

ON DIT

Produced by

THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

Vol. 13

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1945.

(Price, 1d.)

No. 3.

How, Where and Why Do You Live?

Housing Here and There

In spite of what you've probably heard and thought, lots of people are interested in providing suitable quarters for you and me. There is a committee functioning which was appointed by the Council to enquire into the problem. Prof. Kerr Grant is chairman of it, and says that the matter is being treated as urgent, but he fears that its solution is at present faced with apparently insuperable obstacles.

The main difficulty is the obvious one of convincing people—ourselves included—that student housing is more important than housing in general. Nearly all practical moves must wait until after the war, at least, on this account. But this is not an excuse for not finding out what we want so that there need be no waiting when the time for action comes.

Life in Lodgings.

However much graduates of hoary Universities like Edinburgh may rub their hands and deprecate any talk of the cessation of life in digs, such life has many dim aspects.

This is some of what one undergrad. has to say on the subject:

The particular part of student housing with which I have been concerned is the 'boarding house'—also known under the more grandiose name of 'guest home', in which people are neither guests nor does the establishment in any way resemble a home. The title is somewhat misleading because 'board' literally means dining at the board or table and the provision of meals has vanished from the life of many 'boarding houses'.

Before the war boarding was not pleasant at the best of times, and many students then had difficulty in keeping down their cost of living. The average rate of board was from 25/- to 30/- per week, in many cases less than this amount. 'Board' included three meals a day, a private room with service and laundry.

Now, even though the actual nominal cost of board has not risen greatly (mainly owing to the pegging of rates), the costs of extra services, previously supplied, have risen. In 1938, for instance, I paid 25/- per week for full board—in 1945, I pay 30/- per week for bed and breakfast; to this I must add at least £1 per week for extra meals and 5/- for laundry. Miscellaneous extras, such as soap, towels, etc., bring the total cost to well over £3 per week. Even making allowance for war-time conditions the cost of living is too high for the average student (whose income under a fixed subsidy would not exceed £3 per week).

This is by no means the whole story. As is well known, accommodation of any kind is extremely hard to find, and the days of special consideration for student boarders have gone with those of Eskimo pies and cars for driving to lectures.

People in boarding houses have accepted war-time restrictions—but unscrupulous land-ladies lose no opportunity for using war-time restrictions as an excuse for a multitude of inconveniences. They have no fear of losing customers and can give the boarders fare far inferior even to the

notorious boarding house food of former days.

(Student: You wait, land-lady, there won't always be a war.

Land-lady: No, student, and after that there won't always be a peace.)

Consideration given to students who wish to study is practically nil. The 'blaring radio' is an all too familiar feature of these establishments.

In Russia.

Rooms in hostels are shared by two or three students, but this is a temporary necessity. Separate quarters, including creches and nursery-infant schools are provided for the children. Dining rooms supply monotonous and plain food cheaply and plentifully. Russians are gregarious folk and like living together.

Students of the Academy of Communist Education at Leningrad live in hostels 10 minutes away. The hostels are notable for their bareness and lack of beauty in design and color. But these conditions will be remedied as time goes by. Students live fairly well on their allowance, plus free clubs and living quarters, and cost-price meals.

In America.

Students are catered for in three ways, by fraternities, student hostels (often run by the Y.M.C.A. or some similar body) and religious colleges. Hostels are administered by the Universities—students elect house committees from among themselves, do most of their own work, e.g., cleaning and renovating, in order to keep down costs. Students are considered to be commercially raw and, especially at present, to be unfitted for managing the business affairs inevitably connected with a hostel. Continuity of management is desirable also, as is some spiritual background. But religious colleges—even when open to people of any religion—may prevent smaller and less wealthy Churches from 'competition' on an equal footing with wealthier Churches.

In Paris.

Paris is the second oldest, if not the oldest University in Europe. It grew up in haphazard fashion with students flocking to hear famous teachers. But there were no buildings or equipment. The first college was endowed as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century for theological students. This college was the first of many. But most of them became secondary schools.

In modern times there were no living quarters for students except the characteristic pensions and sordid hotels of the Latin quarter, with the social life bound up with the numerous cafes. However, the demolition of the nineteenth century fortifications has made possible the erection of a University city within a few miles of the Latin quarter. The first hostel,

complete with refectory, was built in 1925 for French students and consisted of 340 rooms, of which 60 were for women.

The University of Paris has about 30,000 students of all nationalities, and land was made available to foreign countries to provide housing for their own nations. Hostels have been erected by many countries including Canada, Belgium, U.S.A., Germany, Britain, Argentine, Japan, Greece, Switzerland and others. The largest is that of the U.S.A., which has 275 rooms, and the smallest is that of Denmark with 40 rooms.

