

# ON DIT

PRODUCED BY THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

## Youth Meets in Sydney

At Easter in Sydney assembled over one hundred delegates — to consider Bills designed to give a New Deal to youth. Members came from trade unions, churches, Sydney University S.R.C., and other University Clubs in Melbourne and Sydney, sporting organizations—from all assemblies of youth.

Trade union members told of the desperate plight of unskilled youth labourers in industry. Revealed that in Victoria alone there are six thousand youths working in the metal trades, doing unskilled repetition work, receiving no training and destined to be thrown out of employment on reaching twenty-one—the worst victims of the dead-end job. They told of apprentices working the eight-hour day, doing overtime on defence contracts, obliged to do twelve or fifteen hours per week of technical training at night school—and receiving 25/-, 35/-, or £2 10/- per week.

Parliament passed the Juvenile Employment Act designed to give all youth in industry a training, to cut out the sack at twenty-one, to provide for technical training in the day time; to save the juvenile industrial worker from that monstrous sweating which, until recently, paid girl juniors 8/- per week (forty-eight hours) in the Melbourne clothing trade.

Parliament recognized the necessity of educating youth for democracy; legislated to raise the school-leaving age to sixteen years, to provide proper meals to needy children at school, to ensure training in the appreciation of the arts and the utmost freedom of discussion in all questions. Parliament legislated for a free University, entry on a merit basis, and for payment to those engaged in University courses whose parents are in the lower income groups.

Physical fitness was the text of a third Bill, and finally Parliament accepted a

statement on immediate social reconstruction; demanded better treatment for the farmers, called for the socialization of the great industries, urged the restoration of civil liberties, those traditional and hard-won liberties of the British people which the King in his coronation oath swore to defend above all else.

Parliament refused to adopt principles of post-war reconstruction. Church and trade union delegates all recognized that the post-war world would be determined by the social forces set in operation now. That increasing political power is being to the industrialists while democratic organizations are being attacked. This must be stopped now—a post-war reconstruction is a myth.

Finally, Parliament called upon the youth of all countries to struggle against their oppressors, pledged the aid of Australian youth in the fight against tyranny and totalitarianism whether inside or outside Australia.

## British Students at People's Convention

Former Adelaide Prof. Signatory

On January 12, 1941, in the Free Trades Hall, Manchester, a gathering of two to three thousand delegates, representing almost every class in the community, met to discuss the formation of a people's government. More than five hundred prominent persons signed the call for this convention. Among them was a former Adelaide professor, Professor F. Wood Jones, and the following university lecturers: Maurice Dobb, Prof. B. Farrington, Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, Dr. Aleck Bourne, Prof. Hyman Levy, and Prof. George Thomson.

The call included the following statement on the universities:

"We believe that the universities cannot stand aloof from such a movement. In a society where learning is regarded as a luxury, and the standards of education are slowly declining; where university education is being subjected to attacks from all quarters and the very existence

of a free, non-military university career is threatened, the only future for science and learning, the only path for intellectual freedom and progress, lies with the people of this country who are seeking a way out of this war, who can offer a future of peace and social progress. Under a people's government, education would no longer be a privilege but a right; the road from primary school to university would be open to every child. The isolation of the university would be ended; students would be working for the good of the community. Teaching and research facilities would be extended, the curricula reformed. Freedom of speech, conscience, and organization would be assured to both staff and students. All members of the university as a whole would play their part in the development of education and society.

"To-day the universities have to choose. Either the road of restriction of learning and freedom, the road to future wars and

injustice. Or, by aligning ourselves with the progressive movement of the people, the road to peace, social justice, the extension of science and learning. We believe that the second path can be achieved through support for the people's convention and its points. We therefore urge that all students and staff discuss the issues involved and do everything in their power to contribute to its success."

More than one hundred student delegates were present at the convention. The matter had been debated at Oxford and Cambridge; the students of Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow had attended the local conventions preceding the national meeting; and the University Labour Federation throughout the universities of Great Britain had adopted a programme supporting the people's convention, and advocating the defence of the universities against restriction, and socialist propaganda and education in the universities.

## What Is the New Day?

The New Day dawned in "On Dit" on the thirteenth of July, 1937. It dawned as a hope of those who wanted to foster extra-student activities in the University that the Council might be persuaded to agree to no lectures being arranged for Wednesday and Thursday between two and three o'clock. This would allow longer time for luncheon addresses. One by one the several faculties were approached over the matter, and those who take the trouble to turn up the files of "On Dit" for that year may sense the growing excitement as one by one the faculties were got to agree. The original demand for two long lunch periods was moderated to one—on Wednesday. The Council gave its blessing. Even the Law Society sent out a letter recommending to law firms that they allow their articulated students two hours for lunch on Wednesdays instead of one. The fort had been taken.

Since then a new generation has arisen. Bit by bit the memory of the battle has waned. One by one lectures have encroached upon the student hour. A fresher has even been said to have asked, "What is the New Day, anyway?"

So at the last Union Committee meeting it was sadly decided that the facilities must once more be approached with a request for the continued observance of the New Day, and that members of the Union be educated as to its meaning.

