have slackened off, and the opponents managed to get the ball out to their backs much more frequently than before. However, their several beautiful movements were nipped in the bud by good tackling on our part, and the creditable kicking of Treloar, the fullback, who found touch on several occasions well down the line.

Although our forwards seemed to ease up, they heeled the ball well both from set and loose scrums, and the threequarters did some excellent runs, Scrivenor scoring three times on the left wing, while Shearing managed to force the ball across once.

There were two penalties awarded to us near Scotch's goal, but no score resulted, and at "No Sides" we were victors by 40 points to nil.

A. D. Black.

* * *

College Junior XV. versus Footscray.

It was a lovely day, with the wind blowing south-west. We arrived at Footscray about one-thirty. After shifting, the two teams took to the field.

Footscray, having won the toss, decided to kick down field. They had the wind to help them. The kick-off took place about 2.45. Navy kicked off. The ball was taken by the opposing side. After being tackled, Navy got the ball away and Mugg nearly scored a try, being tackled before he reached the line. A scrum took place at the five yards line. While the ball was still in the scrum one of the Navy men picked it up. Footscray was awarded a free kick. The man that took the kick kicked it out, thus causing a line out. Navy managed to break through and Thompson, with the aid of Henshaw, nearly scored a try.

After 15 minutes play Mugg scored a lovely try. He took the kick, but failed to convert it. Several more free kicks were awarded to Footscray because Navy handled the ball on the ground. After another five minutes one of Footscray men managed to break right through all our men and score a try. Now the score was equal. Another five minutes and McIntosh scored a try for Navy. At half-time the scores were: 6-3.

They restarted at 25 past 2. During this half Footscray scored 4 tries to Navy's 2 tries and one penalty. Out of Footscray's five tries a lad named Smith scored four. At full time the scores were: 15-15.

J. Benney.

* * *

A Senior XV. versus Scotch College.

(July 9, 1938.)

Owing to the continuous rain which had fallen for some weeks previous to the match our College ground in places was like a quagmire. The game was, therefore, played on No. 2 Depot ground.

Scotch pack were heavier than ours and in the first half pushed our forwards off the ball. Their backs, however, owing to lack of team work, did not make use of their advantage and invariably lost the ball.

From a scrum on the College line our opponents forced over to score a try. They followed this up almost immediately with another, which was converted.

Just before half-time McDonald started our backs going; the movement resulted in a tussle on Scotch line, and Watkins, picking up neatly, dived across to score. The score then stood: 8-3 in Scotch favour.

The second half opened with keen, hard play on both sides. Stevenson at fullback was conspicuous by bringing off some good hard low tackles.

As the game progressed the good training condition of our side began to tell. Our forwards pressed into the Scotch twenty-five. The ball was heeled back from our scrums and the threequarters handled and combined well. Shearing made a bright dash up the side line to score in the corner. Nicholls, who captained our side, made a neat cut through and ran through from half-way to score beneath the posts. McDonald converted.

A good hard game resulted in a win for Naval College: 11 points to 8.

D. H. Clarke.

* * *

A Senior XV. versus Scotch 1st XV.

(July 23, 1938.)

Once again the College did not field their first fifteen, but omitted Lester and Willis from the forwards and Treloar from the fullback position, which he has ably filled for the past two years. Clarke, Merson and Stevens, however, again took up their usual positions. Littlejohn, the Scotch captain, who had been our guide and helper during dinner, won the toss and decided to run against the gentle breeze that was blowing practically straight down the ground.

The game opened at a fast pace and our lighter pack held its own against the heavier Scotch forwards. The Scotch

tactics of holding the ball in their second rank and shoving us off were repeatedly foiled by Simmonds, who managed to fall on the ball, thus breaking up the set scrum into a "loose," where we held a greater chance. Due to the dash of the forwards and the co-operation between the five-eighths and half, play was kept in the Scotch half. From a five yard scrum, given against Scotch for carrying the ball over, Colledge heeled, and, after a flashing exchange of passes, Nicholls went over to score just beside the post. With Merson holding for him, McDonald II., whose kicking this year is vastly improved, converted, making the score: 5—0.

From the half-way drop place Colledge took the play into the Scotch half. Here a Scotch forward handled in the scrum, giving McDonald II. another chance to show his kicking ability, and he gave the Colledge a further lead of three points. Sound, defensive tactics by the back stopped promising Scotch movements, McDonald I. and Scrivenor being outstanding in their tackling. Shortly before the end of the first term the teams were given a respite while a pair of trousers were procured for the Colledge five-eight, Clarke, who, while starting a movement, had the misfortune to have his own badly torn. At half-time Colledge were leading: 8—0.

Scotch kicked off, and, following a scrum, their half received the ball. Cutting in well, he dropped a nice field goal from the twenty-five, bringing the scores to: 8—4. Scotch now took the initiative with their forwards gaining the upper hand. An infringement for handling, which, incidentally, was the most penalised fault of both sides, gave Scotch a chance, but they wasted it by kicking the ball out. Scotch continued to attack and received a penalty kick, which was missed. Reed, playing fullback, touched it down. From the drop out Colledge took it over the half-way line, where it was forced out. In the resulting line-out Merson got the ball, and, handing off splendidly, took it practically up to the goal-line. Here he passed to the five-eighth, Clarke, giving him a chance to show his speed, and he scored right between the posts. McDonald II. again converted, bringing the score up to: 13—4. Scotch continued to attack, and, from a scrum on the twenty-five, their five-eighth cut in and scored between the posts. The try was not converted. Scotch again swung into the attack, but the Colledge forwards fought gamely back, and when the final whistle blew the Colledge were attacking strongly with the score 13—7 in their favour.

D. H. Stevens.

R.A.N.C. 1st XV, versus R.A.A.F. Cadets.

(Saturday, August 6, 1938, at Point Cook.)

Weather conditions were anything but good, and a strong cross wind, combined with a heavy ground, made conditions hard. Both in height and weight the Air Force had a distinct advantage, but this inequality was partly made up by our superior fitness.

Air Force opened the attack and forced us into our own twenty-five for the opening minutes of the game. By good kicking for touch, Stevens wore down the attack and gave our forwards a chance to come to the fore, Merson and Watkins being particularly good in the loose scrums. Air Force backs now broke through, and Hampshire scored brilliantly, also converting the try.

Our opponents kept up the attack, keeping our backs in defence, and pushing our lighter forwards off the ball. The Colledge was well served by Clarke and McDonald II., while Hampshire made several good runs for the Air Force. Navy forwards now began to surpass themselves and kept the game well in our hands until half-time.

In the second half forwards and backs worked well together, and, after a forward rush, McDonald II. scored for us, bringing the score to 5—3 in the Air Force's favour. Good work from Nicholls and Griffiths helped Scrivenor to get a corner-flag try, which, however, was not converted.

Air Force attacked in an endeavour to score a second try, but the Colledge held them down. Treloar tackling well in the fullback position. At full time the Colledge lead: 6—5. This excellent win could, perhaps, be put down to science and team work, as opposed to heavier weight.

G. V. Gladstone.

* * *

R.A.N.C. Junior XV, versus Scotch College Juniors.

(Saturday, August 13, 1938.)

The Colledge won the toss and elected to play with the wind, which was setting north-west.

Scotch kicked off and the play was opened up by the forwards, and then it went to the backs, who were stopped just over Scotch twenty-five. Dowling then crossed from a scrum just in front of the post. Mugg failed to convert.

The Colledge forwards then broke through after the kick off, and Biggs dribbled well, but the ball was forced. Scotch took the twenty-five and Kennedy scored in the corner, after a nice run down the line. This was not converted.

Scotch kicked off and then forced the play, until Thompson saved well just on the line. The Colledge then gained ground in

a succession of line-outs, and Thompson then found touch with a good kick. From a scrum just on the Scotch line Thompson went round the blind side and carried on to score under the post. Mugg converted.

Scotch again attacked and Sanderson found touch with a good kick from behind the scrum. From a line-out the ball went out to the backs and Mugg scored after a nice run, but failed to convert.

Golder was kicking well and Scotch were unable to get past him. From a penalty Scotch just missed the kick from the twenty-five. Play was then carried into Scotch's twenty-five, where Mugg dropped a nice penalty goal.

After the half-way kick Thompson broke through and ran well, to score a try between the posts, but it was not converted.

College kicked off after half-time. Bates, of Scotch, took the ball and ran well, to be stopped on the College twenty-five by Dowling.

Davies scored the next try for College, but it was not converted. Boase scored soon after this, but this was also not converted. McIntosh forced his way over and scored in the corner. This made the score: 29-0, as the try was not converted.

There was no play after that, as the whistle had gone for full time. The Scotch forwards made a good recovery after half-time, as shown by the scoring note. Bates was the outstanding player for Scotch.

J. S. Austin.

Inter-House Rugby.

An inter-house match, the first of the series, was held under favourable conditions on Wednesday, July 6. Prospects of a hard-fought match were high, as the College 1st XV. were almost evenly divided between the houses.

Owing to the recent rainfall the match was held on the Depot No. 2 ground, which proved to be firm enough underfoot for the players.

Savage kicked off uphill for Cook, and the Flinders forwards, making the best of their opportunity of having the ball in their possession, forced the pace from the outset. This pace was rather too sudden for Cook, with the result that Stevens was able to make the line. The kick, however, was not converted.

With a drop from half-way, Cook now set to to even matters, but Flinders were equal to the occasion. Both teams were now attacking hard, at the same time preventing their opponents from making a break.

But weight soon told, and from the result of a line-out within two yards of the line, Eddy, for Cook House, touched down to level the score. In the remaining few minutes of this half both teams were able to check any further additions to the scores.

The second half opened with everybody tired but determined. Cook attacked practically throughout the half, as their weight was telling greatly on the lighter Flinders scrum.

The ball was constantly being forced towards the Flinders goal line, and it was from the result of a loose scrum that McDonald II. was able to break through, to give Cook the lead: 6-3. The kick was not converted.

Shortly play was again on the Flinders goal line, and, by sheer weight, Merson broke through. When tackled by several backs he passed to Eddy, who forced it over. Savage converted.

The score at the close of the game brought Cook out victors with 11 points to 3.

A feature of this second half was the excellent defence by the Flinders House backs. The tackling of Treloar, in fullback position, was a great asset in their favour, in that he saved numerous attempts of the Cook House threequarters to reach the line.

E. R. Eddy.

A Queer Happening in the Bay of Biscay

In the spring of 1937 the Spanish Nationalist forces were making a concerted drive on the Basque country, which lies between the Pyrenees and the Bay of Biscay, on the northern side of the Spanish Peninsula.

The Basques had been promised their independence by the Spanish Socialistic Government of Valencia, and were making a fairly determined stand against General Franco's forces. By April the main ports

of this area, Bilbao and Santander, were still in the hands of the Basques, but Franco's troops had isolated them from the shore side, and Nationalist warships were endeavouring to blockade the sea approaches.

Attracted by the high prices offered, a number of British merchant ships were running this blockade with food for the starving garrisons, and, after warning them that they went at their own risk inside

the three mile limit, the British Government had guaranteed their protection up to that limit and on the high seas.

At 1020 on April 30 a signal was received in H.M.S. "Shropshire" from the British s.s. "Knitsley" to say that she had been stopped by a Spanish ship off the Port of Santander and had later seen the Insurgent Spanish battleship "Espana" sink off the same port. "Shropshire," with the destroyer "Fortune" in company, at once proceeded to investigate, and about noon came on a lot of wreckage about three miles north-east of the entrance to the port.