And So

We don't want our Varsity to be the last to arrange for the kennelling of her pups. The Union committee is making strenuous efforts to help meet this situation and seeks the co-operation of students. The influx of students to the University after the war will accentuate the problem. In his election speech, Mr. Playford said that he understood moves were afoot to ease the lot of students who have to board, etc. Such moves had his utmost support, and so we can look forward to some positive assistance in forwarding the matter.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE OPENS.

College re-opened officially on Tuesday, February 13, making a good showing with 168 women and 57 men. The ratio is now 3 women to every man, an advance on the 4 to 1 ratio last year, and a distinct improvement on the 8 to 1 ratio of 1943.

At the first general assembly on Wednesday the freshers were formally welcomed by Dr. Schulz and the staff; after that, with considerably less formality, they were initiated by "Professor Browne" (Jack Hansberry), a regular visitor to the College at this time. The new student officials were initiated with divers strange rites by Ronne Page, a former office holder. They were Owen Eden as president of College, Laurel Chittleborough as vice-president, and Ray Specht as treasurer.

On the evening of the following Monday the freshers were tendered a welcome social, at which everyone paraded in his or her best—the good looks of the fresher women rather dampening the spirits of the female members of the old brigade, but having the opposite effect, it was noticed, on the men. The College "ghost" also rose, or rather sank, to the occasion. In addition to this social there were welcome picnics arranged by old members of each group for the purpose of getting acquainted with the new members.

A week-end camp for College students was held at Mylor on February 23. A similar camp, under the auspices of S.C.M., was held at Mylor on March 2. Addresses were given by Rev. Arnold Hunt, B.A., Dr. F. W. Mitchell, M.A., B.Sc., and Miss M. Wauchope, M.A. Both these week-ends were much enjoyed, and College is looking forward to more of them.

On March 7 College held its annual swimming carnival at the Unley Crystal Pool. In the House contests Athens had an easy win of 57 points to Sparta's 17. Bet. Daniel won the women's cup and Gordon Boyce the men's, neither having any serious opposition.

Finally, we have begun rehearsals for our usual G. & S. show, this year "The Mikado." Our practices are at present confined to singing only, but we expect to begin the routine soon. The latter, incidentally, is the main reason why the opera promotes the social life of College to the great extent it does.

Franklin Hotel

WHERE BEER IS BUBBLIER!
(JIM WALSH, Prop.)

QUOTATIONS FROM FAMOUS MEN (3)

(Very, very anonymous)

My heart leaps up when I behold
A schooner on the Bar—
But oh! a schooner in the tum
Is better there by far!

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

Professor Edwards Interviewed

Professor Edwards is Professor of English in the University of Western Australia. He recently passed through Adelaide after eight weeks with the Ministry for Post-War Reconstruction as a consultant on community centres. Professor Edwards is keenly interested in adult education, is chairman of a move to establish free lending libraries in Western Australia, and for the last two or three years has been agitating for community centres in W.A.

With many others, he believes Australians will provide themselves with many different kinds of community centres after the war, and that there will be plenty of opportunities for University-trained men and women to help in running them either as voluntary helpers or as full-time wardens and youth lecturers.

Asked what he thought about Australian Universities, Prof. Edwards said that their Arts faculties, at any rate, were lamentably understaffed and poorly equipped. Because of the shortage of staff, mass lecturing was almost inevitable, although everybody could see that the lecture was only one among many ways of teaching and not by any means the best. With his own students he prefers to give out duplicated lecture-notes, cut out formal lecturing, set critical exercises, and discuss the results in small groups of six or seven. He believes that in English more opportunities should be given for studying plays by producing them, so he is actively working for a University theatre in Perth with one member of the staff spending all his time as a producer and as a critic of the students' work.

Behind these ideas, he says, is the firm belief that in a democracy we must not only help people to think for themselves, we must encourage them to write, dance, sing and make music as creators. Merely 'consuming' the poetry, the music, the plays, the ballets, the paintings and sculpture of others is not enough. We must ourselves be 'makers'.

Importance of Group Solutions.

The essence of democratic living is to work out group solutions to our common problems, everyone contributing his ideas, and learning how to modify them in free, critical, yet friendly discussion within the group. Very little in our school training or in our University work equips us to think in this co-operative way—witness any conference or committee. Yet far more could be done to develop the necessary skills. Play production, and particularly the modification and improvement of a script during production is one way of developing these skills.

So far he admits that students in W.A. have not had much opportunity within the school of English to experiment along these lines. They have fortnightly play readings, go to local shows and turn in a critical report next day, and get poor radio scripts and are asked to re-write them, but until they get a theatre and a workshop and extra staff, not enough can be done.