## EMENDATIONS, EXPLANATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. McPhie has asked me to correct the false impression conveyed by Mr. Harris' letter in the last issue that he had, as Chairman of the Men's Union A.G.M., encouraged attacks of a personal nature upon Mr. Harris. That was not the case. Mr. McPhie expressly asked that Mr. Cock confine his criticisms to those of an impersonal nature, and any such personal criticisms as were made occurred only after the formal business of the meeting had been closed.

I should also like to take the opportunity of pointing out here that, although I consider myself responsible for the accuracy of all reports I do not regard myself as responsible for signed articles or letters. These are purely individual points of view. If they are inaccurate they should be attacked; if they are silly they should be shown up. I, as Editor, am unwilling to assume anything approaching dictatorial powers in stifling criticism.

However, although in conformity with this principle I will not refuse to publish any further letters concerning the "Scratches" controversy, I should like to recommend that it be dropped.

Finally, I would like to remind members that I cannot publish any letters unless the real name of the writer is disclosed, whether for publication or not. This has always been the policy of "On Dit," as well as other Australian university papers. Moreover, it was pointed out in the second issue. Thus I cannot publish "Dogsbody's" letter until he sends in his name. His anonymity will be strictly guarded. As the person signing himself "T. E. Faber" apparently put one over us last issue we hereby warn members of our intention to check all names at the Union Office for the future. We would be glad if "T. E. Faber" would favour us by sending in his name for record purposes—strictly in private.

## STUDENT REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL.

At the last Union Committee meeting a sub-committee, consisting of Miss D. Jacobs and Messrs. Johnston, McPhie, and Cotton, was appointed to prepare a case for student representation on the University Council.

Sir D. Mawson, Miss Jacobs, and Mr. Cock were appointed the elected representatives on the Cafeteria Committee.

Miss J. Murray was appointed the second Union representative on the Theatre Guild.

## UNDER LOCK AND KEY.

The Editor,  
"On Dit."

Dear Sir,

There have been several complaints of people losing small sums of money from the Lady Symon and George Murray Buildings—two more sums of money, and large ones this time, mysteriously disappeared from the women's hockey shed last Wednesday, and I think it is time people began to do something about it. It is obvious that money should not be left lying around, horrible as is the thought that you are not trusting the people with whom you rub shoulders. There is no need whatsoever to leave money in the Lady Symon without locking it up safely. For those who must take their bags over to the oval, arrangements are being made so that the hockey shed will be kept locked all the time, only to be opened on application for the keys from the Secretary. If money still continues to evaporate, the hockey players themselves will have to submit to rigorous investigation.

The Union and sports committees can do nothing more to help students to stay comparatively financial. Keep an eye on

your money, or buy a lock and key.—  
Yours, etc.,

M. P. ROBINSON.

Hotel Richmond

For  
ALL CELEBRATIONS  
C. 8080

## Coming Events

TO-DAY, April 22.

C.G.S., Schubert B flat trio, South Hall, Conservatorium, at 1.20.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

George Murray Hall at 1.20 p.m., M. André Brenac on "Free French Movement."

Dental Students' Association at 7.45. Speakers: Prof. Kerr Grant, Mr. A. P. Plummer.

THURSDAY, April 28.

Elder Conservatorium Students' Concert at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.

Science Association at 8 p.m.

HOYTS

REX

Four sessions daily at 10.50 a.m.,  
2 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 8 p.m.

"Tin Pan Alley"

Featuring ALICE FAYE

Plus ASSOCIATE PROGRAMME

Owen Holland at the console of  
the Hammond Organ

# NAZISM and CHRISTIANITY

Address by Dr. Schechner

Delivered last week and the week before in the Physics Lecture Theatre, Dr. K. Schechner's series of three lectures on "Nazi Philosophy and Christianity" amply fulfilled their promise of interest. Dr. Schechner is a graduate of the University of Vienna, and now a research student in history at Sydney University. The lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Australian Student Christian Movement. At the first address (on April 9), the Vice-Chancellor was in the chair; Professor McKellar Stewart, as President of the S.A. State Council of the S.C.M., and the Rev. J. R. Blanchard, as Chairman, presided over the second and third meetings respectively.

In a masterly way Dr. Schechner laid bare the historical roots of Nazi philosophy and mercilessly attacked it from a Christian point of view.

Professing to be an adherent of the idealistic conception of history, Dr. Schechner showed how the philosophy of Nazism was not fashioned after Hitler came to power but was prepared by the chief Nazi philosophers in close contact with past thought. Nazism is the logical consequence of the mental life which, after the Reformation, and partly caused by it, took root in Prussia, modelled the spirit which sanctified force, found theologians and philosophers who wove systems in order to make power an ethical conception of life, subjugated the churches to its purposes, worshipped success as an end that justified the means, and defeated that genuine German spirit which found its highest expression in real Christianity and in the Weimar classics.

In his first lecture Dr. Schechner showed how German thinking, especially as developed by Prussian theologians and thinkers, from Luther's to Bismarck's age, devised the schemes from which Nazism drew its faith and ethics; in the second he treated the materialistic trends—Darwinism, Marxism, Nietzsche's philosophy and Aryanism—which by reason of the accomplished separation of Christian ethics from Christian faith, attacked

Christian ethics at its roots, contributed to make the sudden acceptance of Nazism easy, and provided Nazi philosophy with essential weapons. In the last lecture Dr. Schechner gave a picture of the framework of Nazism, dealt with its main ideas, and showed that they are a falsification of history as far as they are used to buttress a new conception of life; and finally pointed the way out of all the entanglements of the day.

