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# ON DIT

PRODUCED BY THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

## Editorial Staff

"On Dit" is produced for the Adelaide University Students' Union by the Publications Committee of the Union.

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## Since Our Last

Time and Tide waiteth not for issues of "On Dit," and since it last was published so much water has flown under the bridge that it seems desirable, for the purpose of a student record, to set out briefly a summary of events.

We have been functioning without a President up to the last Union Committee meeting, when Mr. J. G. Cornell was elected for the duration of the year. Mr. Cornell is in charge of the French school. The resignation of Mr. Elliott Johnston was at first not accepted by the Union Committee, but at its subsequent meeting, at which Mr. Johnston's association with the Australian-Soviet Friendship League was discussed, his resignation was accepted.

Our N.U.A.U.S. representatives, Elliott Johnston and Bob Cotton, were responsible for some very good work in having the first national congress of students held in Adelaide. This will come off in March next year. It's our job to make a success of the show. Its effects will be successful if our organization and enthusiasm are good.

Labour for the harvesting season is acutely short, particularly in the fruit-picking industry. This is the chance, along with munitions work, for university women to spend the long, vac. throwing their weight and energy (literally) into work of vital benefit to the country. The life is strenuous, healthy, and Rousseauish. Further information in this issue of "On Dit."

The application of the Adelaide University Labour Club for affiliation to the Union for the use of Union buildings, etc., was refused by the Union Committee. The Labour Club proceeded to issue pamphlets stating the situation and its attitude to the Union's decision. They were, however, infringing a Union regulation in this action. This was pointed out by the Union Secretary in a letter to the Labour Club. Consequently, the Labour Club had to distribute its last pamphlet outside of Union premises. The Labour Club claimed that the regulation had been infringed by any number of bodies during the past twelve months.

A petition urging the removal of the "slur" to the university occasioned by the editorship of "On Dit" was successful in having a motion of censure passed on the ex-editor, Mr. John Allison, and his subsequent resignation was accepted.

Mr. John Allison has been appointed editor of the forthcoming N.U.A.U.S. magazine, which is to be produced for the first time by the N.U.A.U.S. It will contain contributions from all the universities on all subjects that should and do interest students.

In advertising, "Angry Penguins" was notified legally that it was guilty of infringement of copyright in using a photograph of John Lewis. The advertisement was hurriedly withdrawn and all copies of the advertisement destroyed. This cost "Angry Penguins" a pretty penny but probably increased sales considerably.

The Union has authorized the production of a faculty magazine (as opposed to a general literary one). "Phoenix" will be controlled by a large faculty board and I urge (in spite of my "rival" brain-child) all students in every faculty to support and make a success of "Phoenix." It will be out early next year. Send in contributions.

## Adelaide Congress Next March National Student Get-Together

We reprint here full information about the National Union Congress from "Student News," organ of the National Union. It may be stale news, but it's important and we hope that it may throw a bit of light in your darkness about the big event. The programme was drawn up by Johnston, Cotton, and Parkinson, so that it is apparent that Adelaide has a vital interest in its success.

The Adelaide Congress of the National Union of Australian University Students will be the first of its kind to be held in Australia.

Unlike previous conferences every member of the National Union (and that means the common or garden varieties of student as well as his political bosses) is entitled to speak and vote and throw his own cigarette butts about. The congress will be held in the last common week of the vacation, and will not conflict with any military training.

Congresses such as this have been held in almost every country in the world except Australia. They have done more to make the National Unions of those countries the strong and important bodies they are than any other of their activities. At the Cambridge Congress of the English National Union, held in April this year, over one thousand members turned up.

The congress will not replace the annual council meeting, which will proceed in conjunction with the congress.

The theme of the congress will be "The Student, His Subject and Society." This was also the theme of the Cambridge Conference.

There will be several full plenary sessions which all delegates will attend, and which will discuss general problems. It has been suggested, for example, that a plenary session could be held on post-war reconstruction.

The greater part of the business will be conducted by separate faculty commissions.

The commissions to be set up include: (i) Arts; (ii) Law and Commerce; (iii) Education and Sociology; (iv) Medical and Dental Students; (v) Technology.

Subject matter will be drawn from the faculty survey reports.

The final session will be devoted to a correlation of these reports, and from them a digest will be produced.

It was decided at the recent executive meeting held in Melbourne that each S.R.C. should be responsible for duplicating and sending to the General Secretary (Mr. Victor Parkinson) at least twenty-five copies of the reports for distribution to congress delegates.

### WIDER BASIS PLANNED.

The generally feeling at the executive meeting was that at past conferences the work done, and the ideas expressed, were confined to relatively few students who were present in the capacity of official delegates from the constituent bodies.

These people, although they might have been the most wide awake, could

only give the ideas of their own official circle and certain views held by other students were never put forward.