Prof. Edwards thinks literature is a means towards gaining a fuller understanding of ourselves and others and the society we live in, and that the Literature of our time and our own country is particularly important to us. His courses in drama and poetry have a definite bias towards contemporary writers, and include American as well as English and Australian poets.

He disapproves of the idea that 'literary' people live in a special world of their own, unconcerned about the major social and economic problems of our time, and says nothing could be more stupid than to think these are problems for economists, historians, lawyers and technicians trained in the sciences. A literary training should make us more sensitive to human problems and should help us to find solutions less barbaric than those commonly suggested by some kinds of planning experts who forget we are dealing with human beings as well as economic units, taxpayers and population producers.



OPINION

'Where you air your own views
and view other peoples airs!'

SELF-EXPRESSION FOR ENGINEERS.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—The question regarding English for Engineering students, raised by Mr. Parsons, is one which should be given careful consideration. I believe that some scheme such as he proposes would be most desirable, and should be looked upon as a help to potential engineers, rather than the introducing of just another subject to be passed.

Naturally, should the Faculty see fit to include a form of English into the Engineering course, it will take some time for the scheme to be under way. In the meantime, however, I believe there are ways by which a start in the right direction can be made, and which, if continued (if and when English is included in the Engineering course), would be of great benefit.

It is usually agreed that those things which affect a person the most are those which affect him whilst he is unconscious of them; bad habits (and good ones) are formed unconsciously, but they may also be got rid of unconsciously. The writing of bad English is such a bad habit, and it is here that lecturers, with little effort to themselves, can help the student to cultivate the habit of writing good and intelligible English.

Many a student finds that his days are spent in the feverish copying of copious notes—he concentrates on trying to get down the relative facts, without paying any heed to the way he is expressing them; he has no time to worry over grammatical technicalities. But it is this, as much as anything else, which contributes very largely to the instilling of thoughtlessness in students' writings.

Could not lecturers help the student by giving their lectures in such a way as to enable the student to take notes with reasonable regard to grammar and continuity?

Failing this, surely those lecturers who prefer working from typed lecture notes could make this an opportunity to present their students with an example of good "technical exposition." I think lecturers have great opportunities to help in this matter, which is now causing some concern.

The following is an extract from the Presidential Address given to the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in 1941 by Prof. H. W. Gartrell, M.A. (Columbia), E.A., B.Sc.:

"Little good is likely to come from requiring English Literature as a subject in an Engineering course, yet sloppy thinking, of which sloppy expression is a sure sign, is perhaps the chief obstacle to learning. The proper solution would be for every instructor to regard himself as an informal teacher of English. . . ."

Yours, etc.,
BRIAN CLARIDGE.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—The subject of Engineering courses has come under some discussion of late, and the Engineering Society has even passed a motion recommending the inclusion in them of Mr. Parsons' pet subject—namely, technical exposition. The exact nature of this subject is a little hazy, even to Mr. Parsons, who has no idea how the subject could be taught.

All this, however, touches lightly on the fringe of a very important subject—the liberalising of technical courses. This brings up the question as to whether the University is merely a "degree factory," or whether it should, in addition, give to all its members, irrespective of faculty, suitable training to broaden their culture, and fit them for the responsible tasks of citizenship. In this matter I can

do no better than quote Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, Canada:

"It is realised that the Engineering graduate of the future must not only be a skilled technologist, but, at the same time, a well-informed and understanding citizen. The highest usefulness of a professional man cannot be achieved unless, relatively early in life, he develops a lively interest in the workings of society, and assumes some measure of responsibility for the economic, social, political, and cultural welfare of the community in which he lives.

"It is with these objects in view that the Faculties of Applied Science and Engineering at the University of Toronto have allotted six per cent. of the total assigned time in every course to subjects like English, Engineering and Society, General Economics, Political Science, Modern World History, Philosophy of Science, and Modern Political and Economic Trends."

In view of the present-day deplorable lack of knowledge of such subjects at this University, I believe the reorganisation of Engineering courses is one of the first matters the Faculty should investigate when normal conditions return again.—I am, yours faithfully,

P. BROKENSHA.

LABOR CLUB POLICY.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—Socialist politics mean more than the narrow election politics of some of our critics, to whom anything that will catch a few votes becomes a "political issue." To a socialist, politics is the science which deals with the social actions and conditions of human beings, and therefore cannot be excluded from any phase of social life, whether in the factory, the Church, or the University.