Referring to the importance which the conceptions of the State, of authority, of leader and mass, of race, of honour and heroism, of war, of the relation between man and soil, have in Nazi philosophy, the speaker showed, in the first lecture, how Luther, whose theology he highly praised, as a politician laid the foundation of belief that worldly authority, the civic authority, was the deputy of God on earth. This conception, countenanced by the political disintegration of Germany into more than three hundred independent states—lead to a rheocratic development of Lutheranism in contrast to Calvinism and Anglo-Saxon Protestantism which developed along democratic lines. The first inrush into the German churchyard peace came from the French Revolution, whose principles, however, were confined to the thinker's study. In Germany, Kant's ideas of a kingdom of God on earth based on the morality of men, helped to develop the Liberal Theological School of politico-theological speculation from which, later on, the German Christians branched. The concept of Herder (the "Father of Nationalism") of a "folk soul" which is peculiar to every nation, and the teaching of Fichte that the individual does not exist apart from the species, that his religious duty is obedience to the community, and that it is the German race that bears the torch of civilization, have all become part and parcel of Nazi philosophy. But the greatest influence on Nazi philosophy was that of Romanticism, which sprang up as a reaction against French nationalism, and penetrated into art, philosophy, economics, politics, his-

tory, and religion, and gave Nazi philosophy its most important tenets. The Romantics developed the theory of the powerful and omni-competent state to which everything has to be submitted, defining it as the intimate alliance of all the physical and intellectual needs, the weather and the life of the nation. Nazi philosophy has replaced "state" by "party," and accepted the whole definition. For intercourse between states, the Romantics replaced the state by the dynamic theory—according to which the powerful state is always moving and has to challenge the other states. Like its successor, the Nazi state, the Romantic state is the product of war. It was left to Hegel to weld Rationalism and Romanticism into a close political system. For him, it was a law of nature that the stronger should rule the weaker. He placed society between individuals and state; and tried to perpetuate the Hohenzollern state in his social pyramid. He gave Nazi philosophy the notion of the spirit of the times which finds its expression in art, in the form of government, and in other spheres of life; and he declared that war is necessary for the ethical well-being of the people.

The work of the "clergyman" Hegel, who accomplished the transference of God from the ethical into the physical, was continued by the "clergyman" Schleiermacher, who detached Christian ethics even further from Christian faith. Along these lines List in the sphere of economics, Ranke, Sybel, Droysen in the sphere of history, Savigny in the sphere of law—to quote only a few names—developed the ideas of the powerful state of force as the ethical principle and gave Bismarck the weapons on which he based his policy of "blood and iron." All this involved an attack on Christian ethics—which were believed to have survived Christian faith—and so led to a desire for, and opened the door, to a new faith.

The second and third addresses will be given in the two succeeding issues.

## Scoop

(The first of a series of inter-faculty columns. This week: the Engineers.)

## Machinations

The year having by now progressed well on its way, the members of the engineering faculty have settled down and some of them have even started to work. It was noted that our venerable lecturer (of which there is only one) has recently visited a local tonsorial artist for the second time in the year.

Plans for the dance are proceeding apace in the capable hands of an excellent committee. Unfortunately, engineers, not being art students, are not in close touch with the fairer sex. If any of such are available, and willing, and able to assist, their services will be gratefully accepted. It will be noted that any proceeds will be donated to the Women's Union branch of the F.F.C.F.

Several innovations are to be introduced in the way of decorations and many surprises are promised. Tickets have been attractively printed in the form of a miniature blue print of a standard engineering design, although there is some belief that an ulterior motive is significant in the subject for the design. Attention is drawn to the several notices and hoardings about the place.

Members are eagerly awaiting the approach of the Freshers' Social. It is feared that several of the freshers are viewing this function with a certain amount of awe, but they are to be reassured as the festivity will be on a slightly quieter scale this year owing to external pressure. Freshers are asked to note that there is no admission price for them to this social, and that there is thus no reason for them to be absent. In fact, their presence is absolutely essential as they will be able to get to know a large number of the older members who will be able to guide them and help them along the paths of iniquity, etc.

This year there has been an increased number of students taking part in outside work and a large proportion of the newly-enrolled members are part-time students. In this matter we are more unfortunate than are members of other faculties, as we do not have the advantage of being able to associate ourselves with university activities to the fullest extent, and thus university societies generally are overrun with non-technical students, much to the detriment of such societies.

Mr. Farrent has been enjoying himself lately in assembling the only Soil Mechanics Laboratory in South Australia. There is only one fully equipped laboratory of this kind in Australia, and this is the property of the Victorian State River and Water Supply Commission at the Hume Dam, near Albury. Civil engineering students will shortly have the good fortune to experiment in this newly developed and rapidly growing branch of engineering research.

After the conclusion of the war it is hoped that a new engineering building will be constructed and a chair in mechanical engineering will be established. The need for this has been felt for some time and it will be greatly appreciated, especially in view of the fact that there is such a shortage of engineers in the community as a whole.