It was hoped that by holding the congress the N.U.A.U.S. will come closer to student thought on problems, and will also be more widely known, appreciated, and used.

The opinion was expressed that the N.U.A.U.S. was endeavouring to solve problems without the support and even the knowledge of its existence, of the people it is working for. It would be far better if the N.U.A.U.S. was, even in part, directed by student thought, rather than as in the past trying to direct it, without support.

### BILLETS BEING ARRANGED.

The Adelaide National Union Committee is endeavouring to arrange for the visitors to be billeted in private homes for the period of the congress, and Mr. R. L. Cotton, the Adelaide N.U.A.U.S. Secretary, is already appealing for assistance.

Any student intending to go to the congress should get in touch with his local N.U.A.U.S. representative.

Further details about the congress will appear from time to time for the rest of the year in student newspapers in the various universities.

### DRAFT AGENDA.

The following draft agenda has been arranged for meetings of the council and the congress at the general meeting

of the N.U.A.U.S., to be held in Adelaide next year.

### COUNCIL.

Delegates arrive at Adelaide on Saturday morning. Meetings will be held on Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and Monday mornings. The final session will be held on the following Saturday.

### CONGRESS.

#### Monday.

Delegates arrive at Adelaide on Monday morning.

Monday Afternoon: Preliminary session. President's message, procedure, announcement of commission chairman, then dispersal to commissions and election of reporters.

Monday Evening: Address by the Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University.

#### Tuesday.

10.15 to 12.45: Commission meetings.  
12.15 to 5.30: Plenary session.  
8 p.m.: Documentary films.

#### Wednesday.

10.15 to 12.45: Commission meetings.  
Afternoon: Free.  
Evening: Dance.

#### Thursday.

10.15 to 12.45: Commission meetings.  
2.15 to 5.30: Plenary session.

#### Friday.

Final commission meetings. Summing up and preparation or consideration of digests of Faculty Survey reports.

## Frank Collins on Oxford Group

Mr. Frank Collins drew one of the biggest third-term crowds ever to the George Murray last Friday lunch-time. Since there seemed much interest and great doubt (from the notices) as to the subject of the talk, "On Dit" has asked Mr. Collins to develop his ideas further.—Ed.

Some of those who listened to my talk on "Moral Rearmament," "Quo Vadis," etc., will, no doubt, have thought along one of these lines: "What a lot of hooley!" "Who wants to be a Christian, anyway?" "All very well in theory, but it won't work in practice." "How the hell do you start?" etc.

Now, I admit that I didn't give the practical side of moral rearmament the attention it deserves. I have, as it were, given you a pudding, but no spoon with which to sample it. Sorry, here comes the spoon.

You agree with me when I say that human nature should be changed. Most of us, however, think that it's the other fellow who should be different. "If only the capitalist would change, and the family, and that blighter Collins! How much better life would be! There might even be a new world."

Unfortunately, the other fellow usually thinks the same about us. You see, at rock bottom, we've all got the same problems—fear, self-consciousness, greed, temper, impurity. These things are all self-ish, because whilst we are thinking about ourselves, we can't think clearly

about other people, and the social system, and we can't be really happy.

"Hooley," you say, "I'm happy enough." The only real happiness comes from being clean and free and absolutely selfless.

"But," you say, "these undesirable things are a part of me. I can't change my spots."

Listen to this. Millions of people—I'm one of them—are proving that God (about whom it's not polite to talk these days) can change human lives. He's changed me, so there's some hope for you. God can change lives—it's not a mere theory, it's a thrilling, momentous fact. You may not understand it. It is a matter of experience. Nobody understands electricity but everyone knows from experience that it can give power. In the same way, anyone can know from experience that God can give power—moral power.

"I don't need this power, blast you!" I know that you don't. But you don't need a plough to dig your field—you can do it with a teaspoon. And you don't need a light in a dark room, but after you've barked your shins and stubbed your toes and fallen base over apex you turn on the light. Without God, we are groping in the dark—why not turn on the light?

God can guide your thinking. Let Him take charge of a rigorous self-examination. Ask yourself this question, "Is there anything in my life that is not

absolutely honest, absolutely pure, absolutely unselfish, and absolutely loving?" Chew it over. Be definite.

Listen to that "still small voice." Some of us call it conscience. Some of us say that it is God guiding our thinking. Don't quibble by saying, "I'm as good as Collins or Jones" or "Everybody does that." Be ruthless. I said "absolutely honest." Do you see the difference?

Write the thoughts down. Ask what you know of God to help you over your difficulties. If you perform this experiment honestly you will find new power to live and an answer to every problem. It will help a lot if you talk things over with somebody who's been through the mill.

"All right," you say. "It all sounds good, but you're no angel." No, I'm no angel. I still make mistakes—plenty of them—but I've learnt how to overcome them, and I've gone far enough into this, and got such a lift out of it, that for me there is no road back.