As there was no indication as to how the "Espana" had been sunk, and as mines were known to be about, the "Shropshire," a 10,000 ton cruiser, had to keep her paravanes streamed and could not stop. The "Fortune," however, drew much less water, and not being in the same danger, lowered a boat, which picked up a quantity of wreckage marked "Espana," thereby establishing the identity of the sunken ship. No survivors or bodies were found.

"Shropshire" at once set off after the "Knitsley" and obtained the following story:—

"Knitsley" in ballast for Santander, where she hoped to pick up a cargo of iron ore, arrived off that port several hours before she was expected, and was going slowly when she was stopped by the Insurgent Spanish destroyer "Valesco," who fired two shots across "Knitsley's" bow. Another warship now appeared and stopped about two miles away. The other ship proved afterwards to be the "Espana," but the "Knitsley" at the time thought she was British and closed her for protection. After firing the shots the "Valesco" went alongside "Espana," and great activity was noticed on her decks. At the same time some Spanish Government planes appeared far overhead and were engaged for a few minutes by the "Espana's" anti-aircraft guns, the planes making off without at-

tacking. After being alongside for half an hour, the "Valesco," with her decks crowded with men, came clear, and the "Espana," which had been abandoned, at once listed heavily and sank in about ten minutes, turning bottom up.

The sight of a large warship ("Espana" was an old battleship of about 18,000 tons) rearing its bows right out of the water, turning over with a corkscrew motion and sliding stern first under the surface, was most impressive to the crew of the "Knitsley," and, deciding that the place was unhealthy, she made off at her best speed, whilst the "Valesco" legged it in the other direction.

The Basques claimed that they had sunk her by bombing, and a story appeared in the papers that the "Espana" had been destroyed by three Government airplanes, which, diving to less than 100 feet in the face of withering anti-aircraft fire, had unloaded seven 1,000 lb. bombs on to her, one of them going straight down her funnel and blowing her bottom out! It was later learnt that "Espana" had struck one of her own mines during the night, but with little apparent damage. Next morning, however, her bulkheads began to give way, and, realising that they would have to abandon ship, her crew transferred to the attendant destroyer and finished the job with a couple of explosive charges.

"Shropshire" remained in the Bay of Biscay for another month and had several "incidents" with Insurgent Spanish warships, as they kept interfering with British ships outside the three mile limit. Nothing ever came of these encounters, however, as the Spaniards always "piped down" when one of H.M. ships appeared.

In due course the remaining Basque ports were captured by Franco's land forces, and "Shropshire" got away from a somewhat thankless task in time to attend the Coronation Review.

A Rail Journey Across Australia

An important point in the Australian defence policy is that of the railways and their use, as a means of transport, in war-time. One often hears the question asked, "Could an army be transported across Australia by rail?" Ideas will vary, but one answer may be obtained by watching for an odd half hour the process of shifting sundry mail bags across a small platform—then visualising the re trucking of supplies for a small military force.

Mention of Australian railway systems opens up a splendid field for sarcasm, or perhaps sarcastic criticism. To judge if this criticism is fair or not one should know a little "railway history" and have made several journeys across the continent—and then pass comment.

The numerous breaks in the gauge have been attributed to a difference of opinion amongst the Scotch, Irish, and English engineers of the various States. Whether this

is true or not, the fact remains that even to-day there are three breaks between Brisbane and Perth. The most interesting part of the journey is the Trans-Australian Railway, which is the vital link between west and east.

In 1840 Eyre made the first overland journey from South Australia to West Australia, but it was not till 1907 that the Commonwealth Government voted £20,000 for the survey of a proposed trans-continental line, and four years later the "Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Bill" was passed, work commencing on September 14, 1912, and finishing in October, 1917.

The building was commenced from both ends, the clearing parties moving just ahead of the rail-laying. Railway records were established, the maximum laid for one day being 2½ miles—443 miles being laid in one year. The construction of the line involved the removal of five million yards of earth and rock, and in the sandhill country one million yards of sand were shifted in a 25 mile section. (At times one is inclined to think that this million yards of sand is gradually wending its way back into passing trains!) The rail was built to the world's standard gauge of 4ft. 8½in., two million sleepers being required for the 1,051 miles. For 800 of the 1,000 miles the line ran through a void, destitute of water and supplies. Transport difficulties were enormous, owing to the break in gauges at both termini; but by far the greatest difficulty was that of the water supply for locomotives and human and animal consumption.

The entire cost of the railway was £6,912,000, the cost per mile being £5,700, which was very low, particularly as the work was done during the war period.

The country from Port Augusta westwards is sandy and scarcely timbered, becoming denser scrub further west, until 428 miles out, when the sandhill country suddenly ceases, and the undulating Nullabor Plain is reached, which extends westward for over 450 miles. The plain is 600 feet above sea level, and varies in width from 200 to 300 miles. It is composed of limestone and is covered with good red soil, on which thrive salt bush and blue bush, both valuable stock feed. It is on this section that the "straight" occurs—a 330 mile stretch without a bend. Two hundred miles from Kalgoorlie the plain ceases as abruptly as it started, and timber country is met with until Kalgoorlie is reached.

Throughout the journey every comfort is made available to the passengers, and if one is content with eating, sleeping, reading, three pleasant days are assured. There are three trains per week, and if residents of Melbourne wish to see the fair city of

Perth, they may do so for the modest sum of about £27.

On applying for a ticket at Melbourne the passenger is presented with a rather lengthy folding paper, one part being detached for each section. The run from Melbourne to Adelaide is, fortunately, made during the night, and Adelaide brings a welcome breakfast.

Continuing on a 5ft. 3in. gauge, one enjoys a very comfortable journey from Adelaide to Port Pirie. This, however, is only a recent innovation, as previously one spent about eight hours in a 3ft. 6in. gauge train, which was the ideal of "railroad agony." Passengers sat in sliding barber's chairs and badly-cut cane chairs. Speed and comfort were minor considerations—noise, dust, and ticket inspectors were the life and soul of the journey. I am inclined to think that the Port Pirie train is an apology for the late "Terowie Express."

It is highly probable that Port Pirie will greet you with a red dust storm, and a hoard of local newspaper reporters. However, you soon forget these, having once settled down in the "trans-train."

People who have never seen the desert and its inhabitants eagerly look forward to the following day. Possibly they are impressed with the "nothingness" of the desert. They must certainly be a trifle bewildered at the natives.

Civilisation has done little good for the "line natives." They have been educated as prize beggars—pennies are despised; "schillin" and "two schillin" are expected. However, there are exceptions, as is illustrated in the following story of an incident which took place on a harder stretch of sand, known as a "station platform," with a crowd of passengers and natives cautiously eyeing each other. The smart man opened up the conversation in the best pigeon English he could muster for the occasion:—

Passenger: "You eatee snakees?" (No reply from the natives.)

Passenger: "You commee from 'ere—no speekee English?"

Native: "I have come from Ooldea." (A native compound.)

Most of the natives have a very shrewd business sense, and any attempts to photograph them without the payment of a "schillin," the would-be photographer will soon find himself surrounded by a group of indignant natives. With the temperature at 112 degrees it is advisable to pay the shilling and discreetly retire to the air-cooled lounge.

The "trans-train" ends at Kalgoorlie, the capital city of one of the world's most famous goldfields, which has produced over a hundred million pounds' worth of gold. The

city largely owes its prosperity to the construction of a water pipe line, which brings water from the coast, some three hundred and eighty miles away.

The journey to Perth is resumed in a 3ft. 6in. gauge train, which, one is informed, is the fastest narrow gauge train in the world, this fact being stressed by a violent rocking and swaying, which makes dinner, for the inexperienced, a game of chance. Mining towns rise and fall suddenly, and

to-day little remains of the former city of Coolgardie, which was once as big a city as Perth.

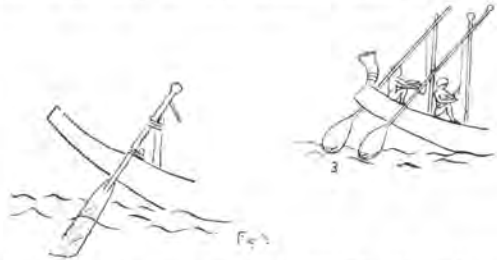
Like all capital cities, the entrance to Perth is not particularly impressive, and one is also reminded by the station that the railways do not pay. Despite such trifles, Perth is a pleasant city, and the passenger leaves the station pleased that he has at last completed his journey.

G. Gladstone.

A History of the Rudder

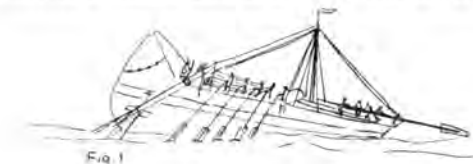
In the March and April numbers of *La Revue Maritime* this year appeared a very interesting "Histoire du Gouvernail," by G. la Roerie," and to any reader who is interested in how the modern rudder developed we would recommend these articles of M. la Roerie. The writer points out that the rudder no doubt originated from an oar, and if one man rows a boat he naturally steers with his oars. As the number of rowers increases, naturally one of them has to assume the duty of steering. A time will come when he will discover that with the boat moving he can with his own oar held quite still yet affect the direction of the boat. He has then but to affix a transverse bar so as to simplify the exercise of longitudinal rotation and the oar has become a rudder. In ancient and mediaeval times a lateral rudder was used, and it will be seen that this differed in no real way from the rudder fixed to the stern post. The difference between a rudder and a steering oar is clearly

two, and he might well pass from two or three to fill up space. The drawings in the early period do not show whether the steering oars were attached to the hull, but by about the 12th Dynasty (c. 2000 B.C.) the rudder appears fixed. (Fig. 2.) From this time onward we are helped by little models found in the tombs, and we have now to deal with a true rudder and no longer a steering oar. The Egyptian rudder was not always double, and when a



single rudder was used it was in the stern (l'extreme-arriere) and in several documents it would appear that the ligatures had given place to a wooden block across which the shaft of the rudder passed.

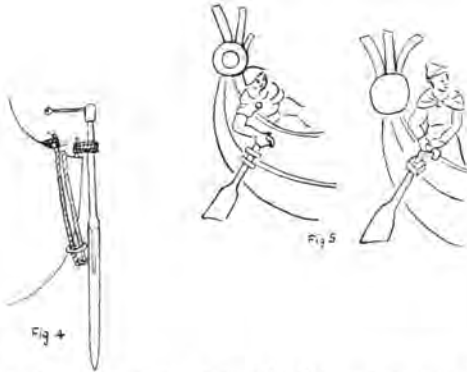
For Greek practice we have none of the funeral models that Egypt provides; drawings are not so realistic, and are lacking in detail. All ships carry rudders suspended at their sides, sometimes one, sometimes two. There is evidence of ligatures, as in the case of Egyptian rudders, but no sign of the little mast to which the Egyptian rudder was fixed. This is probably explained by the difference in the shape of the vessels and the consequent difference in the length of the rudder stem. In the Greek ships the two points for attachment of the rudder were to be found on the hull. The way in which the rudder was probably hung is indicated in Fig. 4. Where two rudders are shown it would appear that one was used, while the second remained in reserve (horizontal).



illustrated by certain craft which navigated the Rhine in the 16th century. These vessels, in addition to the usual lateral rudder of the middle ages, had in the bow a steering oar, which could be used to turn the vessel sharply, even when she had not sufficient way on to make the rudder operate. (Fig. 1.)