The Labor Club supports Socialism, but we realise that it will only come into being when the majority of the people want it; that is, the people must first become socially conscious. We hope to make students socially conscious by encouraging them to become actively interested in their own problems, and also by bringing to their notice conditions in society as a whole. Thus we regard student affairs as "legitimate" Labor Club business, but have no intention of competing with the Union Committee, as has been hinted. We rather urge the students to solve their problems by acting through the Union Committee. We don't want interest in student affairs to be exclusive to the Labor Club, but in the past the Union has side-stepped the issue by a variety of means.

Now, at last, we have a Union President who is willing to do more than his administrative duties, and is eager to tackle student problems. Sam Jacobs recognises the necessity for better student housing; for a more active student representative body. In working for these measures, Mr. Jacobs will have the utmost support of the Labor Club!

At the Labor Club Freshers' Welcome, Sam stressed that students, and student bodies, must become more alive to immediate necessities. The Union Committee must have the enthusiastic support of the students as a whole! The Labor Club has no exclusive right to that enthusiasm. Where are the Faculty societies—Engineering, for example, Mr. Parsons? Special meetings must be called in all student groups to discuss our problems. Our slogan must be, "Students of Adelaide, unite in support of the President," and go forward to better student housing, and a Student Representative Council!

J. J. CLAYTON, Secretary, A.U.L.C.

To the Editor:

Sir,—In your last issue there appeared a rather amazing letter from a modest young person named "Bols" Within this letter there appeared several statements which need further discussion.

It was stated that the Melbourne University Labor Club is affiliated with the A.L.P. This statement was made in attempting to discredit the Adelaide club, which reveals an unworthy preference for prejudice to fact, as the M.U.L.C. is not affiliated with the A.L.P. The point is that the various Labor Clubs contain within their ranks people who belong to the A.L.P. or the Communist Party, and many others who do not desire to join a political party. Thus, at the present time, I think, affiliation with the A.L.P. would affect the growth of the Labor Club, although this is not always so. For instance, Adelaide has been affiliated with the A.L.P. in the past, while Perth is at the moment.

The last issue of "Uni" was very hastily edited, from which it is concluded that the Labor Club is a type

"REGENT" Theatre Programme Commencing Friday, April 6

"WING AND A PRAYER" (G)

With DON AMECHE, DANA ANDREWS, WILLIAM EYTHE.

Plus Co-feature:

"THE GIRL FROM MONTEREY" (G)

With ARMIDA—EDGAR KENNEDY.

Programme Commencing Friday April 13:

"ABROAD WITH TWO YANKS"

William Bendix—Dennis O'Keefe.

Co-feature:

"DANGEROUS JOURNEY"

of secret organisation. Here again is seen the influence of prejudice on reasoning. Has it ever occurred to "Bols" that the University is like a small country town, where everyone who wishes it knows a good deal about everybody else? Such an active organisation as the A.U.L.C. couldn't be secretive even if it wished to. If "Bols" knows little about the Labor Club it is because he has made very little personal effort to learn anything (e.g., "I have heard . . .").

Since "Bols" original statements are incorrect, we would then expect the resultant thesis—that the Labor Club is sternly Communist-controlled—also to be incorrect; and this is so. I would point out that such a statement implies that the Communist members of the Labor Club are not sincere in their membership, and that most of the A.U.L.C. members are morous, peculiarly receptive to any form of domination. Again a little knowledge deprives these implications of any force they possess to the ignorant.

The point is that in the past the Labor Club has on occasion applauded or agreed with, Communist policy on various matters. In "Bols" view, this is sufficient condemnation of the Labor Club. To me this seems unreasonable, and I suggest that "Bols" would be better occupied in attacking Communist policy from the basis of reason than in conjuring up childish nightmares. It is becoming increasingly obvious nowadays, that invective is often used as a smokescreen to hide, not something, but nothing.—I am, your sincerely,

W. W. MANSFIELD.

ANSWER TO FRESHER'S QUERY.

There is no truth in the rumor that Prof. Mark Mitchell races at Wayville under the nom-de-plume of a prominent reinsman.

MUSIC?

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—The students of this University lack an interest in the appreciation of music.

By music I do not mean that derivative of negro noises which a clique of humanity claims to be modern.

I mean the art cultivated by such great composers as Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, etc., to whom this occupation was a pleasure, and not a source of income.

There are ample opportunities offered to those of us who are of saner mind, and wish to delve further into this section of art. The Carnegie gramophone is used very little by the students, so the Union could take a hand in the matter, and arrange concerts in the "Conserve," utilising the many beautiful records there are for the purpose.

A student party to the Town Hall on the occasion of any notable concert is another way of furthering our appreciation.

But do not let us stop at that. Oust, once a week, from the George Murray, those who find enjoyment in that so-called "modern swing," and let those among us who can play a musical instrument express our interpretation of music in a more educated and artistic manner.