War-time activities have been noted in their effect on the testing department. During the last month the quantity of material passed through the testing laboratory was a little over three times the normal. Most of this material is in the nature of bars, etc., for munition and other works.

In view of the shortage of engineers, it is encouraging to note that the enrolment for classes in Strength of Materials and Machine Design I, is larger than for any previous year. These subjects are fundamental and one or the other is taken by every engineer, and so their enrolment list is a fair barometer of the position of the numbers in the Engineering Faculty.

## Freshers' Social

To-morrow Night at 7.30 p.m., at Common Room

## Warning

Students are reminded that it is contrary to regulations to leave trays, glasses, china, etc., from the Refectory about the cloisters. Such articles, if removed, must be returned. The co-operation of all Union members is requested in enforcing this regulation.

## A Free France?

M. BRENAC TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

"France must be reconquered. After that she must be rebuilt. That is why we are seeking to call together all those throughout the world who realize what France stands for, what she is aiming to be, and all that she has contributed to civilization throughout the ages."

So spoke General De Gaulle to the French Canadians. And day by day support for the Free French Movement is growing. Not only have colonies like New Caledonia offered him their allegiance, but from time to time we read of people escaping from France itself to join his ranks. So numerous, it seems, were these escapes that Marshal Petain has been forced to close the frontiers.

All who are interested in a Free France will welcome the address by M. André Brenac to-morrow at 1.20 in the George Murray Hall to a combined Union and P. and I.R.C. meeting.

M. Brenac is leader of the Free French Movement in Australia, and Editor of "Le Courier Australien," a French paper published in Sydney. He is in Adelaide for the purpose of forming a Free French Committee.

## Child Endowment Not Effective

May Further Decrease Share of Workers

Mr. Bruce Williams, lecturer in Economics, addressed the first gathering of the P. and I.R.C., at which Professor Portus presided. This presidential address was a careful, dispassionate analysis of the effects that child endowment will have on the social welfare of a country at war. To those untrained in the techniques of economic thinking, it may have been a little elusive.

Mr. Williams examined, firstly, the history of wages in Australia, showing convincingly that they have never been based from the very Harvester judgment on the principle of a just living wage, but on the capacity of industry to pay. The difficulties of achieving a living wage were made quite clear. The analysis went on to show the reasons for men's and women's wage differences—differences which child endowment would not affect to any great extent, as women's wages are conditioned not only by the nature of the supply curve of women's labour, but other psychological factors.

Into the framework of this outline of wage fixation Mr. Williams fitted the picture of family allowances, analyzing significantly the repercussions on prices and wages of the various methods of financing the scheme. Provision from general revenue with stringent price fixation might prevent the passing on of the costs of the entrepreneur; but even so the difficulty of preventing the spiral staircase pursuit of wages after prices was immense. The pay-roll tax could not really benefit the working class as such—only a redis-

tribution within their ranks would occur. Mr. Williams concluded that family allowances were more of a political than a social measure, aiming at what J. M. Keynes, in his General Theory, calls "making the wage-unit sticky in terms of money."

Mr. Williams concluded briefly with a criticism of the confusion of principles involved by the financial measures of the Federal Government, whereby inconsistent application of such principles rendered both to a great extent ineffective.

The confusion of thoughts on this issue has been considerably clarified by Mr. Williams' extensive analysis into the subject. The work he has done on Child Endowment is original, creative, and penetrative. It is to be hoped his analysis will be widely studied generally in the near future. It is a relevant contribution to economic thought.

## ADDITIONS TO EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

We regret to announce the resignation of Mr. A. Ray as Business Manager.

We are pleased to announce the following additions:

Business Managers: R. Schulze and C. Villeneuve Smith.

Special Dental Representative: Mr. A. P. Plummer.

Additional Sports Editor: N. G. Abbott.

## QUALITY INN

24 GRENFELL STREET

MORNING and AFTERNOON TEA

LUNCHEON and DINNER SUPPER

from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

'Phone Cent. 7820

For Medical, Dental, Science, Pharmacy, Massage, and Nursing Books  
Microscopes, Instruments, Etc. Discounts for Students

SEE —

## BROWN & PEARCE

227 NORTH TERRACE

Opp. University



## National Union Drama Festival

At the Sydney Conference of the N.U.A.U.S. it was decided to hold a drama festival with the object of stimulating interest in the drama among university students. As the Melbourne University Union possessed one of the best equipped theatres of its size in Australia, it was considered fitting that this new movement in national drama should be launched in Melbourne. Unfortunately, for financial reasons, it was found necessary to hold the function in commencement week — which meant that with such little time for preparation, Adelaide and Tasmania were unable to take part.

However, the Executive decided to proceed with plans for holding the festival with only Melbourne and Sydney participating, because it was thought preferable to start under such circumstances rather than postpone the festival for another year. This action has been fully justified by the results achieved.

The acting of the Sydney University Dramatic Society in "Cousin Muriel" (by

Clemence Dane) was of a particularly high standard, the cast including Althea Siddons, who took the leading part in "The Women" when presented in Melbourne, and Marion Johns, who has appeared in a number of Lux radio plays. Melbourne presented a thriller, "Rope" (by Patrick Hamilton).

Both plays were well attended, the proceeds being approximately £65, which was sufficient to cover production costs and pay most of the fares of the Sydney cast. In the event of a loss, the Sydney players were prepared to pay their own fares.