Moral rearmament is a gamble. It's betting your life that there is a God. And, by gad, it works.

FRANK COLLINS.

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# — Student Unity, Toleration —

C. Villeneuve Smith

EDITORIAL

It was recently pointed out that although we have not as yet Democracy utter and complete, for there are those things in our system which are incompatible with absolute Democracy, we at least have the precious foundations of Democracy. And if those foundations are to survive, and if we are to build on them a structure worthy of the democratic ideal, then we must fight as one, with that indivisible unity that will not brook defeat.

It is of especial importance that all students, whatever their political thought, should join in a closely knit alliance, so that they can do all in their power to effect a vigorous and efficient war effort, so that they may thus set an example to those in the community who, with criminal disregard for the nation's well-being, pursue their own selfish ends in these critical times. We have seen, too, with disgust and horror the effects on university life of Teutonic "Kultur." Not only has the academic side of the university been distorted to fit into the Nazi pattern of life, but all those things about which we have heard so much recently — the right of free speech, a free press, individual liberty — and without which all human endeavour would be futile, all these are destroyed when the German takes control.

Let us thank God we are yet free, for only those who have had freedom and lost it know to what depths of human despair a nation can sink without it; let us have strength and courage and unity to hold these priceless things we are in danger of losing.

N. G. Abbott

Mr. Abbott was asked to contribute. Relevant portions of the editorial were altered upon the basis of his criticisms. But he declined to write anything for the symposium on student unity and a greater war effort as he was too busy and had not the time. He said his attitude was clearly stated in earlier letters to "On Dit."

S.C.M.

The Student Christian Movement agrees entirely with the three principles cited here — maximum war effort, student unity, student toleration.

The great majority of members have faced the problem of pacifism — they have come to regard the war as the lesser of two evils and are prepared to support the war effort to the limit of their power.

Student unity is one of the great cornerstones of the movement — it is expressed in the World Student Christian Federation, whose members from widely varying backgrounds think as a body on the methods of achieving their purpose.

Student toleration, criticism for the war effort's sake, are indispensable as the students' contribution to the war effort.

Finally, these three are viewed by members as means to an end, not as ends in themselves — the end being the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth.

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## The Symposium

Student unity, student toleration, and a maximum war effort! With the year approaching its end and two issues of "On Dit" remaining, it seems desirable that some sort of a constructive platform should be planned for the university after the shouting and rumpus of this year.

Consequently I have approached people of the most diverse opinions and who have played divergent roles in the events of this year to contribute their ideas or comments on the above slogan. About the desire and necessity for a vigorous maximum war effort I think there will be no two opinions in this little symposium. Britain and her ally, the Soviet Union, are engaged in a crucial combat on which the future of the whole world depends. There must be no dithering about a two-front war, no petty political recriminations. **THERE IS ONLY ONE WAR. ITS FRONTS ARE IN MOSCOW AND IN TOBRUK, ON THE SHORES OF BRITAIN, AND QUITE POSSIBLY IN EFFECT IN SINGAPORE AND IN CHUNGKING!**

There is a new Labour Government in power. The people of Australia demand of it unsparing efforts to achieve the greatest war effort of which this country is capable. We demand of it at least the elimination of industrial unrest and strikes in the country, for that is possibly its chief qualification and *raison d'être*. Even more . . . munitions and defence factories should have vigilance committees of workers to see that there is no inefficiency, no slowing down of work through lack of materials or labour, no primacy for non-war production orders under any circumstances.

But this brings us to the next aspect of this platform . . . toleration. The Government must be kept up to the mark in turning out war materials and trained personnel; and it will be a test of the university that it will allow all degrees of social opinion to criticize the war work of the Government as vigorously and caustically as Labour opinion has criticized the regimes of the Fadden and Menzies Governments.

It is to be hoped that the Labour Club will manifest the same tolerance to critics of Labour action as it has demanded in its recent pamphlets. But more, that it and the Labour Government will retain open minds about methods of finance, and considering the large measure of common sense in the criticisms of those people who would have the Government avoid bank credit finance with its inflationary effects like the very plague. Let it consider clearly the advantage and equitability of compulsory savings in conjunction with high direct taxation.

Criticism must only exist with the war effort in mind, **BUT IT MUST EXIST FOR THE WAR EFFORT'S SAKE.** And only toleration and commonsense can make criticism useful for the war effort. **DO YOU AGREE?** Finally . . . student unity! Britain, Australia, and the Soviet Union are allies in word and deed. At this critical period there is no place here for Isolationists or Moore-Brabazons. Churchill and Stalin will be seated at the same peace conference table. There will be no separate peace now, and it seems almost certain that there will be no parting of the ways between Britain, America, and the Soviet Union when peace is effected. It behoves Socialists and Labourites amongst us to abandon the phobia of British and American imperialist ambitions, to examine their prejudices in the light of the immediate situation.