SIEG HEIL,

1944 ENGINEERING BALL.

The net proceeds from the 1944 Engineering Ball, held on November 24, 1944, amounted to £82/5/-, the whole of which was donated to the F.F.C.F. Xmas Hamper Appeal.

Over 620 people were present at the dance, and there is no doubt that they all found it the ideal place to rid themselves of the exam. complex.

The A.U.E.S. committee wishes to thank all those who helped to make this function such an outstanding success.

RELEASE OF SERVICEMEN.

At the National Union conference in February, the present basis of release for members of the forces to continue University courses was considered, and it was decided to defer any judgment till the scheme got going.

But there is an anomaly in this scheme, as in most schemes, and the Union has referred it to the Vice-Chancellor, the National Union, and the R.S.L.

The basis of release to resume courses in unreserved faculties is along the following lines:—

- With two years to complete the course, after two years' service.
- With three years to complete, after three years' service.

On examination this will be found to react very unfavorably against those men who enlisted early in a four or five year course, e.g., Law. As they have more than three years to complete their course they cannot now be released, although they may have had four or five years' service, e.g., a man who enlisted at the end of 1939 after completing one year cannot now be released, although the man who stayed on at the University till 1941 can now return. What sort of legislation is this?

The National Union, as a result of Adelaide raising this matter, is now recommending that in any scheme of release to the University, length of service should be the determining factor rather than time required to finish a course, and that in any event, men who enlisted voluntarily from the University prior to the entry of Japan into the war should have the first opportunity of returning.

RED HEN CAFE

(Opposite Richmond Hotel . . . in Richmond Arcade)

COFFEE LOUNGE AND GRILL ROOM

Open 8 a.m. to 12 Midnight Every Day

Convenient for Students. Service and Civility Our Motto

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

SCIENTIFIC CHARIVARI.

(Conducted by Pt.)

The Science Association Freshers' Welcome(?) on March 19 was an unqualified success. The presidential pep talk turned out to be an outline of the history of the association since its inception in 1891 together with present-day activities. This introduced freshers, yea! and members of several years' standing, too, to the traditions of the association. It is intended this year to compile as complete a history of the association as possible. Two films—one on weather forecasting and the other a cartoon—followed the pep talk.

The patron, Dr. Madigan, then enlarged upon the president's remarks and exhorted all members to try to give a paper to the association while still a student. He then described his adventures in preparing such a paper himself several years ago.

Following this, the more flippant business of the evening began—the task of proving the mettle of the fresher science students. In addition several members who had been overlooked in previous years were attended to. The freshers were assisted to keep their vow to maintain "a restlessness"—they certainly did! Highlights of the evening were the exhibition boxing matches between freshers. There were no K.O.s. Thanks are due to the freshers for providing a colourful evening's entertainment and for the good spirit in which they took the fun.

Dancing afterwards in the George Murray Hall was enjoyed by all.

The second meeting for the year was held last night, when Prof. Kerr Grant spoke on "Some Big Guns of Science", viz., the cyclotron and the betatron. A report will be published later.

Subscription is now 7/6, payable to the treasurer or at the Union office.

Tomorrow a visit will be made to Hardy's Tintara (three times a day) Winery at McLaren Vale. If the outing is as successful as last year's (vide "On DIT" Vol. 12, No. 6, p. 3) everyone will be happy. Members should keep an eye on the notice-boards for particulars of further excursions. Preference will be given strictly in order of application.

Staff of the Faculty of Science and any others interested are invited to attend our meetings and take part in the questions and discussion after the address. We feel that the association could provide an opportunity for closer contact between staff and students.

DEBATING TO RETURN.

UNION NIGHT EVERY HOW OFTEN?

As often as you care to come along and make it a success.

The suggestion has been adopted by the Union committee that a full-dress debate be staged at least one night a month, under Union auspices, taking advantage of and co-ordinating the anticipated enthusiasm of myriads of enthusiastic undergraduates and young graduates.

The idea is that bodies such as the Political and International Relations Club (well, it was only a body till today) and organisations like the Labor Club and the S.C.M., and indeed faculty societies, should continue to do the running of the Union night so that when they have matters of general student interest to bring forward, they will get the widest possible interest and support. This would in no way interfere with the normal and legitimate function of each body con-

cerned—they simply contribute to the common pool of interest.

Sounds good, doesn't it? Anyway, as soon as the P. & I.R.C. is formed, the president will convene a meeting to plan . . . plan . . . plan. Just like a government department, but we're going to do something.

Watch your "On DIT", your notice board, and if you're interested in debating, let Mr. Hamilton have your name (again!).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday, April 11, in George Murray Hall, at 7.45 p.m.