Pictures of Egyptian vessels support the theory that the rudder developed from the oar. One sees several steering oars on such craft, but, whether this multiplication was actual or merely the fancy of the artists, is in question. A steering oar on either side would be shown by an Egyptian artist as

Various Etruscan sarcophagi provide illustrations of early Roman vessels, in which the rudder is quite evident. (Fig. 5.) The stem passes through a block of quite appreciable thickness, sometimes divided into two—evidently a block of wood fixed on the hull in which the stem of the rudder



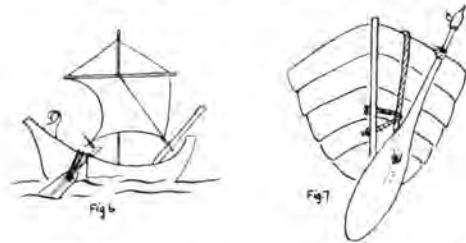
der pivots—a system which reappears in the Middle Ages. The cross or hook with which the stem terminates indicates that the movement of rotation was longitudinal, and, therefore, that the function was that of a rudder and not of an oar.

Drawings and bas-reliefs, while showing rudders as quite distinct from the oars, and passing through an opening in the hull, sometimes quite large, unfortunately do not show interior details. The drawings show that measures were taken to prevent the rudder from being broken when the ship came alongside, or when two ships came together. This protection to the rudder is illustrated in a bas-relief of a merchant ship in the Torlonia collection. (Fig. 6.) Evidently behind the scene is a solid block of wood, which holds the rudder fixed, for the binding shown would be itself insufficient. The arrangement of this rudder is similar to that of Ancient Greece, already illustrated; the ligature passing through holes in the blade of the rudder, instead of through a ring. It may be that the rope shown in the Roman bas-relief was simply used for raising and lowering the rudder, for in the Mediterranean local port rules very often required the dismantling of the rudder while the ship was at the anchorage.

Unfortunately, the galleys dug up from Lake Nemi do not throw light on the subject, as the parts of the hull which would show details have not been preserved intact.

The earliest example of Northern European ships is the Nydam ship of the 3rd century, discovered in Schleswig in 1863, and presented to the Museum at Kiel. It had the rudder at the time of discovery, but this was lost. Fortunately a sketch had

been made of it—in form, a short oar with a wide blade. Towards the top of the blade is a round hole and at the end of the stem a mortice for a cross bar. Nothing remains to show how the rudder was attached to the hull. About this there has been much discussion, but a couple of holes in the stern post would seem to be explained by the arrangement indicated in Fig. 7. Another suggestion is a single cord passing from the hole in the blade of the rudder through one of the holes in the stern post and passing up the larboard side and thus restricting movement. The second hole, it is suggested by M. van Nouhuys, might be used for a second rudder on the other side, or to vary the depth of the rudder according to the loading of the ship. Still another hypothesis is suggested by M. le Roerie, in which the holes in the stern post may have been used to rig an axial rudder, held by two or three ligatures, one at the upper extremity of the stern post and the others



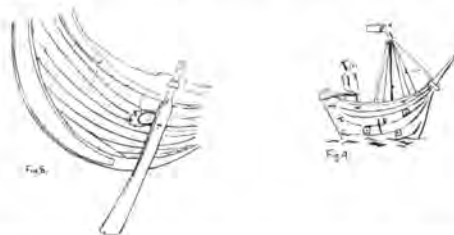
passing through holes in the rudder, corresponding to those in the stern post. Such a method has been employed along with a lateral rudder, as illustrated in certain pirogues of the last century. A boat of the Nydam type might employ both, each of which was easily removable at the choice of the commander.

It remains still to learn how the lateral rudder was fixed, apart from the fixings on the gunwale, what point of fixation there was on the hull, and whether movement was confined to rotation about the longitudinal axis. Such a connection, as well as the form of the blade, marks the rudder of the Nydam boat, as distinct from a simple stern steering oar. No doubt this was the origin of the rudder, as seems to be borne out by the fact that the name for rudder in the Saxon languages implies a type of oar (G—steurruder, E—rudder, from A.S. roor—a paddle).

With modifications, the system indicated in the Nydam boat were to endure in the West until the 13th century. We do not know just when the cord lashing gave place to something more rigid, but it is clearly shown in the Gokstad ship of the 9th century, preserved in the Museum at Oslo. The lashing remained on the upper part of the

rudder stem, but at about the water-line the rudder was supported by a substantial block of wood on the side. A strong cord was passed from the interior of the hull through this block and through a hole in the blade of the rudder and fastened with a knot. (Fig. 8.) Such a connection must have been subjected to rapid wear, but was easily replaced—probably much more so than the earlier system. The rudder was operated by a transverse bar.

For the following centuries we have no ship like those of Gokstad and Oseberg, but are dependent upon seals and miniatures, which indicate, however, that the form of rudder had not changed, though details as to how the rudder was fixed are wanting. Till the thirteenth century all Atlantic vessels had one rudder, and that on the starboard (i.e., steer board) quarter. The French word *tribord* provides the same evidence, for it was first *estribord*, i.e., the board of the rudder. There is no evidence of a second rudder on the port side, and when Joinville, in 1250, mentions two rudders in a Mediterranean ship he is probably distinguishing them from others he had seen.



The stern-post rudder was probably introduced earlier than is usually supposed, and there may be evidence of it in certain miniatures in documents prior to the 10th century. It was certainly known in the Extreme East more than a century before its adoption in Europe. The important thing, from the point of view of history, however, is not to determine when it was first used in small boats in the Far East, but rather when the system became general for large vessels in the West.

It was installed in the West during the course of the 13th Century, as noted by Jal. Sculptures of boats at Winchester, in England, and at Zedelghem, in Belgium, have been used to argue about the introduction of the stern-post rudder, but their evidence is too indefinite. In the Museum at Greenwich is a seal of Ipswich, but M. la Roerie does not feel able to accept the date 1200 as sufficiently established, and the effigy in question cannot be found on an authentic document earlier than 1349. The earliest definitely established date is 1242, in the case of a seal of the town of Elbing,

and preserved in the archives of Hamburg. (Fig. 9.) The image is clear, and the rudder is quite plain, with the tiller held by a man. The pintals and gudgeons are not shown in as much detail as in some later pictures, but are clearly indicated. This is the system that ever since has been in use in all large European vessels, and in the great majority of small craft. It very rapidly became general. In Spain a seal, designed, according to M. Artinano, between 1282 and 1297, gives evidence of its use in that country, while the earliest evidence for its use in France is 1309 (a miniature in the British Museum). For England the earliest evidence is the seal of the town of Poole, 1325 (if we ignore the Ipswich seal mentioned above).

Two seals of the 13th century, that of Wismar and that of Stubbekjoeping, represent each a ship having at the stern two rudders. Two such rudders could only be used on a ship with a square stern, and not the rounded stern shown. There has been a good deal of discussion on the subject, but it would seem that the appearance of the double rudder is caused simply by an imperfect application of the seal. At any rate, it is not a question of practical importance, for, even if the double rudder existed, it had no influence, and soon disappeared, leaving no other trace. (A destroyer built by Thornycroft in 1893 had two rudders.)

The system of stern-post rudder had an immediate effect on the build of ships. Hitherto all vessels of the post-Viking period in the Atlantic had been "double-enders." It is not impossible to fix a rudder to a curved stern-post, but it was simpler with a straight one, and by the 14th century stern-posts in the West were straight. Castles built on the ships became triangular in the bows and square in the stern.

In the Mediterranean the change in the type of rudder was not so complete, and only when entirely new types of ships replaced the old was the change in the rudder made. When the old types disappeared their two lateral rudders disappeared with them. The stern-post rudder appears to have entered the Mediterranean in 1309, along with the Atlantic type of boat, according to the chronicles of Villani. The victory in that year of certain Basque vessels over some Mediterranean ships resulted in the rapid adoption of the former in Italy. Large sailing vessels in the Mediterranean were henceforth not to be distinguished from those of the Atlantic except in certain details. As late as the 15th century a manuscript, "Fabrica di Galere," bears evidence to the retention of a side rudder along with one at the stern-post. The side rudder is fastened horizontally and

evidently to be used only in special circumstances.

There is evidence that in England in the 13th century several kinds of rudders were recognised, and in the charter of Lincoln the toll for a ship with a helm rudder was higher than for one with a hand rudder. By the 16th century the stern rudder is the only one to be found on the high seas in European waters, except in the case of galleys and other special vessels.

In the early days of the stern rudder, ships were small enough for a man, or several men, to steer with a tiller. As decks grew up in the stern the tiller was buried out of reach, and in the 16th and 17th century was controlled by a device called a "whipstaff." On the end of the tiller was a pin, which fitted into a ring on the end of a long pole, which passed through

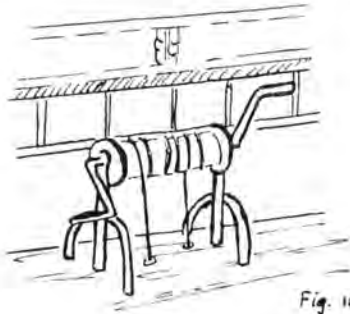


Fig. 10

a hole to the deck above. The ship was steered by pushing this pole sideways, the steersman being dependent upon what he could see and hear through a small hatch in the deck above him. When the wind blew hard the whipstaff had to be disconnected altogether, and the steering was done by tackles on the tiller.

The steering wheel was introduced at the beginning of the 18th century. A wheel is found in a draft for the rebuilding of an English 90-gun ship in 1711. A model at Greenwich, dated 1706, has both the wheel and the pivot for the whipstaff. Another model of the time of Queen Anne, also to be found at Greenwich, is fitted with a two-handled windlass, which serves in the same way as a wheel. (Fig. 10). The whipstaff did not immediately disappear, for the "Naval Expositor" of 1750 gives it and the wheel on the same page, and a Spanish manuscript of the same date has illustrations of both. A French naval dictionary of 1765, curiously enough, mentions the whipstaff and not the wheel, but this must

be merely the result of careless copying from an earlier work. We may suppose that English ships first adopted the wheel, and that others followed soon after. Venice which was not particularly up-to-date at this time, officially adopted it in 1715.

A DAY AT R.A.N.C.

"Turn out, Starboard Watch."
 "Smack it about and clear the blocks!"
 "Cadets hun! By the right dre!"
 "Nine blue—George ten, down!"
 "Good morning."
 "Physics books please Turner."
 "Top o' the wall-bars—hup!"
 "Defaulter—hun!"
 "Mister Euchid's geometry."
 "Taisez-vous!"
 "Shars and derricks."
 "Anyone can't do an eyesplice?"
 "Wand drill—Ready!"
 "Going right Red!"
 "Er—er—Third year—er—Rodney,"
 "Turn in properly everywhere. Keep silence."
 "Switch out."

N. A. White.

* * *

THE TRAGEDY.

Here's a tragic story
 About a pilot bold,
 Who thought he'd fly the Tasman
 Through fog and rain and cold.

He went and told his boy friends
 And all his girl friends, too—
 The latter held a party
 The day before he flew.

He liked the celebrations
 (They went on all the night),
 And when he left to cross the sea
 He seemed a little tight.

When flying o'er the ocean
 His engine stopped; he sank.
 He'd filled himself up properly—
 But missed his petrol tank.