It behoves those of certain ethical beliefs amongst us who are imbued with an active distrust of Stalin and all his works to realize that the fates of Britain and Russia are indissolubly linked, and a lukewarm attitude to the Russian alliance is just as effectively sabotaging Britain and Australia as out-and-out defeatism.

A maximum war effort, sane criticism, unity of purpose, there abideth these three. And the greatest of these is a maximum war effort for Britain, Australia, and the Soviet Union.

For God's sake, don't let us forget it.

## AND

### The Labour Club

Sir,

Briefly, the reply to your query is, "Yes, the Labour Club is whole-heartedly behind a maximum war effort." And now that we have a Labour Government in power we believe there is some possibility of getting it.

At no time have we thought otherwise. What the Labour Club formerly urged was that under the Menzies Government we were unlikely to get it. To begin with the U.A.P.'s foreign policy was bankrupt. It had stood for appeasement while Japan made war on China, Italy on Abyssinia, and Germany on Czecho-Slovakia; it victimized the workers of Port Kembla when they refused to load pig iron for Japan; it washed its hands of Spain; it included pro-Fascist sympathizers among its personnel; and its whole conduct of the present war was unenterprising and unimaginative.

Again, its internal policy was unsound. It contracted for army supplies by the wasteful plus cost system; it provoked industrial discontent among the workers by refusing to limit war profits at the same time as it was bringing about a

reduction in their living standards; it weakened the morale of the community by failing to define the type of social order we were fighting to secure.

With the adoption of a progressive policy on the other hand, Labour should restore the morale of the community. We hope to see the removal of pro-Fascist elements from political and industrial control, the elimination of the causes of industrial discontent, and the active co-operation of the workers sought in securing a maximum industrial output.

And indeed it is time. For we are no longer faced, as at the beginning of the year, with an invasion of Britain rendered improbable because of the superiority of the British fleet. Since the fall of Greece and the entry of Russia into the war the situation has materially changed. The collapse of Russia might disrupt the British Empire even more than the fall of Britain itself. For it would mean also the collapse of Chinese resistance. It would mean the intensification of Japanese imperialism in East Asia, and a German imperialist threat to India, Iran, and the Near East. With a German-Japanese domination of Asia and control of its economic resources, the

Elliott Johnston

Recent changes in the international and the national situation have enormously increased the possibility of defeating Fascist Germany and of achieving unity in Australia in the doing of it.

The entry of the Soviet Union into the war has united all the great powers not under the Nazi heel, a fact which Mr. Churchill was quick to grasp and to act upon. This fact has also increased the war enthusiasm of large sections of the people in the democracies who had little trust in leaders who, prior to the war, had supported pro-Fascist policies in China, Abyssinia, Spain, and finally at Munich. Evidence of this increased enthusiasm is to be found in the success of the "Tanks for Russia" Week and the recent assembly of two hundred engineering union officials in England to discuss methods of increasing production.

Along with this is the offer made to Mr. Curtin by leading officials of large militant unions (on whom war production largely rests) to support his government to the hilt and to do all in their power to avoid industrial unrest, provided the Labour Government is prepared to remove the outstanding causes of dissatisfaction. They ask that an enquiry should be held into the monopolies with a view to controlling their activities; that price control should be improved, profits ruthlessly cut, and living standards maintained; that representatives of private interests should be excluded from boards controlling industrial production and direct representation granted to the trade unions; that to increase production workshop committees should have some powers in factory administration; that freedom of organization, speech, press, and assembly for the Labour movement should be restored.

The proposals are in line with Labour policy and are patently in the interests of the vast majority of the people, and their adoption would promote a high degree of national unity in the struggle against Fascism. Their adoption will be opposed, however, and strongly so by the small but powerful monopoly groups and profiteers who are making money out of the war. Their resistance can be overcome if there is behind the move against the monopolies, against profiteering, a united people. My view is that the students of Australia should give to the Government full support in the carrying out of a policy which, being in the interests of the majority, can alone produce the united war effort required. As a first step I suggest (as I do to the Labour Party Club) that the students should, through the N.U.A.U.S., offer their services to the Government for the duration of the vacation for munition or other works where men are needed. This proposal would underline the support for united, progressive action against Fascism abroad and within.

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threat to the N.E.I. and Australia does not need amplifying.

The Labour Club is, therefore, more than ever resolute to fight for the defeat of Fascism abroad as well as at home. It does not stand for scrawling pious Vs for Victory upon the walls, but in organizing for Victory. It believes that university studies are of value to the community even in war, but that those studies must be more fully directed towards the service both of the war and of society in general. Moreover, it believes students should in the present crisis devote their leisure to more direct war effort. It is for this reason that at a recent conference we passed a resolution asking that the Government be approached with a view to using the services of those students not engaged in compulsory military training in harvesting, munition works, or other necessary occupations for which there is at present a shortage of labour — provided, of course, that the standards of the community are maintained.