AGENDA:

1. Confirmation of minutes of last A.G.M. and two special general meetings.
 2. 16th Annual Report.
 3. Annual Financial Statement and Balance Sheet.
 4. Alteration to Clause 28 of the Constitution.
 5. Discussion of Current Year's Activities.
 6. Any other business in accordance with the Constitution (and there'll be plenty).
- At least 100 people must attend.

The Most Important Business Meeting of the Year!

DONT BE AN ANCHORITE.

This year, it is intended to revive many Varsity activities which lapsed through pressure of war. One idea afoot is to form once more the Politics and International Relations Club, which functioned successfully from 1938 until the Japanese entered the war. The Club, to be part of the 'out-of-lecture-room' life of the student, will hold its initial meeting at 1.20, today: it welcomes all to hear what Professor Portus has to say.

It aims to lift each student, whatever his faculty interest may be, out of his work, and into the world of politics and international affairs—encouraging him to think and talk about anything and everything from the Bank Bill, and his chances of earning a living, to the prospects of living in a world both peaceful and progressive. It is proposed to arrange debates, discussions, and addresses by prominent men and women, both at lunch-hour, and in the winter evenings.

Here is an opportunity to think, away from books and test tubes, to journey from the little world of Varsity-on-Torrens, and to enjoy 'mixing it' with one's co-students—bookish or practical, idealist or cynic, male and female.

AQUINAS SOCIETY.

The Aquinas Society is a Society for Catholic University students and graduates, and is affiliated with the Australian Federation of Catholic University Societies.

One of the main fixtures is the annual Communion and breakfast held at St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral on a Sunday morning in the first term.

Regular activities are fortnightly discussion group meetings under the direction of Rev. Fr. Johnson, and Sunday afternoon hikes (less regular) led by Mr. Leo Howard.

The annual general meeting will take place on Monday, April 9, at 7.30 p.m. in the George Murray Hall, and all members and freshers are cordially invited to come.

"TWELFTH NIGHT."

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," one of the Adelaide Theatre Guild's most ambitious ventures, will be presented at The Hut. Several students are in the big cast, besides experienced amateurs. Production is by Colin Ballantyne, who has had many successes with amateur productions in Adelaide, such as "Romeo and Juliet," "Amphitryon 38," "Androcles and the Lion," etc.

Students should not miss the show. We don't often have the opportunity to see Shakespeare's plays well done—and it is a Varsity affair.

The Guild has a better programme than ever for this year. After "Twelfth Night" will come J. B. Priestley's latest play, "They Came to a City," and after that, Lady Gregory's "The Dragon," a faery play.

Students can join the Theatre Guild for the subscription of 5/- (others 10/-), which can be paid at the performance, and enables attendance with one guest at each performance for the year. What more generous offer can there be?

larger ball against all defences into the enemy's goal.

Thus, in the nation-wide competition initiated by the Tartar Republic for model organisation of harvest and grain delivery, the Karkov province accepted the challenge of North Caucasus to compete with it on the following points:—

- 1.—The speediest harvesting and threshing of grain in the farms.
- 2.—Filling the year's quota ahead of dates fixed by the Government.
- 3.—Securing the highest crop per hectare by combating theft and losses of grain during harvest.

Socialist competition has resulted in workers insisting upon an increase in the quota assigned to them. Thus, in the construction of the famous Dneiper Dam, the workers' brigades laid 518,000 cubic metres of concrete, as against the 500,000 proposed in their own counter plan to the 427,000 cubic metres originally assigned to them. The assembling of the first turbine in Dnioprostroy was accomplished in 36 days instead of the 90 provided.

Such enthusiasm has not been partial and short-lived; rather is it a

POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB

Opening Meeting:

TODAY, 1.20 p.m.

GEORGE MURRAY HALL

CHAIRD BY PROFESSOR G. V. PORTUS

Formation of Committee

ALL WELCOME

POPULAR FALLACIES.

No. 1.—That the Socialist Ignores the Role of Competition.

From the Labor Club.

The value of competition is its power to spur men to activity, as the apologisers for the capitalist system proclaim from the rooftops. Everyone has experienced the sporting "instinct"—the desire to keep ahead of one's fellows on the tennis court, the cricket field, in aerial flights, or in some other activity. The efficiency, together with its reward, of a man's neighbor, acts as an incentive for the man. All this is very true, and everyone recognises it. The socialist, no less than anyone else. So much so that Lenin regards the organisation of competition as being a fundamental task of socialist society.

Organisation of competition is not a contradiction in terms. It means that competition is so important that it should be encouraged and cultivated and facilitated.

Lenin it was who foresaw the use to which the sporting "instinct" might be turned in socialist construction. By its use (impossible to any great extent under capitalism), he saw that socialism "for the first time creates the opportunity for employing competition on a really wide and on a really mass scale, for drawing the majority of the population into an arena of labor in which they can display their abilities, reveal their talents, which are an untapped spring among the people." ("How to Organise Competition." Selected Works, Vol. 9, p. 413.)