B. A. Milford.

SOME LOCAL DEFINITIONS.

Arctic Conditions: Anywhere in College in winter.

Divisions: [REDACTED] (censored.)

Gunroom: Alternative name for a bear garden.

Government: See Gunroom.

Hydrants, Fire: Ornaments to be found around the College. Of no practical value.

Love: No score at tennis.

Piping: Practical illustration of "Our Silent Service."

Prep.: Period during which cadets think of excuses for having to be seen by a cadet-captain.

Radiator: A College variant of refrigerator.

Uniform: Clothing not worn by fourth year on leave.

Wit: Art of making old jokes sound like new ones for magazine entries.

V. L. Henshaw.

* * *

Obituary Notice.

Presented by Mrs. Adams, of Danetite, Weerite, in March, 1936, Bill has been the mascot of the College for more than two years. Half-way through his second year, however, Bill's health began to decline, and now our friend and comrade has passed on. Whilst he was with us his abode was a large grey kennel in a yard by the rifle range. He had a habit of escaping from his yard at times, and on these occasions would appear in public at most inopportune moments.

Now we are without a mascot, though his vacant kennel still reminds us of Bill. Let us hope he is now in a happy resting-place, free from collars and chains, but with a plentiful supply of bones to satisfy his really prodigious appetite. Perhaps he swaps yarns with that other Bill which, a quarter of a century ago, was also College mascot.

S. K. Biggs.

* * *

The Tug-of-War.

Lieutenant-Commander Skipwith,
By the nine gods he swore—
That the great and mighty Cook House
Would win the tug-of-war.

But from the Flinders Gunroom
Came rejoicings, loud and long—
And big and little, fat and thin
Joined in the joyous song—

"O we will win the tug-of-war,
O we will lick them quite—
Because we have to spur us on
Our good old shiner Wright,

Now just think of our cricket,
And of our sailing, too—
For then we beat the Cook House,
And evermore will do."

With this, and sundry other songs,
We passed the time away—
And rose next morning, feeling fit
To carry off the day.

The teams lined up at either end,
And lifted up the rope—
And heaved and tugged, and tugged and
heaved,
Until the Cook House broke.

Next pull, we heaved the other end,
Our movements quick and neat—
And 'mid the cheering of the crowd,
We pulled them off their feet.

So that is how we won the cup,
Which ever we will hold—
While Cook House merely plod along,
And never reach their goal.

N. A. White.

* * *

The Try

They raced for the ball, but the wingman
and he
Both missed, and 'twas gathered by the last
of the three.
Someone yelled, "Kick in your own twenty-
five!"
But he ran for the line and a man made a
dive
And tackled him, too! But e'en as he fell
He passed to his team-mate on hearing his
yell.

Then two were left running, no more were
there three,
Past forwards and half dashed the wing-
man and he
He ran, and a white line passed under his
feet
Half-way to his goal, with but one man to
beat:
He swerved to the right, but he was too
slow—
The fullback had got him—had tackled him
low!

He gathered the ball from where it was
thrown.
Now he was left running, and all on his
own.
The shouts of the crowd rang loud in his
ear,
He saw now the line which drew momentarily
near.
He made a last effort, now victory was nigh.
The line he has crossed—the ball's down—
it's a try!

J. S. Austin.

THE FIRST YEAR.

(As seen by the superior gaze of one no longer First Year.)

This world of ours is sma^{ll} enough,

But circumstances state

The queerest of all freaks at large

Are first year, small and great.

Now when the breakfast pipes do blow,

Quite queer it is to see

The first year's lean and hungry look

Transformed to one of glee.

If through this world at large you roam

You never there will see

A stranger, yet more hungry crowd,

Than the "germs" at F.N.D.

R. I. Davies.

* * *

AN OBSTACLE RACE.

Eight competitors line up for the start. Bang! We race for the first obstacle—a ladder, lying horizontally along the ground. The holes between the rungs seem small. Why did I eat so much dinner?

Through it at last. I race with the rest for the lifebuoys, suspended about three

feet from the ground. Through, and on to the next obstacle—a baulk of timber, supported just above the ground. Why has the other fellow got such long legs? He thrusts his feet right under my nose. Ouch!

On to the barrels. By gosh! Tubby's got stuck in his—he's broken the rest from their supports. Ah! here's one for me. Into it. Help! Who's rolling me around? Ah! just got out in time; now to go over the bar. It seems rather high. Over it—ow! I seem to have landed rather hard on someone's head.

Now for climbing the ropes. They get me all tied up. Who is swinging my rope? They are making me seasick. Down at last. Now to go under the tarpaulin—under it, and things look rather dark. I seem to have lost my sense of direction. I seem to have been crawling for a long time. Ah! there's daylight ahead. Out! Now for the finish.

Second? Not bad for me! What's that you say? I'm disqualified? Why—I came out the same end of the tarpaulin as I went in?

Well, that's just one of the obstacles of the race.

Cook House Notes

House Officer: Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Skipwith, R.N.

House C.P.O.: Mr. D. M. Viney.

House Cadet Captain: G. V. Gladstone.

Cadet Captains: D. A. H. Clarke and D. Nicholls.

The change from the "year" system to the "house" system was made gradually at the beginning of 1938, the first move being to divide the College into port and star-board watches for games, instead of the old red, white and blue watches; from this it was simple to organise into two houses. The house system brings in a large number of cadets into the competitive games, as it is possible to run both senior and junior house matches, and it is hoped that the general standard of games skill will improve in the College as a result.

It may be of interest to explain the method which was used to determine the constitution of the two houses. One House Officer divided the three senior years into what he believed to be two equally talented units, while the other House Officer picked the units that he preferred. I will spare your bushes and leave you to decide whether Cook House was trust upon or picked by the House Officer. The new first year were picked alternately by the two House Cadet Captains.

I do not propose here to make more than a few general remarks on the last year's sport, as each event is treated separately in another part of the Magazine. On the whole the House did well, being one up on Flinders in major sporting events and having won the greater number of individual trophies. It often seemed to work out that we failed to win the events that we expected to, such as the cricket, all-comers' cutter, and tug-of-war. However, this should make the return matches next year all the more interesting. By next year the captains of the various teams should be able to produce Machiavellian schemes for the defeat of the enemy. As a matter of fact, quite a lot can be done to improve the chances of a win before a match by planning to accentuate your own strong points and the weak points of your opponents. It is not only brawn that wins battles—"X" chasers please note.

To change the subject to that of dancing—the Cook House were highly successful on paper; in practice some plague or pestilence usually broke out in time to prevent the dances taking place. Anyhow, ipso facto, the committee are to be congratulated on their excellent organisation.

In the sing-song contest (contest is a highly suitable word), at the end of the

first term our teams made up in sweetness of tone for what they lacked in volume, and I think that honours between the two houses were easy. Our tame poet insists that a portion of the House Song should appear in print. He wishes to be able to say that his verse has been published. So here is the last verse, to the tune of "The Vicar of Bray," and the chorus, to the tune of "Hearts of Oak."

(Verse 4.)

Now, never despise a cook, Sir;
They're essential to your life—
Like a prison to a crook, Sir,
Or a gentleman to his wife.
And it's just the same with Cook House,
The R.A.N.C.'d go crash—
Like sailors who haven't a grouse,
Or sausage without the mash.

(Chorus.)

Gallant men, our cadets;
It is Cook House that's best.
We lead, the rest follow.
Hollow, boys, swallow,
And drink to the Cook House again and
again.



Photo by A. J. Parker.
MESSROOM.

I know that all the House will want to join in wishing the fourth year the best of luck at sea. We shall miss their skill, keenness and leadership in the House, and we hope that they will write and let us know how they get on. Should they pay a visit to the College, they will always be welcome—there is an old custom that a visitor stands the members of his House a feed at the canteen.

CONGRATULATIONS.

To the following for breaking existing College records:—

Clarke—

100 Yards Spring. 10½ secs.
220 Yards Sprint. 25 1/5 secs.
Putting the Snot. 32ft. 11ins.

Eddy—

100 Yards Freestyle Swimming. 65 4/5s.

Merson—

Junior High Jump. 5ft. 0¼ins.

To the following for earning their colours:—

Clarke—Athletics, Tennis, Rugby.

Eddy—Swimming, Rugby, Hockey.

Gladstone—Cricket.

Stevenson—Tennis.

Savage—Rugby.

Merson—Rugby.

McDonald—Cricket.

Nicholls—Hockey.

Shearing—Hockey.

To the following holders of individual cups:—

Clarke—

Squash rackets, open (Franklin Cup).

100 Yards Open Sprint (Carr Cup).

Tennis Open Singles (Cunningham Cup).

Putting the Shot (Clarke Cup).

Eddy—

100 Yards Freestyle Swimming (Colin Cresswell Cup).

Wilson—

Best Exponent of Boxing (Shelley Cup).

* * *

In conclusion, we will give a list of events which have been won by the House during the year 1938. Let us do equally well, if not better, in 1939—

Swimming.

Athletics.

Senior Tennis.

Junior Tennis.

Rugby Football.

Pulling Regatta.

Hockey.



Flinders House Notes.

House Officer: Lieutenant R. C. Robison, R.A.N.

House C.P.O.: Mr. W. E. C. Allan.

House Chief Cadet Captain: A. D. Black.

Cadet Captains: E. P. Keatinge and M. P. Reed.

With the introduction of the House system a keen sense of friendly rivalry has been fostered between the "Flinders" and the "Cooks," which appears to be doing a great deal to improve the standard of sport and the general activities of College life.

A worthy award for success in the field of sport has been made in the form of a blazer pocket, which appeared for the first time during the winter term. When an award of colours is now made to a Flinders' House Cadet the recipient of the honour is permitted to wear an ornamental blazer pocket, on which is worked in gold thread a naval crown encircled with laurels. The top edge of the pocket is piped with dark green braid about one-half inch in depth. On this the various symbols representing the awarded colours are worked, also in gold thread. The honour of being able to wear one of these pockets is certainly one worth striving for. (Juniors, please note!)

In May, just as the inauguration of the present House system was taking place, Lieutenant-Commander Wright was relieved by Lieutenant Robison. We offer our sincere good wishes to Lieutenant-Commander Wright, who has the distinction of being the first Flinders' House Officer. We have no doubt, therefore, as to his future success.

In spite of minor setbacks, we have done very well in team events in sport. This is most pleasing, as it shows that the right spirit is being developed, our cadets playing for the House, instead of striving to be conspicuous by individual enterprise.

In some games Cook House have had a slight advantage, in having a larger number of heavy cadets, than we have to play in their teams. However, the Cook House Officer very aptly reminds us that "the morale is to the physical as three is to one." No doubt he always keeps in mind the fact that the preponderance in weight his House possesses is no match for our skill!

This was exemplified by the manner in which we pulled them off their feet in the tug-of-war.

Seniors have set a good example, not only by their keenness and talent on the playing fields, but by continually showing up at the top of the class in studies. At the Passing Out we feel confident of receiving a very large share of the prizes.

We all wish the Fourth Year the very best of luck and success when they get to sea next term and know that they will perform the Gunroom evolutions with the skill and dexterity with which all Flindersmen are imbued.

Now to the "young bloods" in Flinders House who have shown such marked promise and have given us rosy hopes of future successes. It is to you that we shall be looking with the sure knowledge that the prestige of Flinders' House will be upheld in 1939 and the years to follow. Let us hear from you again next year!