JOHN ALLISON,  
Secretary, Labour Club.

# — The Maximum War Effort —

# War Finance Explained

By B. R. Williams, Lecturer in Economics.

It would be tragic if the war effort were impeded through lack of understanding of the financial problems involved. It seems to me of urgent importance that students should attempt to get a clarified picture of the problems and their possible solutions. I therefore approached Mr. B. R. Williams, economics lecturer, to do an exclusive article on war finance for "On Dit." With Professor K. S. Isles, Mr. Williams was the author of "The Truth about Compulsory Savings," to which the reader wishing to get a more comprehensive picture should be referred. Any questions or discussion about the subject will be welcomed. If students are sincere about national service, they will realize that not only the use of "On Dit" to explain how war can be financed, is justified; but that intelligent understanding spread to the general public through students will assist the national effort.

Efficient and equitable finance is an essential pre-condition to winning the war.—Editor.

The new Labour Government has made it clear that it intends to prosecute the war effort with the utmost vigour. In the realms of finance, in addition to a war budget as large as its fated predecessor, the Government proposes to bring into force certain measures of social reform which further increase the size of the Budget. In view of this new Government's objection to schemes of compulsory savings and taxation on small incomes, it is interesting to look at how it can raise the requisite sum.

In Australia we have reached a state of full employment, and war production can increase only at the expense of civil production. If, however, such diversion takes place, and that is the implication of a vigorous war policy, and the incomes spendable on civil goods are not limited, prices must rise. But the amount of spendable income which must be withdrawn if that price rise is to be prevented cannot come from the pockets of the rich, or from the large companies. It could not, even with Mr. Fadden's more modest budget, come from the recipients of incomes over £250. Obviously the present Government, with its more expansive measures, cannot do the trick without calling on the smaller incomes.

It is no use saying that the poor are already bearing a fair share. It is necessary to keep in mind the difference between a policy of taxing the poor before the rich have paid their utmost, and taxing them after the rich have paid to the limit. Even when the rich have paid all they can, the smaller incomes must contribute if the war effort is to expand to the proposed extent. What, then, can the Labour Party do?

1. It can increase rates of taxation on high and middle incomes. Such taxation can go very much higher, and till it does, all talk of "equality of sacrifice" and an "all-in war effort" is humbug.

2. It can call more heavily on those unimpeded with families.

3. It can increase indirect taxes on luxuries. But the scope of such measures, if they are not to be inflationary, is strictly limited.

4. It can levy much heavier taxes on companies. Undistributed profits in particular would be a fruitful field. If levied with regard to necessary war expansion such a tax would serve the double purpose of raising revenue and choking off unessential production.

5. It would to some extent keep down the cost of the war programme by a more efficient organization of supply, and by replacing or modifying the doubtful cost plus system.

Even when this is done, however, there would still be a substantial sum to be raised. Lower income earners would have to make sacrifices. If direct methods such as compulsory loans and taxation are ruled out, resort must be had to indirect measures. Of these, the main weapons are inflation and rationing.

The inflationary method is to reduce civilian consumption by increasing the prices of civilian goods. The Government could rely on bank credit to the extent that loans and taxes were insufficient. This increases the amount of money and credit in circulation, but, as we have seen, the supply of civilian goods is limited. Prices rise, money incomes buy less, capitalists make greater profits and pay over part of this to the Government in loans and taxes; till the Government has diverted to its own use the men and materials required for the war.

It is by this rise in prices that the Government chokes off and reduces the proportion of men and materials used in civilian production. That is why, if the war effort is to expand, the public as a whole cannot catch up with the rising living costs. For the purpose of the whole procedure is to limit their consumption. Particular sections may gain at the expense of others, but the whole community can only catch up to the rise in prices at the expense of the war effort.

But this inflationary method is most unsatisfactory, at any rate to a Labour administration it should be, for several reasons.

1. It is a very unstable method, and may well get out of control. For as incomes rise the Government must keep on expanding credit; and if the process goes very far exchange and production would become disorganized.

2. It will involve grave physical hardship for sections of the community whose money incomes are low and not easily capable of revision upwards. It is impossible to have equality of sacrifice under conditions of inflation, because of the differing effects of rising prices on differing types of income.

3. It was it is in the interests of the capitalists to raise prices every time wages rise. Profit-making would become an increasingly serious problem, and excess profits taxes and limitations of dividends would not be sufficient to solve the problem. An excess profits tax and a measure to limit dividends would be powerful weapons in the hands of a Government wishing to keep industrial peace, but an inflation would seriously impair their efficiency.

4. There will always be a proportion of workers left out of trade agreements for greater wages, e.g., workers not so well organized or occupied in less vital occupations. Such workers, who are generally the lowest paid, will not only be in danger of grave hardship, but will also have a sense of grievance against the stronger trade unions, feeling that the advances in wages of such sections is at their expense. That will hinder the strength and unity of working-class organization.