The Russians have long since demonstrated that there is as much pleasurable excitement in trying which team can lay the greatest length of railway track, or manufacture the greatest number of tractors, or harvest the greatest amount of grain, as in the game of knocking little balls into holes, or forcing a

permanent feature of Socialist society. Since the increase of productivity automatically means increased wages (piecework), and social services and status in the eyes of fellow workers, such use of the sporting instinct is easily stimulated in the workers.

There is one fundamental characteristic of Socialist competition which is entirely absent in capitalist competition, and rare even in games. In the U.S.S.R. the winners habitually turn to help the losers. A markedly efficient worker (Starkanovite) is recognised by his comrades as being such only if he demonstrates a desire to pass his knowledge on. Similarly with the successful factory or collective farm. A refusal to do this would mean public ridicule in the press, and mouths of other workers, and expulsion from the Communist Party if any of its members were concerned—a matter of disgrace in the U.S.S.R.

Under capitalism, such a spirit is impossible, as the interests of the worker and shareholder are directly opposed. The shareholder reaps that which the worker sows. Greater production by the working class means more wealth (profit) for the capitalist class, and ultimately less jobs for the working men, through displacement by the machinery that they themselves produced. The reward for an efficient working community under capitalism is a depression; the reward under socialism is a steadily rising standard of living for the masses. To achieve this rising standard, socialist competition is an essential factor among the socialist incentives to work.

(References: Sydney and Beatrice Webb—"Soviet Communism. A New Civilisation." Vol. 2, p. 735 et al. Lenin—"Selected Works," Vols. 7 and 9. "Moscow News," July 20, 1933. The above books available in the Barr Smith.)

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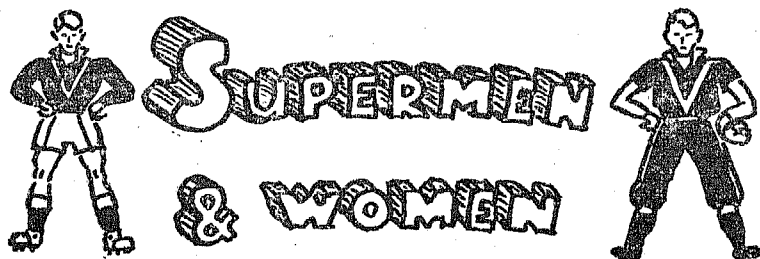
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STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Athletics Carnival Begins Tomorrow.

Tomorrow, for the first time in four years, the S.A.A.A.A. is conducting senior championships in conjunction with the junior and under age championships to be held on the Varsity oval tomorrow and next Saturday.

The A.U.A.C. has entered over 70 nominations, being represented in almost every event. The open championships set down for competition tomorrow include:—100 yds., 220 yds. hurdles, 120 yds. hurdles, 440 yds., one mile run, shot putt, running broad jump, pole vault.

Admission is only a silver coin, so go along and support the Varsity representatives.

Sports Day.

Sports day will be held this year on Wednesday, May 2, on our oval. That gives everyone time to train, so start now. Entrance fee is 1/- per event, or 5/- for the cup, entitling you to enter in 10 events. There will probably be a few women's events. Watch the notice board and "On Dit" for fuller particulars.

Your Committee.

At the A.G.M. of the Athletics Club, the following committee was elected: President, G. Cheeseman (Med.); vice-presidents, M. Draper (Med.), J. Prescott (Sc.); committee, M. Drew (Med.), J. Harbison (Med.), R. Lewis (Sc.), K. Stevens (Eng.), J. Stevens (Dent.); secretary, D. Selth (Arts).

If there is anything athletic you want to know, go and ask your representative. He will be glad to help you.

LACROSSE.

After being premiers for the 1944 season, we are looking forward expectantly to the new season. Matches will begin in the first week of May and practices in about a fortnight. (Old hands will be pleased to hear that we will be playing on the Varsity oval every alternate Saturday).

The club's A.G.M. will be held in the George Murray Hall on Monday, April 9, at 1.20. All are welcome.

CRICKET.

The final match of the season was lost, and high hopes after Kensington's dismissal dashed to the ground—these might better have been left unrecorded. The trouble is mainly due to Clarrie Grimmett, who span our tailenders back to the pavilion like tops, and left us 22 runs short at the fall of the tenth wicket. Douglas (61), Bennett (47) and Goode (40) made most of our score.

At the annual dinner, Chester Bennett expressed the opinion that practices in winter would help us to a better position next year. Nothing has been fixed yet, and practices may be, say, only once a fortnight with winter sports in full swing.