Photo by A. J. Parkes.
THE LAKE.

FLINDERS' WAR CRY.

Flinders! Flinders! Flinders!
It's a red-hot House is Flinders;
When Flinders glows, then Cook House goes
Down to Cinders! Cinders! Cinders!

We wish to offer congratulations to the following:—

For breaking existing College records:

R. B. Treloar—

Junior 440 Yards. Time, 61 4/10 secs.

J. S. Austin—

Junior Long Jump, Distance, 16ft. 9 1/2 ins.

For winning their colours:

A. D. Black—Rugby, Hockey.

D. H. Stevens—Rugby, Cricket, Hockey.

H. T. McDonald—Cricket.

R. B. Treloar—Rugby, Athletics.

J. S. Lester—Athletics.

To the following holders of individual trophies:

R. B. Treloar—

One Mile (Shield).

Best Athlete Trophy.

G. R. Griffiths—

One Mile (Junior) Challenge Cup.

Open Sculls (Otto Albert Challenge Cup).

Also to **J. S. Lester**—The winner of the Cross-country Race.

During the year 1938 we have won the following team events:—

- Junior Cricket.
- Senior Cricket.
- Tug-of-war.
- Sailing Obstacle Race.
- All Comers' Cutter Race.
- Cross-country Race.



FLINDERS

Photo by A. L. Parker.

FLINDERS ALPHABET.

- A stands for Austin, though sometimes its Boots;
- B for Bodie, Bozo and Blondie—three brutes;
- C for Cod Thompson and Keatinge the Cat;

- D* for Director, who owns the big mat.
- E stands for Eldridge—more intimately Bulge;
- F stands for Fridays, too black to divulge.
- G for Gills Mac and his cobber old Gran;
- H for a House so keen on its scran.
- I for the Inquest—a pane's in a mess;
- J for the Justice and Jones' (Bett's) P.M.S.
- K for the Kids who live next door;
- L for blue Lightning, and the Loon—oh, Lor!
- M stands for Morris—or Maggie preferred;
- N for our Nugget, who is never deterred.
- O for an Officer, who says with a smile;
- P for Popeye, Pidge and Prunedial.
- Q for the Quake when we get in the clink
- R for young Russell—the Ferret methink.
- S for Simmo, Simone and Scottie, Schmidt, Stig and Squeaker, and Schnozzle—I'm going potty!
- T for Trolley—or Truck, it's the same;
- U his Utility in any old game.
- V for the Vim Flinders' House gives them back;
- W for Winnie, and Wattie the Crack.
- X And that's the lot; and 'though my rhymes are not too hot,
- Y I'm glad there are no more
- Z to add to this atrocious score.

Matthew Cinders.

Some Notes on the Training of Officers for the German Navy.

(La Revue Maritime, Juin, 1938.)

The training of officers lasts about two years, subdivided as follows:—

- 3 months practical training at the school at Stralsund;
- 3 months on board one of the three sailing training-ships;
- 7 months in a cruiser;
- 6 months at the school at Murwitz.
- 6 months at the schools of gunnery, torpedoedoes and signals.

The school at Murwitz was founded in 1907 by Admiral von Tirpitz. It is situated on the south side of Flensburger Fjord, several miles wide, and of which the opposite shore is Danish. Nearby is the city of Flensburg.

At this school great stress is laid on the formation of the character of the future officer and the development of his personal courage. Thus physical training plays a large part in the scheme of instruction: boxing and riding are compulsory. There are about 60 boats of various types available, including yachts of from 20-30 tons.

Each term comprises 4 companies of 4 or 5 groups of 30 cadets. The group under the command of an officer is the unit for instructional purposes. The routine is as

follows:—

- 0530: Reveille.
- 0700: Breakfast.
- 0730-1230: Studies, with a short pause for "second breakfast."
- 1245: Lunch.

The afternoon is chiefly devoted to exercises and sports, though there is also a certain amount of theoretical instruction.

The week's work comprises 46 hours of instruction, of which 26 are theory and 20 practical.

The only foreign language taught is English, except for paymaster-cadets, who also learn Spanish.

At Murwitz the officers live in the school and partake, as far as possible, of the life of the cadets. The latter, in groups of six, occupy a flat of two rooms, consisting of dormitory and bathroom.

After work each day the cadets are allowed to go to Flensburg, but they seldom avail themselves of this privilege. At the end of the week, from Saturday afternoon to Sunday evening, they have at their disposal the yachts, in which they make long excursions. The buildings and facilities for games at Murwitz are being continually extended.

Squash Tournament

SENIORS.

The Squash Tournament was held at the end of the second term, the finals being played on the last day.

The standard of play was higher than it has been in previous years, mainly because more interest has been taken in the game and several officers have assisted with the coaching. Matches against other teams have also helped.

The McDonalds have improved more than anyone else during the year. They have

played very little previously, and so it is pleasing to note that they have taken up the game and are doing so well. In the Tournament their racquet play was good, but they must concentrate a little more on position.

There were many long rallies in the last game of the finals. Towards the end McDonald became over-cautious, and Clarke was able to establish his advantage.

Stevens and Nicholls were unfortunate in losing so early in the Tournament, as they have both done well in team matches,

Lester	}	McDonald I.	}	McDonald I.	}	Clarke
McDonald I.	\	9-3, 9-6	}	9-7, 9-1, 9-6	}	
Gladstone	}	Gladstone	}		}	
Black	\	10-8, 9-6	}		}	
Stevens	}	Clarke	}		}	
Clarke	\	9-4, 9-6	}		}	
McDonald II.	}	McDonald II.	}	Clarke	}	5-9, 6-9,
Treloar	\		}	9-6, 9-7	}	9-4, 9-5, 9-5.

JUNIORS.

The Junior Squash was keenly contested, a good deal of practice being put in before the Tournament commenced.

Of the First Year Bourke and Mugg appear to be the outstanding players.

Thrum was successful in winning the Tournament. He plays a good game and is quick about the court. He beat Dowling

by placing most of his shots into the back corners, where Dowling found difficulty in playing them.

Parker plays well, but must try to develop a little more speed.

Dowling and Austin play a similar type of game, both being hard hitters. This accounts for them going down to Thrum, who brings off some clever placements and makes the most of his opportunities.

Thrum	}	Thrum	}	Thrum	}	Thrum
Gyllies	\	9-8, 9-3	}	9-0, 9-7	}	
Austin	}	Austin	}		}	
Bourke	\	9-7, 2-9, 9-4	}		}	
Parker	}	Parker	}		}	
Mugg	\	9-6, 9-4	}		}	
Dowling	}	Dowling	}	Dowling	}	10-8, 10-8, 9-6
Sanderson	\	9-1, 9-0	}	10-9, 9-4	}	

Hoquet or Hookie

In Copenhagen Museum there is a pot. It is no ordinary pot, for on it is depicted two hockey players engaged in a "bully" with sticks or clubs. This altar pot was made in France in 1333, and, curiously enough, one of the figures suggests that of a woman. It would be pleasant to think of the sports mistress of an ancient "Toorak" demonstrating the art of "hookie" to a class of mediaeval maidens. However, we are told that it is more likely to be the figure of a monk—presumably practising for the inter-monastery hurley finals.

The game in France was originally known as "hoquet," which can be translated into English as "shepherd's crook." Whether France can claim the credit for having invented the game is not known.

The Romans played a form of ball game with curved sticks or clubs, and hurley, we know from a translation by O'Flanerty, was played in Ireland in A.D. 148—"Cathair gave Crimthaun fifty hurling balls made of brass with an equal number of brazen hurleys." In those days there might have been as many as 200 engaged in a battle of hurley; battle is the right word to use, as, by no means all the players, or even spectators, left the field of play alive. Those would, indeed, have been the days for house hockey matches.

England used to play a game called "bandy," which was so named on account of the crooked sticks which were used. There is a drawing in the British Museum showing two players holding a bully or "fence." This drawing is over six hundred years old. In Scotland they played a similar type of game, which was called "shinty."

In 1365 "hookie" was banned by Edward III, amongst other games, as being detrimental to archery. We offer this idea gratis to the Director of Studies.

Partly as a matter of interest and partly as an irritant to cricket fans, we would add that cricket was born of hockey in comparatively recent years. The first written mention of this upstart game, as far as can be traced, was made in 1611.

* * *

Well, let us now get down to the year 1938 and to the R.A.N. College hockey season. The names of the first eleven are under the photograph, so we will not repeat them here. Black and Eddy had colours from the previous season, while new colours were awarded to Nicholls, Stevens and Shearing. On the whole the team was a well-balanced one, but somewhat

stronger in defence than in attack. Our forwards managed to score goals against the Air Force Cadets, but the number should have been doubled had they made the most of their opportunities.

We will, therefore, make a few remarks on forward play:—

(1) Always pass to where a man will be, and not to where he is. In other words, you must be running at speed when receiving a pass.

(2) Run straight.

(3) Inside forwards must not crowd onto the centre. This only makes it easy for one opponent to mark all three forwards.

(4) Practice shooting from any angle and at speed. Always follow up into the goal, as many goals are lost through not doing this.

(5) Use the "through" pass, both long and short, as well as the "square" pass.

(6) Inside forwards must help the defence when pressed.

(7) Practice your stick work and do not neglect the scoop and push shots.

As regards fixtures, we were unlucky in not obtaining more and must hope for better luck next season. The team is to be congratulated on winning each match, but they must remember that they were up against teams that had played very much less hockey and were out of practice.

The House matches, both senior and junior, produced some keen and robust hockey, and it was obvious that many of the lessons learnt during the Rugby season had not fallen upon barren ground.

* * *

FIRST ELEVEN HOCKEY MATCHES.

R.A.N.C. v. Scotch College.

The Scotch College team arrived at the College a short time before lunch on October 1. The day, although cool, remained fine throughout the afternoon, and play began about two hours later.

Soon after the bully off it was obvious to a spectator that our team was going to be superior. Their team work was excellent and by the end of the game they had scored seven goals. Our team played well together. Black, our Captain, and Eddy played particularly well at back, while Stevens and N. E. McDonald stood out in

the forward line. Scotch College played a good game and scored one goal. The final score was: R.A.N.C. 7 to Scotch College 1.

R. J. Scrivenor.

* * *

R.A.N.C. v. R.A.A.F. Cadets. (1.)

This match was played on the College ground on Saturday afternoon, October 8. A number of Air Force Cadets, who were on week-end leave, were there as spectators. The day was fine, with a stiff south-westerly breeze, and play began at 1430.

The R.A.N.C. scored within the first five

combination. Their backs put in plenty of hard work, despite one of them—Air Cadet Guthrie—receiving an injury to his face. McDonald II., Stevens, Nicholls, Shearing and Savage scored for the R.A.N.C. The final score was 9—0 in our favour.

M. P. Reed.

* * *

R.A.N.C. v. R.A.A.F. Cadets. (2.)

On Saturday, October 22, the Air Force paid us another visit, determined to obtain their revenge after their previous defeat. Fortunately for us hockey is not a game in which size and strength means as much as



HOCKEY—FIRST XI.—McDonald I., Merson, Savage, Gladstone, Nicholls, Stevens, Black (Captain), Eddy, Shearing, McDonald II., Stevenson.

minutes of the game. The College forwards played well at times, but their shooting was inconsistent and their positioning somewhat erratic. The half line and backs were sound and Nicholls at centre-half did a lot of hard work. Shearing was outstanding in the forward line, and Stevens scored a brilliant individual goal, taking the ball right from the half-way line. The Air Force played a robust game, but lacked

in Rugby, so the venture failed, and we succeeded in putting it across once again.