As the festival was successful, both from a dramatic and a financial point of view, there is no reason why it should not become a permanent feature of university life — a hope which "Farrago" expressed last week.

R. L. COTTON,  
Hon. Secretary.

## Support For S.R.C.

The Editor,  
"On Dit."

Dear Sir,

I feel rather out of place writing to you on matters of student autonomy, but I feel that I should clear up some misunderstandings that have arisen out of my motion to form an S.R.C.

In a previous article I enumerated what I considered were the main advantages and the theoretical disadvantages in the proposed S.R.C. Then, at the A.G.M. and subsequently through these columns, several fallacious arguments have been put forward in an attempt to shelve this matter, as indeed most student matters have been shelved for years.

When the proposed motion came up for discussion at the March committee meeting, so much time had been taken up by routine Union house and financial business, that eight members remained for the discussion. The committee of twenty-five had dwindled to eight as members left from six o'clock onwards, and this, a student matter, was discussed by very few members, which only goes to show how necessary an S.R.C. is.

The objection that it gives students control of Union affairs has been answered by "Grex." I cannot imagine Messrs. McPhie and Johnston voting for the continuation of student publications simply because both of them might be on this S.R.C. Honestly, Ed., can you?

As far as being a vote of no confidence in the non-student members of the Union Committee — well, I'm in that class myself, now, and if this objection be true, I am supporting a vote of no confidence in myself and others.

I agree with the President when he says that this proposal is not incongruous with the move to obtain student representation on the Council or its committees.

When Mr. McPhie says med., dental, and engineering students feel no sympathy towards it, one agrees with Miss E. Teesdale Smith that they may not be opposed to it but merely in the dark as to what it really is. — Adelaide is noted far and wide for its conservative inhabitants, and I think the most conservative are the middle and upper classes, from whom the majority of University men and women are drawn.

The establishment of an S.R.C. would not complicate our system of management any more than holding extra committee meetings for students only, as he suggests — the last one we held did quite a deal of discussion of student matters.

Finally, would Mr. McPhie have been willing at this time last year to make and defend that statement in his last paragraph on the front page of your last issue?

Or does he think that he is safe in making it now that freedom of speech has been so drastically curtailed? — Yours sincerely,

ROGER WILLOUGHBY.

The Editor.

Dear Sir,

If the opinion of a mere fresher is of any value at all, then I should like to give mine concerning the proposed S.R.C. Doubtless the opponents of the motion will say that I have had little enough time in which to form any such opinion. I admit that I have spent but four weeks within this university, but I would also like to point out that this is a free country and that we have been asked to express our opinions concerning this matter.

Accordingly, I do so, and in doing so I venture to suggest that my criticism may be of some constructive value in that it comes from one who has but recently arrived within your midst with an entirely unprejudiced point of view, not as yet influenced by the prevailing "faculty opinion." You may have gathered by this time that I am in favour of the formation of an S.R.C.

My reasons are as follows:

1. At the recent Union meeting I was immediately struck by the feebleness of the arguments put forth by the opposition.

2. Since the arguments, as expressed in "On Dit," have, in my opinion, shown no signs of strengthening, I can only conclude that the proposers of the motion have more right on their side.

3. On examining the arguments "for" the S.R.C. I find that they are, in every respect, more reasonable, more sensible, and, indeed, are much stronger than those "against."

4. Writing as one of the "youthful hot-heads fresh from college," I suggest that we, as university students, have nothing to be proud of in the fact that so few appear interested in the Debating Society, the P. and I.R.C., and the Carnegie Gramophone and Art Societies. If the S.R.C. could devote time to improving this deplorable state of affairs, then, I say, by all means let us have it. The world cannot get along simply with doctors, dentists, and engineers, you know.

5. This is a democracy and I consider it most important that the students should have control of their own affairs, particularly at such a time. If mistakes are made at first due to lack of guidance, so much the better. We learn by experience. In conclusion, I am, yours sincerely,

ANNE HASLAM.

### Commerce Students

SWING EVENING and  
INFORMAL DANCE

to be held in the

Refectory, Thursday Evening,  
April 24, at 8 p.m.

Freshers are invited to come down before tea, to meet the other members of the faculty

## Outlook For Youth

NEW TAXES MAKE RICH RICHER.

(Contributed)

"The richer the company is, the richer it can grow. The effect of the incidence of the present rates of income taxation is to protect capitalism as it has never been protected before."

There speaks Australian business, industry, and finance through its organ, "Rydge's Business Journal." "Share the burden," said Mr. Fadden. "No sacrifice is too great," Mr. Curtin echoed. But now Norman Bede Rydge, in an editorial in the March issue of his journal, tears aside the veil.

"To-day we are growing more and more a nation of large companies," he says. "The small man is being pushed out, and the big company is flourishing."

"The incidence of taxation at present makes vested interests more vested, and prevents competition arising which will challenge vested interests. To-day the young man cannot look forward to starting in business on his own account with the same degree of future success as a man could twenty-five or fifty years ago."

Largely, the outlook for the young man to-day is merely one of securing a job with some organization or other."

In plain words, monopoly is in control; monopoly means that Australians shall be its servants.