5. Rises in the price level throw relative wages out of adjustment, and that in conjunction with a futile struggle of money wages after prices will not help co-operation between political and industrial labour.

6. Certain clerical workers with relatively stable money incomes will also feel a sense of grievance against the strong trade unions for getting wage advances in times of rising prices, which they are not getting. They, too, will feel that such advance is at their expense. It is dangerous for the Labour Party to antagonize such a section.

Price control as at present in operation could not stop a substantial inflationary pressure. For with such pressure costs would continually increase. Nor could control of the banking system stop the inflation.

If the method of price control were changed to one of pegging prices at present levels, the effect would be different but still unsatisfactory.

1. If prices are pegged, unless all costs are pegged, production would be seriously reduced. When it is remembered that pegging costs involves, i.e., pegging wages, and that certain costs are dependent on events outside our own economy, then this method may be ruled out.

2. Pegging prices interferes with the inflationary method of diverting resources to the Government through raising prices against consumers. The Government would have to rely to a certain extent on requisitioning. But that immediately shows a further weakness of the method, for with stable prices, unless incomes are limited, the supply of goods will fall very much short of the demand. Grave physical shortages would appear and to make a showing at equality of sacrifice the Government would be forced to introduce ration cards.

But this method is cumbersome to administer, and wasteful since it neglects the disparities between individual needs and tastes. Further, as it is not possible to ration all articles and peg all prices, there would be a serious upward pressure on the prices of non-rationed articles. This would spread throughout the lost structure of the whole system.

This would only be stopped completely if in addition to rations for particular commodities there were a general ration card of, say, £100 p.a. Such a ration would not be for particular commodities but would be spent as the consumer chose. But apart from certain services, no spending could be done unless covered by ration cards. In this way the amount to be spent would be limited, and a fair proportion of the surplus incapable of expenditure would find its way to the banks or Government loans.

This, of course, would not be "taxing low incomes" or be a measure of "compulsory savings." The Government would merely limit the amount to be spent; the surplus which could not be spent could even remain to fructify in the worker's pocket, if he didn't want to earn interest on it.

## Night Students' Strong Case

Dear Sir,

The recent elections for the Men's Union Committee resulted in the selection of a good team. However, with all due respect, I would like to point out that there is one very glaring anomaly, namely, there is no representation for the night students.

Without attempting to touch on the matter of proportionate faculty representation, I do consider that the interests of the large number of Commerce and Public Administration students should be considered. In addition to this powerful body there are also many evening students engaged in Pharmacy, Arts, Science, and Economics. Although in previous years very little effort has been made to secure representation for this group, there is no reason why the ambiguity of so many students having so little say in the affairs of the Union should continue.

The question may be asked, Why did these students not avail themselves of the opportunity of nominating and voting for their own representative at the elections? The Commerce Students' Association did nominate a member, but without success. The reason for this failure lies in the lack of voting opportunities afforded to evening students. During the

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day they are all engaged in their civil occupations and have not the time at their disposal to lodge a vote. In the evening the same students either go home to study (?) or are obliged to rush down to the university to attend lectures. They are not given as fair an opportunity to vote as could be accorded them. If all Commerce and other evening students had voted at the last elections there would have been no doubt that the Commerce representative would have secured a position on the Men's Union Committee. As it was this candidate had to rely mainly upon the votes of members of other faculties who were aware of and in sympathy with the cause of evening students.

It is time that something was done. Part-time students doing more than two hours of lectures each week are compelled to join the Students' Union. As they work in the day they have very limited opportunity to avail themselves of the facilities for which they have paid for the right to enjoy. Recently this opportunity was even further curtailed when it was decided that the Refectory should fall in line with the public houses and close at 6 p.m.

I am,

ADRIAN A. STOCK,

President Adelaide University Commerce Students' Association.

## The Results of the Men's Union Committee

The elections went off with a pleasant, almost soporific placidity, but with a higher percentage of voting than we've had before. The results contained surprises in some instances.

R. A. BURSTON	MED.	206	votes
N. D. G. ABBOTT	MED.	192	"
B. S. HETZEL	MED.	192	"
M. D. BRIDGLAND	SC.	192	"
R. G. HUGHES	ENG.	154	"
D. J. GUPPY	SC.	153	"
I. M. DISHER	DENT.	134	"
L. B. TAYLOR	ENG.	127	"
C. H. LEWIS	DENT.	103	"
F. MERCER	SC.	89	"
K. J. DALY	LAW	71	"
R. DUNCAN	ARTS	71	"

### VOTING FOR THOSE NOT ELECTED.

F. J. HAWKINS	LAW	69	"
A. A. STOCK	COM.	68	"
E. F. JOHNSTON	LAW	66	"
J. ALLISON	ARTS	51	"

The announcing of the election results recalls the annual general meeting this year when a 50-50 vote was recorded for the formation of an S.R.C. to bring Adelaide into conformity with interstate student bodies. Night students are still without representation, and there still remain some unsatisfactory features about the Union machinery.