The score this time was 5—1 which, although not so overwhelming a victory as before, was adequate and proved our team and stick work to be reasonably good.

A point was brought out in this game. Next year our forwards must concentrate on shooting. A good forward should be capable of shooting quickly and accurately

from almost anywhere in the circle; the object of the game is to score goals.

After the game, colours were awarded to Nicholls, Shearing and Stevens.

To sum up—the game was a fitting conclusion to a successful season; three wins, three matches.

L. W. Merson.

* * *

THE JUNIOR HOCKEY MATCHES.

R.A.N.C. v. Melbourne Technical College. (Under 16 years old.)

On Saturday, June 25, the first hockey match of the 1938 season took place. The R.A.N.C. team proved too good for their opponents, who, although of the same average age, were much smaller and had played less hockey.

The visitors arrived at 1230, and after luncheon were shown over the depot. The match began at 1430, and Nicholls, our Captain, decided to play with the wind. During the first half the play was always centred round the visitors' goal, and at half-time we lead by six goals to nil. Our superior speed told its tale and our forwards appeared to be able to score with ease.

The second half was a repetition of the first, and Loxton, our goalkeeper, had little to do, although the visitors almost penetrated the defence upon two occasions. The ground was soft, and, towards the end of the game, our opponents' circle was reminiscent of a snipe marsh. Upon more than one occasion a spade would have aided our forwards in their attack.

When the final whistle blew the score was 9—0 in our favour. After shifting we all had tea in the lower west gunroom. Shortly after 1700 our visitors departed. It is to be hoped that they play us again and will be able to reverse the decision.

N. E. McDonald.

* * *

R.A.N.C. v. Melbourne Technical College. (Under 16 years old.)

This return match was played at Albert Park at 1100 on Saturday, July 16. This time our team consisted of the second year. The M.T.C. started the attacking and succeeded in scoring the first goal. However, the R.A.N.C. soon recovered from the shock and made a fine dash through the defence. Davies netting the ball. The next goal was scored by Austin from a penalty corner. Both teams then settled down to battle for supremacy, and our two backs—Thrum and Gyllies—put in some good work in defence.

Austin scored the next two goals for us in quick succession, being well backed up by the remainder of the forwards. The score at half-time was 4—1.

The second half opened with the M.T.C. scoring their second goal, and, after an interval of good hard play by both sides, Davies replied with one for us. The M.T.C. were playing a better game this half and combining well.

A few minutes before time M.T.C. scored again, thus making the final score 5—3 in our favour.

After the match the two teams were taken for a charabang drive in the Dandenongs, culminating with an excellent supper at a cafe in Lower Fern Tree Gully. We all thoroughly enjoyed the trip and are very grateful to our hosts for the good time they gave us.

G. R. Griffiths.

* * *

THE INTER-HOUSE HOCKEY MATCHES.

The system for the House hockey matches was similar to the cricket competition. Each House entered a senior and a junior team. Three matches were played in each division, and, in the event of a draw, it was decided that the winner would be the team scoring the greater number of goals.

The Editor offers a prize to any cadet who can guess correctly to what House the writer of the accounts of the senior matches belongs to. He writes under a nom-de-plume.

First Round.—Senior Hockey.

On Wednesday, October 5, was played the first match of the inter-House series between Flinders and Cook.

Despite the fact that Cook House attacked continually and with great vigour, the result finally was a draw, the score being two all.

Cook House opened the game with a strong attack when playing up the field. Their halves and backs did well, but the forwards failed to find the goal. Meanwhile the Flinders backs had cleared and Flinders carried through a lucky one to make the score one—nil.

Cook House once again attacked strongly and not in vain, for McDonald notched a goal from a difficult angle. Although the defence of Cook House was excellent, Flinders, by another stroke of good fortune, got away, and Keatinge, from a terrific hit in front of the goal, took Flinders into the lead a few seconds before half-time.

The second half was but a repetition of the first, in that Cook attacked with great

vigour; their wings were centreing well, but the inside forwards were not combining together. However, well before the game ended, Nicholls came through from the half-way line to score, thus making it two all.

This match demonstrated the superiority of Cook as hockey players, and it was only the inability of their forwards to score that prevented them obtaining a runaway victory.

S. C. Ravage.

* * *

Second Round.—Senior Hockey.

The second match of the series was but a repetition of the first. Cook House overwhelmed their opponents in the first half by solid attacking. However, the forwards again failed to find the goal. At half-time neither side had scored.

The position remained much the same until near the conclusion of the match, when McDonald I. made a lucky escape down the left wing and scored from an easy position, making the score one—one in Flinders favour.

The inter-House hockey, so far, has demonstrated the superiority of Cook halves and backs, and, in the future, it is hoped that the ill-luck dogging their forwards will cease and so give them that victory which they deserve.

S. C. Ravage.

* * *

Third Round.—Senior Hockey.

Despite the fact that the day was hardly suited to hockey, on account of the heat, both teams took the field for the final on November 3, to decide the fate of the trophy and dinner.

Although Flinders House were unfortunate in losing Black, the mainstay of their defence, the score of seven—one indicates that a victory for Cook was inevitable in any case.

Play in the first half was spirited and reasonably even, the score at half-time being 2—1 in favour of Cook. The goals for Cook came from the sticks of McDonald II., now showing some of his former brilliance, and Stevenson.

Early in the second half it became obvious that Cook had the upper hand and a win for them seemed certain. Cook House attacked with vim and confidence, and Flinders allowed nearly all their forwards to score goals, the score finally rising to seven goals before full-time. The passing between all members of the winning team could not be criticised and they showed a vast improvement. Thus, by this

overwhelming victory, Cook won the inter-House series.

The team throughout has been strong and the members have remained the same, although the positions have varied.

The winning team consisted of—
Forwards: Gregory, McDonald, Clarke, Stevenson, Shearing.

Halves: Merson, Nicholls, Savage.

Backs: Eddy (Captain), Lorimer.

Goal: Gladstone.

S. C. Ravage.

* * *

First Round.—Junior Hockey.

On Thursday, October 6, the first inter-House junior hockey match between Cook and Flinders Houses was fought to a draw. At first the game went in favour of Flinders, Griffiths and Thompson scoring a goal each. Soon after the tide changed, and, although Flinders half-backs and backs defended bravely, Dowling, the centre forward, broke through and scored. Davies, in spite of failing to keep in position, did a lot to increase Cook's score. By half-time they had scored five goals.

In the second half, after making a poor start, Flinders staged a comeback. Austin, the Flinders centre forward, scored four goals by running through on his own. At one stage he scored two goals in as many minutes. The final result was a draw with six goals each, which should make the next game even more exciting.

J. C. W. Kennedy.

* * *

Second Round.—Junior Hockey.

This game was held under favourable conditions on Wednesday, October 12, and a hard-fought match was expected.

Dowling and Austin, the two captains, bullied off at 1640. Early on Austin captured the ball and ran through to score for Flinders. The Cook forwards made a determined effort to even the score, but the backs proved too good and their attack was repulsed. Once more Austin broke through to score another goal for Flinders.

The second half opened with Cook House doing the attacking, and, after several attempts, Dowling scored. However, Flinders retaliated almost immediately.

The remainder of the game was evenly contested, except that Griffiths in the last few minutes took the ball down the wing and scored the final goal for Flinders, who thus were the victors by four goals to one. A feature of the game was the excellent defence of the Flinders backs.

R. I. Davis.

Third Round.—Junior Hockey.

This match was played on Wednesday, October 2, and resulted in a fast and hard-fought game. Cook House this time showed the better combination and deserved their win.

In the first few minutes Flinders attacked furiously, but Willis in goal made some good saves. Cook retaliated, and Davies had a shot at goal, which Sanderson touched and deflected into the goal. Cook House were somewhat lucky with this, but shortly afterwards scored again as the result of a determined forward rush, which left the Flinders backs standing. There was no further score before half-time.

Immediately after half-time another goal

was scored by Cook House, this time by their captain, Dowling. From then on the play was more even, but Flinders were unable to penetrate the defence of their opponents. The final score was three—nil in favour of Cook House. Thrum was the outstanding player on the field.

F. K. M. Thompson.

* * *

On the whole the two junior House hockey teams were very even in skill. There was one draw and each House won one of the other matches by the same margin. Honours were thus halved. Cook House had rather the best of the games territorially, but Flinders offset this by making the better use of their scoring opportunities. Both teams should practice their shooting and forward combinations.

Boxing - Tennis - Cutter Race**THE ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.**

"The noble art of self-defence," as I have heard it called, has evidently been a source of inspiration, for we find a Senior Cadet bursting forth into blank verse, a measure very fitting for the expression of the thoughts of the great. So, at any rate, thinks the Junior, who also bursts into song, but satisfies himself with the metre so popular in mediæval days.

* * *

Amid great speculation the erection of the "ring" was witnessed by all. Boxing time had once more arrived.

The eliminating bouts took place during the dog watches on Monday and Tuesday, July 25 and 26, before a good audience, while the finals were held on Wednesday night. The matches for the greater part were quite willine, though the tendency to fight, rather than box, prevailed throughout.

One highlight to the final evening was the fight between Milford and Wilson. Wilson was awarded the Shelley Cup for the best exponent of the art of boxing.

Unfortunately, a good number were on the sick list at the time, and, as a result, only a certain percentage of the Cadets participated.

In the Savage v. Treloar fight, in which Treloar gained the decision, the winner injured his hand and was unable to compete in the next round. Savage, therefore, remained in the weight, won his fight with Nicholls, and eventually the finals against Clarke.

The final winners of the various weights were:—

Paper Weight: Sanderson.

Midge Weight: Wilson.

Mosquito Weight: Thompson.

Fly Weight: Loxton.

Bantam Weight: Kennedy.

Feather Weight: Mugg.

Light Weight: Tatham.

Welter Weight: Lester.

Middle Weight: Savage.

The Light Heavy Weight was postponed because Eddy was laid up with a broken ankle and Berry-Smith was sick. Merson was the only other competitor up to the weight.

Good losers' prizes were awarded to Keatinge, Watkins, Gyllies and Benney.

J. A. Lorimer, R. J. Scrivenor.

* * *

INTER-HOUSE TENNIS.

During the past year or two tennis has not been as popular among the Cadets as have other games.

It was pleasing when interest in the game was revived by an inter-House match. This took place on Saturday, March 2.

Each House was represented by a senior team of six and a junior team of four players.

Cook House were victorious in both matches.

SENIORS.

Singles McDonald I. (Flinders) d. Merson (Cook), 6—3, 6—2, McDonald II. (Cook) d. Lester (Flinders), 6—3, 7—5.

Doubles: Eddy and Savage (Cook) d. Stevens and Keatinge, 6-3, 6-2. Stevenson and Clarke (Cook) d. Reed and Treloar, 6-3, 6-2.

JUNIORS.

Singles: Thrum (Cook) d. Austin (Flinders), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4. Willis (Cook) d. Bodman (Flinders), 6-4, 7-5.

Doubles: Thompson and Griffiths (Flinders) d. Hamer and Dowling (Cook), 6-3, 0-6, 7-5.

D. H. Clarke.

* * *

INTER-HOUSE CUTTER RACE.