## Correspondence

"SARTOR RESARTUS"  
ANSWERED.

The Editor,

If "Sartor Resartus" must make belittling statements about Mr. Abbott, he should do so openly instead of being despicably wary in hiding behind his nom-de-plume. "On Dit" also shows poor judgment in printing such rubbish by one without the courage to uphold his views with his signature.

One portion only is worthy of refutation — "If the above gentleman (Mr. Abbott) really wanted to prove himself a useful citizen . . ." I suggest that Mr. Abbott, by doing medicine, will prove himself of great use to the community, and had he been doing some other course, such as one including the study of Latin, he would by now be making himself ready to fight.

"Sartor Resartus" likens Mr. Abbott to a king — "Mr. Abbott and his friends" will have a regal triumph when they meet "Sartor Resartus" in person.

R. G. McEWIN.

(If anyone wishes to criticize Mr. Abbott we haven't the right to prevent him. But such criticism does not necessarily represent the Editor's point of view. That it did not in this case is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that Mr. Abbott has been invited on to the Editorial Committee.—Ed.)

"SCRATCHES" AGAIN.

The Editor,  
"On Dit."

Dear Sir,

This fuss over Max Harris' column surprised the majority of students, if in contradiction to so many assertions, they can register surprise. From what we can remember the column was no more offensive than the Social Editress', and it could not have been weaker, otherwise it couldn't have stood printing.

To condemn a column before it has been given a fair chance is not right, and "Scratches" only had three, which is hardly enough. If "Scratches," No. 3, is any guide there is nothing in it which should not be composed, and if anyone found it offensive they deserved it. The "crisis" certainly left some loose ends unaccounted for, the blazer is terrible, a few in our midst do make more fuss over being young than the rest of us put together, and McPhie himself said in a slightly different way, "We don't want to play in the N.U.A.U.S. backyard, anyhow."

To suppress "Scratches" because Max Harris isn't a general favourite seems unfair, since the Editor (take a bow) can see nothing goes in which is unjustifiable.

Finally, if Mr. Harris wants to sign his name without capitals, for goodness sake let him, Mr. Cock. No one can tell what other strange blooms may appear if he's left to blossom in peace.—Yours sincerely,

J. S. E. HARDY.

CALLING ALL CAST-OFFS.

The University Wives Club has for some time past been doing a sound job in making clothing for refugees. Now the work is in danger of being held up for lack of material. If you have any old woollen clothes, or scraps of material that would do for garments or patchwork quilts, don't fail to bring them in (clean!) to the Union Office at the earliest opportunity. You don't want them — we do! So do your stuff — turn out your drawers, and turn up at the Union Office with your parcel.

Next Issue—Wednesday, 30th

A. P. PLUMMER,

Hon. Sec., Men's Union.

## Prospectus of the Engineers' Ball

(NO LIABILITY).

Authorized capital: Unlimited.  
Shares now offered for subscription:  
300 shares at 3/6 each.

Held in reserve: x shares at 3/6 each.  
Directors: F. A. Hamilton (chairman),  
R. B. Craven, R. B. Heath, R. Beresford,  
D. C. McMichael, D. Simes, R. B.  
Menzies.

Bank: Bank of Torrens.  
Secretary and registered office: P. R.  
Nairn.

Broker: K. T. Hamilton.

### The Objects of the Company.

1. The object for which the company is formed is for "dancing purposes" within the meaning of the Special Companies Act 1934-1935, that is to say for the purpose of obtaining entertainment, by means of dancing or any other method found suitable.

2. To acquire from the Adelaide University all titles, dancing rights, and interests for the night of Saturday, May 3, of the property which now goes under the name of "the Refectory."

### Description of Lease.

1. Location and Extent: The lease is located in the buildings of the Adelaide University Union.

2. Climate: The climate is typically temperate with an annual rainfall of twenty inches, which ensures good conditions for working low grade ores.

3. Accessibility: The property is within five chains of the Torrens River and is within one chain of a good, flat, metal road.

4. Water Supply: An unfailing supply of water along with other forms of liquid (lemon squash) are assured and will assist in the smooth operation of the lease.

5. Surface Characteristics: The full area of the lease, fortunately, has an extremely good surface, which will ensure very easy working conditions.

6. Nature of Deposit: Course and refractory.

7. Fuel: The fuel can be obtained on the lease adjoining "the Refectory," known as the "George Murray," and it is of extremely high quality, the ash content being 0.1%.

### Plant and Equipment.

The necessary plant and equipment will either be hired or purchased, and at some date prior to the commencement of operations will be installed on the lease. The plant will be the most modern procurable.

### Method of Working the Lease.

The method employed by the new company for working the lease will be of a type never tried before on any similar type of lease. Besides the normal procedure of dancing, many subsidiary operations will be employed. Rand Gold Mines, Inc., South Africa, have lent us their new strip tease machine "Sally," which can be witnessed in full working order by all shareholders on May 3.

### Recovery and Profits.

In view of the favourable conditions mentioned in this report, the directors are confident of a 100% recovery and with working costs kept at a minimum a good profit is assured.

### Dividends.

The dividend will be paid in one instalment to the University unit of the F.F.C.F.

### Application of Shares.

Application for shares should be made to any of the directors or the broker (no brokerage charged) and should be accompanied by the sum of three shillings and sixpence.