A student commission to enquire into the matter of the Union machinery, to exhaust the possibilities of bettering student organization and increasing the efficiency of the conducting of student affairs, would be a sound move.

Both Medical and Arts have declared themselves for the principle of student representation on the Council. This important development in student autonomy should not be allowed to lapse.

Both these matters should come under the notice of the new Union Committee next year.

## 'Varsity Women

### HOW TO SPEND YOUR VAC.

Do you want to do some national service during the vac.?

Do you want to spend part of your vac. out of doors?

Do you want to earn some money during the vac.?

If so, here's how!

Fruit pickers are urgently needed to bring in this season's crop of cherries, soft fruits, grapes, and apples. If the growers can't get sufficient pickers the fruit will have to be left to rot.

The pay is 8/- to 10/- per day, plus overtime pay, and the Women's War Service Council is making arrangements for accommodation.

ENROL NOW! Forms are obtainable from Mary Scott and must be returned before the end of the month.

For further details see Women's Union notice board.

## V.S.D. News

Next Saturday, October 18, there will be a parade at 2.30 p.m. on the parade grounds.

A.R.P. lectures will begin after the examinations. Further particulars will be given later. Will all members please make an effort to attend.

If there are any members of the detachment who do not intend to attend any more lectures, would they please hand in their resignations straightaway?

This year we have decided to hold an auction sale to raise funds for the Red Cross Society. Will all those who have any articles (guaranteed to sell) they do not want or would be glad to give away, please notify any of the officers as soon as possible?

### RED CROSS NEWS.

The Wives' Club would be glad to receive any old clothes or scraps of material.

# Scratch Inter-Club Running at Last

## South Australian Amateur Athletic Starts on a New Basis

Earlier this month a meeting was held representative of all amateur athletic bodies, including Mr. Vollugi and Mr. Steele, sportmasters of St. Peter's and Prince Alfred's Colleges respectively. It was decided that interclub running something after the style of the interclub held on the 'Varsity Oval in May of this year should be a regular feature of the summer season.

So far a tentative programme has been made for one in December of this year, then one in February, March, April, and a final wind-up in May. The State junior championships and senior scratch events will be held over two weeks in April probably. Thus for this season there will be eight meetings of organized scratch running (counting our own sports). This is the brightest prospect that has ever been put before the amateur athletes of this State.

Better than this, the interclub running will be on a graded basis. The actual details have not yet been finalized as the committee is collecting data from Sydney, Melbourne, and Newcastle, where graded scratch interclub running is a regular and successful feature of their programmes.

The system will probably be that there will be four grades, let us say A, B, C, D, and as an example take the 100 yds. If a person can run it in 10.2 seconds or better he would be (in this State at the present) an A grade sprinter, 10.6 secs. or better a B grader, 11 secs. C grader, and the rest D grade. These figures are only an estimate. The grades can be altered as the standard rises, as it must in this State as it is very low at the moment.

All the other events are graded on a similar time basis. The grade of a runner will be controlled by the association, which will alter that grading when suitable evidence to justify a runner being promoted or demoted is produced. Thus it will not be possible for a runner to alter his grade at will. All this will be controlled by the association in much the same way as the grade of a footballer or lacrosse player is controlled.

Thus each club will consist of four groups of runners, A, B, C, and D graders. When the interclubs are held in A grade competition only A graders will compete, in B grade only B graders, etc. It may be that in certain races two grades could be run together, thus A graders and C graders in this way—suppose in the 440 yards, for example, both grades started together, they would, however, finish well apart and the two

finishes could be judged. This would, perhaps, save time on a crowded programme. The two grades would run together but not compete together.

There will be some system of awarding points so that the top clubs in each grade can be decided and so have athletic premierships much as in football. This is a rather difficult matter, as the points must be awarded in such a way that weak clubs numerically are given a chance and that clubs with a few brilliant runners and the rest very weak do not by virtue of their few brilliant runners get such a big lead. Thus a club could have only three very good runners in A grade and clean up all the other clubs and come top of A grade, beating a club who had, say, fifteen A grade men. The latter club has the better A grade team and this must somehow be taken into account in the final calculation for the best A grade club.

All the above ideas have not been finalized yet, but the whole system will be somewhat along the lines sketched out. We are fortunate in having an energetic and hardworking State council with very good organizing power and the welfare of amateur athletics well to heart, and so we can look forward to something really good in the future. Few runners realize what an enormous amount of hard work goes into the organization of such a big project as the above, and they should be thankful that there are a few men prepared to undertake the responsibility.