This race was contested by cutters manned by Cook and Flinders House respectively on Friday, July 1. The course lay in a direct line from the coaling wharf to the main depot wharf.

The training spread over a period of some weeks, during which time the rivalry between the Houses increased daily. The weather for the practices varied from perfect to decidedly adverse conditions. Thus it was that, on the day of the race, the Cadets soon become reconciled to the fact that they were to pull against wind and tide in uncertain weather.

At 1700 the two cutters were towed to the start, which was naturally prolonged owing to the conditions. Finally the signal was given, and Flinders House, coached by Lieutenant Robison, got away to a fine start. This they held for three-parts of the course, when Cook House, although five lengths astern, began a magnificent finishing burst, urged on by Lieutenant-Commander Skipwith. However, the post was too near, and Flinders House was given the verdict by three lengths.

* * *

THE PULLING REGATTA.

Practice for the Pulling Regatta began this year in the second week of the term; this gave us four weeks in which to work up the crews. Gigs were used, instead of whalers. This was made possible by the fact that only two boats were required, instead of three, as in the days of the "watch" system. Each House entered a gig and a dinghy crew for the senior section, and a gig and two dinghy crews for the junior section. This worked out well for numbers and brought in all Cadets except about three in each House. The heats for the Open Sculls were pulled off by both Houses before the Regatta Day and the champion of each House matched against one another in the finals.

The practice period went well and the weather was kind to us. Great keenness was shown by both Cook House (trained by C.P.O. Viney) and by Flinders House (trained by C.P.O. Allen). What with the hockey games and fixtures, and the soccer pick-up games, there were not a great many days left for the pulling. However, the wind was down the course on the day of the races and all crews managed to last out.

The regatta took place on Saturday, October 29. High tide was at 1615 and the first row was due to start at 1400. Cook

Cadets being towed to Sandy Point



started slight favourites for the first race, the Senior Gigs, on account of an advantage in weight. Both crews pulled very well. Cook had the outside billet and steered a longer course than they need have. However, they managed to win by a-quarter of a length in an exciting finish. Eddy is to be congratulated on the way he stroked the winning crew.

In the second race Cook House Junior Heavy Dinghy crew won comfortably by five lengths. Congratulations to Dowling, the stroke oar, and to the rest of the crew.

In the next race, the Junior Light Skiffs, we saw a stern tussle right up to the finish. However, the Cook crew lasted out a little better and managed to draw ahead in the last fifty yards, to win by a-quarter of a length.

Flinders started favourites for the Junior Gig Race, having shown good form in practice. However, they only just managed to win by half a length. Cook did not im-

prove their chances at the start. In order to avoid a pile they were pulling at right angles to the course at one period. Griffiths is to be congratulated on his stroking of the winning boat. Molony, also, set a good stroke for the losers.

Flinders also started favourites for the fifth race, which was the Senior Heavy Dinghies. They pulled well and deserved their win. However, they, by no means, had it all their own way and only won by one and a-half lengths. Congratulations to McDonald I. and his crew.

The final race was the Open Sculls for the Otto Albert Cup. In the House finals Griffiths beat Berry-Smith to represent Flinders and Eddy beat Merson to represent Cook. Both these preliminary races were close and the sculling was good. For the finals Eddy drew No. 3 boat and Griffiths No. 4 boat. Griffiths took the lead from the start, pulling very consistently and keeping his boat really steady and straight. Eddy was unable to keep his boat straight, and at one period even had to stop pulling with one oar; he eventually settled down and started to draw up on Griffiths, but it was too late and Griffiths won by a length. Griffiths receives our heartiest congratulations—a particularly good effort for a second year cadet.

Cook House are to be congratulated on winning the inter-House Trophy. The points were very close, the final score being thirteen to twelve.

At the conclusion there were two additional dinghy races. Apparently the other races were not long enough (?), so these were added by special request. The crews were mixed from both Houses, and, in each race, the best crew won. It was noted that the swimming of some of the coxswains had improved one hundred per cent. by the end of the day.

* * *

THE CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

The annual Cross-country Race for 1938 was held on August 22, several days before Michaelmas leave. As the winter rains had finished the course was dry and the day very warm. Briefly outlined, the course was as follows:—

From the College to the inner west boundary gate, then through scrub to Kandahar Bridge. Across the paddock and along the Somers Road proved to many the most trying part, as several of the fields were ploughed and lying fallow. The course then branched off to the summit of the Somers Road, and led along the cliff to the bottom of the hill at South Beach. From there it was a straight run to the College, in all a distance of over six miles.

As the event was inter-House, all cadets started from scratch, Flinders House running in green and Cook House in red.

At 1630 the race commenced, and seemed to be anyone's for the first mile. Lester took the lead across the paddock and led the way along the Somers Road. At the turn-off cadets were supplied with oranges, thoughtfully provided by Mr. Robin. Here Lester was a couple of hundred yards in the lead, running strongly. He now lengthened out and finished brilliantly about half a mile ahead, in the splendid time of forty-one minutes. Griffiths and McDonald I. contested very strongly for second place, but Griffiths, with a fine dash, beat the latter by about twenty yards. During the next fifteen minutes all cadets arrived home.

Only the times of the first fifteen in each House were taken into account, and on this reckoning Flinders House were the victors.

For a very fine run, both this and last year, Lester was awarded his colours for athletics.

N. H. S. White.

	Time.	
	Mins.	Secs.
1—Lester	41	40
2—Griffiths	43	50
3—McDonald I.	43	57
4—Lorimer	44	20
5—McDonald II	44	48
6—Nicholls	45	06
7—Kennedy	45	09
8—Thompson	45	09
9—Austin	46	57
10—Loxton	47	15
11—Dowling	47	17
12—Merson	48	58
13—Morris	49	15
14—Watkins	49	29
15—Clarke	49	35
16—Black	49	35
17—Reed	49	38
18—Bourke	49	39
19—Thrum	50	10
20—Mugg	50	20
21—Gladstone	50	22
22—Gyllies	50	47
23—Keatinge	50	50
24—Savage	50	56
25—Wilson	51	03
26—Scrivenor	51	10
27—Sanderson	51	26
28—Henshaw	51	50
29—Jones	52	30
40—Hamer	53	03
31—Murgatroyd	53	08
33—Bodman	53	45
34—Biggs	54	12
35—Lovett	54	13
36—Milford	54	34
37—Davies	58	23
38—McIntosh	63	15

Aquatic Sports

This annual event was held on Wednesday, March 2, at the Depot swimming baths. A keen south wind was blowing and the competitors soon became aware of it.

However, the programme ran very smoothly and the results were very successful, in that the Open 100 Yards Freestyle Championship record of 67 seconds was broken by Eddy, and the record of 39 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds for the 50 Yards Open Breaststroke Championship was equalled by Simmonds.

The Starboard Watch won the Inter-watch Competition by scoring 39 points to the Port Watch's total of 19 points.

The results of the day's swimming are as follow:—

100 Yards Open Freestyle Championship.—(Record, 67 secs., T. Milner, 1932.)—1, Eddy (Starboard); 2, Stevens (Port); 3, Berry-Smith (Port). Time, 65 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs. (Record.)

50 Yards Open Breaststroke Championship.—(Record 39 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs., W. Gray, 1934.)—1, Simmonds (Port); 2, Gladstone (Starboard); 3, Lorimer (Starboard). Time, 39 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs. (Equalled record.)

65 Yards Junior Freestyle.—(Record 33 secs.)—1, Tatham (Port); 2, Willis (Starboard); 3, Austin (Port). Time, 34 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

Open Diving Championship: 3 plain headers, 3 running plain or swallow headers, 1 nominated dive.—1, Lester (Port); 2, Eddy (Starboard); 3, Treloar (Port).

Senior Medley Relay (teams of 5).—1, Starboard Watch; 2, Port Watch.

Senior Obstacle Relay (teams of 5).—1, Starboard Watch; 2, Port Watch.

Junior Obstacle Relay (teams of 5).—1, Port Watch; 2, Starboard Watch.

Inter-watch Relay (whole watch as team).—1, Starboard Watch; 2, Port Watch.

Novelty Event: Pillow Fighting.—1, Willis (Starboard).

Scoring for Inter-watch Competitions.

Individual Events.—First, 3 points; second, 2 points; third, 1 point.

Senior Medley.—7 points for winner.

Senior Obstacle.—7 points for winner.

Junior Obstacle.—5 points for winner.

Total Points.—Starboard Watch (Cook House), 39 points; Port Watch (Flinders House), 19 points.

Athletic Sports

During the dry weeks preceeding the athletics the fact that we were able to use the cinder track was entirely due to the hard work of the groundsman, for this track had been uncared for during the last year. It was, however, in excellent condition when the runners for the 100 Yards Open Championship were ordered to their mark by C.P.O. Viney. Clarke, the winner, got away to a fine start, maintained a commanding lead, and finished about two yards ahead of Stevens in the record time of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. The next event, the 100 Yards Junior, was won to the common surprise by Tatham, followed closely by Austin, who was handicapped by an injured thigh.

The first of the distance events, the Half Mile Open, now followed, the result being a win for Trelear, followed up by Nicholls and Lester.

The Junior High Jump, in which a record was established last year, was won by Griffiths, with Thrum second. Thompson was unfortunately injured in his first jump, but went gamely on to fourth place. Savage, clearing 5ft. 1in., jumped into first place,

with McDonald II. second in the Senior High Jump.

The first of the novelty events, the Sack Race, was won by Scrivenor, whose technique favoured short steps rather than the usual jumping style, for which he was presented with a box of chocolates. The next race, the 220 Yards Open, was a race in which the competitors had to run into a stiff breeze to start off with, the order of finishing being Clarke, Stevens and McDonald I., with rather slower times than were anticipated. The Junior Event was won by Griffiths, with Austin second and Kennedy third.

Then followed the two Obstacle Races over an extremely trying course, the Senior being won by Black, with Shearing running into second place. Griffiths and Kennedy ran into the first two places in the Junior. The Rope Climbing was a feature recently introduced, which caused consternation among the competitors, but amusement to the spectators, particularly the female section of the crowd.

The Open Hurdles, which was run into the wind, resulted in a win for Stevens, who sprinted into this place, having covered the course with Merson, who ran second.

The Shot Putt, which was instituted this year, was won by Clarke, who did 32ft. 11in., with Nicholls second. That extremely grueling race, the 440, was intensely exciting, Clarke and Treloar fighting every inch of the way, Treloar being triumphant with a very narrow margin.

The Long Jumps now followed, the Senior being won by Treloar, with 19ft. 4in., from Clarke, who did 19ft. 3in. It is interesting to note that the next competitor was nearly a foot behind. The Junior was won by Austin, with 16ft. 6in., from Thrum.

Once again Griffiths triumphed, this time in the Junior 440, coming in some yards ahead of Tatham. As usual, the last Championship event was the Open Mile, in which Treloar gained first place, with Lester second.

The Half Mile Consolation Handicap, open to all except first or second prize winners, was won by Loxton off 110 yards. The Officers' Handicap was won by Mr. Eldridge.

The novelty event, consisting of a Thread the Needle Race, in which cadets and their partners participated, was won by Mrs. C. J. Pope and Black, followed by Miss M. Pope, who was escorted by Austin.

Mrs. Pope then presented the prizes. The Senior Championship, the Captain Franklin Trophy, was won by Treloar with the maximum points, and Clarke only two behind. The Fegan Trophy for the Champion Junior Athlete, went to Griffiths. After this an excellent tea was served in the messroom.