## S.C.M. Study Circles

It is not yet too late to join an S.C.M. study circle. There will be four of them this year, and enrolments should be made at once. The circles are:

1. Psychology and Religion (leader, Rev. Norman Crawford).
2. Science and Religion (leader, Mr. Gordon Aitchison).
3. Personal Discipleship (leader, Rev. J. R. Blanchard).
4. The Christian and the War; discussion to be based on a series of pamphlets by prominent Australian writers (leader, Mr. K. F. Newman).

If you have any opinions on these subjects that you would like to air, or if you have not any opinions but would like to form some, join a circle now. Entry forms are available at the Union Office, and information as to times can be had from committee members.

# OUR BLAZER

The time for your decision is close. We have given here some of the reasons for the proposed change. What the proposed change will be is your business.

It is desired to change the blazer because:

(a) Few blazers are at present being bought. Last year only four were purchased, and hence the change affects only a few people. In post-war time, with old students coming back, and the resumption of inter-Varsity and the probability of people having more spare money, blazers will be bought, and the number of people directly affected would be large and to change the blazer difficult.

(b) Proposed new blazer will be cheaper, and the reduction in cost will be appreciated by all who buy blazers both during the war and after.

(c) The present blazer, as the Sports Association blazer, has lost its identity and is ugly. The small amount of time and effort necessary to change is well worth while any time.

(d) The present low standard of University sports is due to a lack of consistent support. Out of the fifteen hundred odd students at this University, about

seventy actively support sport by regularly attending practice and playing in matches, thus keeping themselves physically fit. This state of affairs is deplorable, and it is felt by many that if the blazer we finally adopt is more in the nature of an award, e.g., to a man in the lacrosse "C's" who attends practice as regularly as he is able and turns up to matches, the number of those actively engaged in sport would increase and there would be a corresponding increase in our general health and physical fitness.

The final recommendation of the blazer committee will in a short time be put before the members of the Sports Association at a special meeting. We have received some suggestions from various members of the University and have received them gratefully.

A suggested cross check with white spots and blue rings around the spots is felt to be a little too ambitious, but if anyone still has any suggestions at all to make they can be assured that any reasonable suggestion will be thoroughly investigated. If you have any ideas, don't hatch them, but give them, while they are still fresh, to some member of the committee appointed to go into the question. This

## FOOTBALL

### PROSPECTS FOR YEAR.

From last year's team we have about twelve men. Although some of our star players, such as Dunstan and Ligertwood, have joined up, we expect to field a stronger side than last year's side, which just missed getting in the final four after some very close matches, which we lost, in a few cases, by sheer bad luck.

Thirty of the members of the club joined the fighting forces last year and for that reason the strength of the B's will probably be below that of past years. Hence it was decided that the B's should play in the Student Grade. Freshers who do not at first make the A's will be able to play in the same association as they played in last year at school. Although some freshers may be discouraged from coming out to football because they feel they may not make the A's, it may cheer them up to know that on an average of the last ten years only two men have got into the side. In one year no fresher made the A's. However, this year, being wartime, there is a vacancy of six places which will probably be filled by freshers. Last year a fresher played for the C's at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year finished in the A's. It is to be hoped the freshers of this year are made of the same stuff as those of previous years, when opportunities were not so great but they stuck to it and eventually made the grade. This club wants the half-hearted support of no man. If a man expects to play matches and not practise, he will be disappointed. Those that do practise can

be assured of getting a game on Saturdays, and that what ability they have will be seen at once by our coach, Mr. Page, who is especially interested in freshers as a means of building up a faster, unbeatable side.

A few remarks about those who have come to practice. Dunstan, from St. Peter's College, has shown consistent form when at practice and tries hard. In a few years he may, by virtue of his ability and brains, make the A team.

Duncan, from Scotch, has the appearance of developing into a brilliant footballer and should be well in the running for selection. Holmes Tilley White, although small, should do well, as holding the ball rules and our lack of rovers, favours the selection as a rover to the A's. Dalwood comes from Prince's with a reputation. His height and long kicking may, if he is selected, be very valuable.

Skipper Betts, although he tries hard and his pace is gradually improving, leaves much to be desired in his kicking.

R. T. Steele is as serious as ever, and should play his usual sound and steady game at full back.

Abbott kicks as poorly as ever, but he, like Betts, tries hard in his training, and if not successful is at least reasonably fit at the end of training.

Shierlaw appears at practice quite often and should be a help to the side if he can produce last year's form.

We have some ruckmen back this year. O'Grady and Dishar rendered sterling service last year, as did Cowell and MacLagan, and we hope we do not lose the last two too soon after enlistment.

McMichael and Skipper should be a valuable asset to the side again this year.

## Amateur Meeting Approaches

Less than three weeks remain to train for the biggest amateur meeting ever held in South Australia. 'Varsity team will be picked on the results of our sports day.

The following letter was received from Mr. R. Graham, Secretary of the S.A.A.A.A.: "The following arrangements have been completed for the conducting of an inter-club Track and Field Games Day, to be held at the University Oval on Saturday, May 10, 1941, in aid of the Fighting Forces Comforts Fund.