So there we have the 1941-42 athletics programme. This scheme is being started in war-time and so till the war is over probably the main competition will be in the lower grades, that is, runners of 16, 17, 18, 19 years, which will include P.A.C., S.P.S.C., and Scotch Colleges, as well as members from the 'Varsity, Western Districts, Adelaide Harriers, Y.M.C.A., and Old Collegians' Club, with the Postal Institute and North-Western Clubs as well. So competition will be keen.

It is probable that the 'Varsity Athletic Club will want a definite membership list to work upon, so anybody interested is asked to give his name to M.H. Draper, M. W. Elliott, G. W. Aitken, R. T. Steele, or G. F. Cheeseman.

## Women's Hockey

The hockey season is over now and, looking at the premiership list, women hockey players have cause to feel quite cheerful about play. The A team was sixth on the list—has moved up two positions, and the B team was fourth.

Our B team played well right through the season and succeeded in getting into the semi-finals.

Reports of the C team are not so encouraging. The C team consisted of a number of new players, all of whom, we hope, will be just as keen next year. However, keenness did not compensate for lack of teamwork and A.H.S.O.S. decided to challenge the C team which was then bottom of E grade. The match was played and resulted in victory for A.H.S.O.S. Our C team is now top of F grade, but we, too, hope to improve next year and challenge the bottom of E grade, and try to work up instead of slipping down the list.

In spite of everything there has been an all-round improvement in play this year, and may next year see plenty of freshers—hockey enthusiasts. We need them all!

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## "A" Grade Cricket

In the first innings we scored only 62 in 85 minutes against Glenelg and the play was very uninteresting. The Glenelg side declared after 71 minutes with four for 68 and put us in again. In the second innings we scored 104 in 153 minutes. It appears that the Glenelg bowlers, Waite and Morrison, were too good. Waite got six for 22 in the first innings and Morrison five for 23 in the second.

Bennett and Gurner were our most successful bowlers.

Scores:

UNIVERSITY.	
First Innings.	
Bennett, b. White	2
Wellington, c. Symonds, b. Waite	2
Page, c. Lecher, b. Morrison	4
Gurner, l.b.w., b. Waite	33
Dawson, l.b.w., b. Waite	0
Harper, c. Lecher, b. Morrison	0
Miller, run out	4
Dalwood, b. Waite	5
Berndt, c. Lecher, b. Gregory	6
Tymons, l.b.w., b. Waite	1
Edwards, not out	0
Byes 4, leg-byes 1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>

	Bowling			
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morrison	15.2	4	23	5
Waite	12	1	46	2
Garwood	6	1	13	1
Ryan	1	—	1	—
Sims	2	—	6	—
Gregory	2	—	10	—

### GLENELG.

#### First Innings.

Lecher, b. Bennett	18
Symonds, c. Gurner, b. Bennett	14
Gunner, c. Dalwood, b. Page	3
Waite, not out	24
Pierce, run out	4
Garwood, not out	1
Wides 2, leg-byes 1, bye 1	4

Four wickets (dec.) for 68

	Bowling			
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tymons	2	—	10	—
Bennett	8	—	28	2
Page	5	—	12	1
Edwards	2	—	7	—
Gurner	5	1	7	—

Tymons bowled two wides.

#### Second Innings.

Lecher, b. Bennett	1
Symonds, c. Bennett, b. Edwards	26
Gunner, b. Gurner	13

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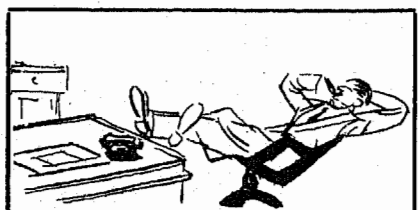
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	Bowling.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morrison	7	1	21	2
Waite	9.4	2	22	6
Gregory	3	—	14	1

### Second Innings.

Bennett, c. Symonds, b. Morrison	0
Wellington, l.b.w., b. Morrison	15
Page, l.b.w., b. Waite	3
Gurner, l.b.w., b. Morrison	24
Miller, run out	20
Dawson, b. Morrison	17
Harper, c. Simes, b. Garwood	10
Dalwood, run out	6
Berndt, not out	2
Tymons, l.b.w., b. Waite	0
Edwards, l.b.w., b. Morrison	2
Byes 3, leg-byes 2	5

Total 104  
Innings lasted 153 minutes.



For Your

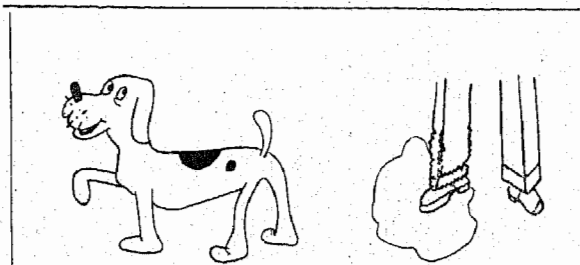
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