E. H. Simmonds.

* * *

RESULTS.

Senior Championship (Franklin Trophy).—Treloar, 1st, 24 points; Clarke, 2nd, 22 points; Stevens, 3rd, 20 points.

Junior Championship (Fegan Trophy).—Griffiths, 1st, 24 points; Austin, 2nd, 21 points; Tatham, 3rd, 19 points.

100 Yards Open (Carr Cup).—Clarke, 1st; Stevens, 2nd. Time: 10 5/10 secs. (Record.)

100 Yards Juniors.—Tatham, 1st; Austin, 2nd. Time: 11 7/10 secs.

Half Mile Open.—Treloar, 1st; Nicholls, 2nd. Time: 2 mins. 19 3/5 secs.

High Jump Open.—Savage, 1st; McDonald II., 2nd. 5ft. 0 1/2 ins.

High Jump Juniors.—Griffiths, 1st; Thrum, 2nd. 4ft. 8 1/2 ins.

220 Yards Open.—Clarke, 1st; Stevens, 2nd. Time: 25 3/10 secs.

220 Yards Juniors.—Griffiths, 1st; Austin, 2nd. Time: 27 7/10 secs.

Obstacle Open.—Black, 1st; Shearing, 2nd. Time: 1 min. 45 3/10 secs.

Obstacle Juniors.—Griffiths, 1st; Kennedy, 2nd. Time: 1 min. 35 2/10 secs.

Long Jump Open.—Treloar, 1st; Clarke, 2nd. 19ft. 4ins.

Long Jump Juniors.—Austin, 1st; Thrum, 2nd. 16ft. 6ins.

Hurdles, Open.—Stevens, 1st; Merson, 2nd. Time: 19 3/10 secs.

Shot Putt, Open.—Clarke, 1st; Nicholls, 2nd. 32ft. 11ins. (Record.)

440 Yards, Open.—Treloar, 1st; Clarke, 2nd. Time: 57 9/10 secs.

440 Yards, Juniors.—Griffiths, 1st; Tatham, 2nd. Time: 64 3/10 secs.

Mile, Open (Captain Morgan's Shield).—Treloar, 1st; Lester, 2nd. Time: 5 mins. 38 secs.

Half Mile Handicap.—Loxton, 1st; White, 2nd.

Officers' Handicap (1914 Shield).—Mr. Eldridge, 1st; Commander Berry-Smith, 2nd.

Thread the Needle Race.—Mrs. Pope and Black, 1st; Miss Pope and Austin, 2nd.

Sack Race.—Scrivenor, 1st; McIntosh, 2nd.

R.A.N. COLLEGE ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100 Yards—
D. A. H. Clarke (1935), 10 5/10 secs. 1938

220 Yards—
D. A. H. Clarke (1935), 25 2/10 secs. 1937

440 Yards—
R. R. Dowling (1915), 53 secs. 1918

880 Yards—
A. W. Savage (1934), 2 min. 13 6/10 secs. 1937

One Mile—
D. Logan (1926), 4 min. 58 6/10 secs. 1927

Long Jump—
N. McGuire (1922), 20ft. 9 1/2 ins. . . 1925

High Jump—
R. D. Hancock (1920), 5ft. 3 1/2 ins. . . 1923

Hurdles (Low)—
I. H. McDonald (1929), 16 6/10 secs. 1932

Putting the Shot—
D. A. H. Clarke (1935—1st competition), 32ft. 11ins. 1938

* * *

JUNIOR RECORDS (1st and 2nd Years).

100 Yards—
A. R. Percival, 1919 1920
D. A. Menlove, 1920 11 4/10 secs. 1921

220 Yards—
W. S. Howard (1934), 26 4/10 secs. 1935

440 Yards—
R. B. Treloar (1936), 61 4/10 secs. . . 1937

Long Jump—

J. S. Austin (1937), 16ft. 9½ins. . . 1937

High Jump—

J. L. W. Merson (1936), 5ft. 0¼ins. 1937

Note.—Before 1937 Junior competitors were limited by age and, in some cases, height.

* * *

INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

On the 30th April the Inter-House Athletic Meeting was held. The sky was somewhat overcast and a strong wind was blowing.

The first events were flat races, giving Cook House a slight lead. The Cook House Seniors defeated Flinders in two of the three events, but the Junior events were keenly contested and the points were halved.

The first year who dropped the flag in the interhouse relay race



The next event was Heaving the Line, won by Cook House. One Flinders cadet had the great misfortune to get the line caught round his neck before it left his hand. Flinders House won the Senior Obstacle and the Throwing the Cricket Ball events. The Cricket Ball was novel. Each side had a team of six, and the object was to get the ball from Jervis Block to the

Pavilion, a distance of about three hundred and fifty to four hundred yards. Cook House Juniors easily won this event, but they lost the Standing Long Jump, which was won by Flinders. The next two events were the Seniors' Standing Long Jump and the Shot Putt. Flinders won the first by the narrow margin of two inches in forty-five feet. The Shot Putt was won by Cook House, with a score of 90 feet to 65 feet.

"Bumping" provided scope for organised team work, and Cook House worked to a system, which gave them a complete victory in both Senior and Junior Divisions. For this contest the teams lined up in sacks in rows, along opposite sides of a square, and the winning team was the one which succeeded in removing its opponents by bumping them over or out of the square. At the conclusion of this event the points stood: Cook, 19; Flinders, 14.

As the concluding event counted 8 points, it meant that the victor of the afternoon depended upon the result of the last event. This was the 100 Yards Shuttle Relay Race, in which every cadet ran. Cook House won this event by about ten yards in a total of 2400, and, consequently, won the day, the final scores being: Cook, 27; Flinders, 14.

* * *

COLOURS FOR 1938.

The following Colours have been awarded during 1938:—

Tennis: D. A. H. Clarke, J. P. Stevenson.

Cricket: G. V. Gladstone, D. H. Stevens.

Athletics: R. B. Treloar, J. S. Lester.

Rugby: E. R. Eddy, R. C. Savage, R. B. Treloar.

Hockey: D. H. Stevens, D. Nicholls, J. A. Shearing.

* * *

FLINDERS FOURTH YEAR COLOURS.

A. D. Black: **Rugby, Hockey.**

D. A. H. Clarke: **Rugby, Athletics, Tennis.**

E. R. Eddy: **Rugby, Hockey, Swimming.**

G. V. Gladstone: **Cricket.**

R. C. Savage: **Rugby.**

D. H. Stevens: **Rugby, Cricket, Hockey.**

J. P. Stevenson: **Tennis.**

BOXING.

(With apologies to the Bard of Avon.)
 Thou scourge, who suddenly is in our midst,
 Once more you creep to trap us unawares,
 Like some grey creature shrouded in the
 mist
 Of mind's procrastination; in the future
 there
 Lurking, to spring and strike with thy
 gaunt hand
 At those who hate to have their faces hurt.
 Thy battle-ground itself is one of awe—
 A strip of canvas, speckled o'er with blood,
 A mute reminder of some battered nose
 Hit once too much; which, feeling out of
 sorts,
 And pent with pressure, poured its griev-
 ance forth
 To quench the blood-lust of the thirsty
 crowd.
 Encircling are the ropes, whose springy
 lengths
 Are all too short for those who seek to find
 A means of egress from the gory scene—
 Ducking and dodging from the pounding
 gloves,
 Which seem to find an opening everywhere.
 And sting until the bruised face runs hot
 With unaccustomed warmth. Then little
 starlets rise
 And circle round the panic-stricken brain,
 Accompanied by a musick, soft, yet loud,
 Harsh, yet mellow: suddenly it stops;
 A blow is felt—the music sounds once more.
 Then fades into the darkness and the
 warmth
 Of mind's oblivion!

R. G. Watkins.

MY FIGHT.

We practised hard 'most every day,
 Until the boxing came,
 For we would go out to the fray,
 Perhaps to come out lame.

The day of the boxing came at last,
 And with it came the ring,
 But we were neither very fast,
 Nor could we stop a swing.

I watched the other fights all right
 Until had come my turn;
 But when I went to the ring to fight
 I forgot what I'd tried to learn.

I remember how in my corner I sat,
 And waited for the bell;
 I eyed suspiciously the mat,
 And heard the crowd's loud yell.

At that moment I heard the bell's clear
 sound,
 And we struck at each other's head;
 'Twas then I found myself on the ground
 And wondered if I were dead.

With an effort I staggered up once more.
 And renewed my weak attack,
 And all my face was wet with gore,
 As I tried to hit him back.

Into my face my foe did glare.
 And I was breathing deep—
 A moment later I did not care.
 For by then I was fast asleep.

B. Dowling.

List of Officers and Cadets, 1938

Captain CUTHBERT J. POPE, C.B.E., R.A.N.

NAVAL STAFF.

Commander	JOHN M. ARMSTRONG, R.A.N.
Lieutenant-Commander	ARTHUR C. SKIPWITH, R.N.
Lieutenant	RUPERT C. ROBISON, R.A.N.
Instructor Lieutenant-Commander	GEORGE LUCAS, B.Sc., R.A.N.
Lieutenant (E.)	JAMES K. MENARY, R.A.N.
Chaplain	REV. WILLIAM H. HENDERSON, R.A.N.
Chaplain	REV. PATRICK LYNCH, R.A.N.
Chaplain	REV. JOHN E. ROMANIS, M.A., Th.L., R.A.N.

PROFESSORIAL STAFF.

Director of Studies	R. F. COWAN, B.A.
Senior Master	F. B. ELDRIDGE, M.A.
Senior Master	H. D. SIMPSON, B.A., B.Sc.
Master	G. F. ADNEY, M.A. Dip. Ed.
Master	Q. de Q. ROBIN, B.A., Dip. Ed.

CADET-MIDSHIPMEN UNDER TRAINING.

COOK HOUSE.

FLINDERS HOUSE.

Fourth Year, 1935.

Clarke, D. A. H.
Eddy, E. R.
Gladstone, G. V.
Savage, R. C.
Stevenson, J. P.

Fourth Year, 1935.

Berry-Smith, P.
BLACK, A. D.
Keating, E. P.
Simmonds, E. H.
Stevens, D. M.
Watkins, R. G.

Third Year, 1936.

Gregory, M. J.
Lorimer, J. A.
McDonald, N. E.
Merson, J. L. W.
Nicholls, D.
Shearing, J. A.

Third Year, 1936.

Lester, J. S.
McDonald, H. T.
Reed, M. P.
Scrivenor, R. J.
Treloar, R. B.
White, H. H. S.

Second Year, 1937.

Davies, R. I.
Dowling, B.
Gyllies, P.
Hamer, D. J.
Moloney, M. L.
Parker, A. I.
Thrum, L. J.
Willis, A. J.

Second Year, 1937.

Austin, J. S.
Bodman, H. J.
Griffiths, G. R.
Kennedy, J. C. W.
Russell, C. N.
Tatham, L. J.
Thompson, F. K. M.

First Year, 1938.

Benney, I. S.
Golder, J. W.
Henshaw, V. L.
Lovett, B. C.
Loxton, B. H.
Mugg, D. R.
Murgatroyd, A. F.
Wilson, P. H.

First Year, 1938.

Biggs, S. K.
Boase, N. A.
Bourke, R. E.
Goble, J. D.
Jones, I. R.
McIntosh, G. H.
Milford, B. A.
Morris, J. G.
Sanderson, N. L.

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