"Following are the clubs and bodies who have signified their intention of nominating representatives:

"Adelaide Harriers, Western Districts, University, Postal Institute, Prince Alfred and St. Peter's Colleges Combined, S.A. Associated Public Schools' Games Association, and the Old Collegians' Club.

"The programme arranged will consist of the following events, each club being allowed one representative in each event:

"One hundred yds., 120 yds., 440 yds., 880 yds., one mile, 120 yds. hurdles, 440 yds. low hurdles, high jump, shot putt (12 lb.), running broad jump, javelin, and a 660 yds. relay (teams of four—110, 110, 220, 220 yds.)."

As it is proposed to make this meeting an annual event the times, etc., set up will be taken and kept as a permanent record. On the face of the present enthusiasm it does not look as if many 'Varsity men will have their times recorded. The other clubs are very enthusiastic about the meeting. The Adelaide Harriers and Western Districts have postponed their end of season till

May 10 especially to keep in training for this day. The standard of athletics is so low at the moment that it looks as if the schoolboys will be showing very well in adult company.

It is a very great pity that more people do not show an interest in athletics here. Still, even though it is very late in the season, it is not too late, at least, to get in some sort of shape for the 'Varsity sports. It is on the results of these sports that the committee will choose the team to represent the 'Varsity. This team may be allowed to have the letters A.U.A.C. embroidered on their blazer pockets, a privilege hitherto only allowed to the members of an inter-'Varsity team. This, however, depends on the present blazer committee's activities.

On Tuesday and Thursday nights from five o'clock onwards there will be, in future, starting practice and clocking of performances by members of the committee for those desirous of such indications of their progress. So, if you can, try and turn out on these nights and see how you are shaping. The pole vault, high jump and broad jump are now ready for those wanting to practise; the tracks are marked out, and so all that is needed are some athletes and I fear we have very few. We are hoping for a herd of dark horses, otherwise I fear the reputation of the University Athletic Club will remain in line with the rest of 'Varsity sport.

committee consists of Messrs. G. Robinson, N. G. Abbott, N. Osman, K. Hamilton (Union Secretary), and Miss E. Teesdale Smith.

The committee is also seeking expert advice from people in the city who have the reputation of designers, and if the designs received at the present are not as striking as that of our present eyesore, they do bear the imprint of distinctiveness and tone.

Black and white are really good colours and black has proved itself a serviceable and long-wearing colour. These colours are the colours of the Sports Association and have been carried by University teams with credit and distinction in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania for the past forty years, and they have become the recognized colours of the Adelaide University. No one can be ashamed of the reputation we gained under the black and white colours, and to change these colours for something prettier, as has been desired by some members of this University, would be unworthy. Are we to be likened to the irresponsible flappers we see flaunting their gaudy colours on public holidays?

Remember—any ideas give them straight to the blazer committee. This new blazer will be the blazer the Sports Association will have for decades to come, so it rests with you whether we will be proud or not of our new blazer.

## Adelaide University Fencing Club

The first annual general meeting was held in the clubroom of the Chess Club at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 9, 1941. Mr. M. H. Draper took the chair.

The following officers were elected:

Captain: Mr. Jenkinson.

Hon. Secs.: Miss M. Scott, Mr. V. L. Hawke.

Committee: In addition to the ex officio members, the following were elected: Miss B. Kidman, Mr. D. M. Fowler.

The Fencing Club will, at least for the first year or so, form part of the Boxing and Wrestling Club, and a liaison officer between the Fencing Club and the Boxing and Wrestling Club will be appointed in due course. Mr. M. H. Draper is at present acting in this capacity.

It was decided that meetings should be held twice weekly, i.e., on Mondays and Fridays between 5 and 6 p.m., the first meeting to be held on Friday, April 18. We will be able to use the equipment of the Teachers' Training College for the present, and the Training College will also provide instructors.

In the absence of any other business, the meeting closed at 1.55 p.m.

### CLUB NOTES.

The first meeting was held in the George Murray Hall as arranged. Mrs. Mitchell, from the Teachers' Training College (instructor in the Diploma of Physical Education Course), acted as instructor and the more elementary portions were demonstrated and taught. The first thing to be learned was the stance, which proved too difficult to hold for long for the majority present. Then the four main guards followed, viz., quarte, sixte, octave, and septieme. The main method of attack, the "lunge," soon had everyone exhausted. After an hour of very strenuous movement it was decided by an aching majority that enough was enough. Mrs. Mitchell, quite unruffled, then left us. It is to be feared that Saturday morning found many of those present with some very sore muscles.

It has been decided that Mrs. Mitchell will teach every Monday night from 5 to 6 p.m. and Friday night from 5 to 6 will be the practice night. There will be a Fencing Club tournament run in conjunction with the Boxing Club tournament in the latter part of next term, so that ought to provide some stimulus for assiduous practice.

MEDICAL BOOKS, Haemacytometers, Sahli Haemoglobinometers, Head Mirrors, Stethoscopes, Mercurial Sphygmomanometers, Microscope Slides, Cover Glasses, Surgeons' Gloves, Throat Torches, Ophthalmoscopes, Auriscopes, and Surgical Instruments  
Journals, Periodicals  
Locums Arranged

Malcolm McNeil

136 Grenfell Street - Adelaide

Phone: Cent. 4782