It is your enthusiasm or otherwise that will make or break this scheme.

FOOTBALL.

THE A.G.M. WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 1.20 IN THE GEORGE MURRAY HALL.

The business comprises a report of last season, the fixing of practice nights and like questions, and the presentation of the Gunning Medal. All interested in football are invited.

N.B.—Watch the notice board for the date of the first practice.

RIFLE CLUB.

The club held its first official shoot for the year on Sunday morning, March 25, at Keswick Barracks.

An excellent attendance was recorded—fifteen members were present, the majority being new to the club. The latter were instructed carefully in target rifle usage by the captain, twenty rounds issued to each man and two details of ten rounds fired.

Good scores by new members—some with a minimum of experience—promise expert shots in the future. Several new members brought rifles which, when fitted with club peep-sights, will be suited for target work.

The interstate postal shoot against N.S.W. was fired on Tuesday night, March 27, and our club representatives in the State team, Roper and Copley, obtained good scores.

There was no shoot during Easter, but the usual Sunday morning practice will be held at 9.30 a.m. on April 8 at Keswick.

RUGBY.

A number of players have been eager this year to give rugby some sort of status in University sport. It may take several years to set the game on a firm footing, and if we are to be prepared for the post-war years (with its influx of servicemen and other students) the job ought to be started now.

At a meeting of rugby players, Professor Portus expressed his keenness to have the Rugby Association restored. (It was stopped at the beginning of the war and is the association in which we would play). John Portus, an Oxford Blue, is willing to coach us.

The idea of playing rugby has so far been lazily passed over by many. At least give the matter a thought, and if you are at all interested see Mofflin (4th year Med. at the hospital) or Hone (1st year Science) about particulars.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

The A.G.M. was held on February 15, 29 players attended and Y. Seppelt presided. Last year's secretary, R. Swan, read the report on last season's activities. The 1944 A team reached the semi-finals, which were played during the vacation, with disastrous results to us, and the B team did not reach the final four.

Y. Seppelt was elected practice captain, R. Swan, treasurer, and R. Pavy, secretary, and these three constitute the selection committee.

Only 5 of the A team and 7 of the B team remain from last year, but there are so many enthusiastic freshers that we hope to field three teams this year. Miss Mabel Cashmore, an international player, has kindly consented to coach us. It is the first time for several years that we have had a coach, so we will have to take the game seriously.

The enthusiasm of players was not sufficient to make a great success of the first practice, which was held on Wednesday, March 28, but the thirteen who did go enjoyed the coaching, though they were stiff enough afterwards. Practices will now be held each Wednesday at 4 o'clock. Association matches begin on Saturday, May 5, and, on the four Saturdays preceding this practice matches will be held to facilitate the choosing of teams. On April 7 and 14 only our own teams will play, whilst on the 21st and 28th, matches against outside teams have been arranged.

MEN'S HOCKEY.

The A.G.M. of the club was held on Thursday, March 28, in the George Murray Hall. Despite great interest by footballers, lacrosse players and members of the Swing fraternity the attendance was only fair. After the secretary's and treasurer's reports, the meeting elected the following officers: Practice captain, R. Lewis; secretary, J. Maddern; and treasurer, J. Nobbs.

"REX" Theatre

Programme Commencing Friday, April 6

IT'S A LOVE-JOY AND LAUGH-FILLED CARNIVAL OF SONG!
Carmen Miranda—Don Ameche—William Bendix in
"GREENWICH VILLAGE" (G)
(In Technicolor)
Co-feature: George Sanders—Virginia Bruce in
"ACTION IN ARABIA" (G)

Programme Commencing Friday, April 13:

Cary Grant, Jean Fontaine in
"SUSPICION" (A)
With Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Nigel Bruce.
Co-feature:
"MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE" (A)
With Ronald Colman, Anna Lee, Charles Winninger, Gilbert Roland.

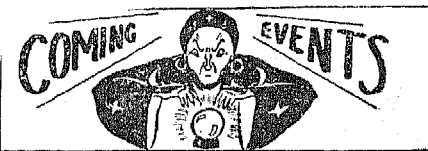
As in all hockey circles much anxiety was felt regarding sticks. New sticks being unprocurable it was decided to buy any suitable second-hand sticks. If you know of anyone with a second-hand stick in good condition, let us know because the club will buy it.

At the end of last season several old players left, and so this year there will be a number of vacancies. If we have sufficient numbers it may be possible to field four teams, so all interested freshers are invited to attend the first practice on Wednesday, April 11. No previous experience is required, although an elementary knowledge of log-chopping would be helpful.

DISCHARGED SERVICEMEN MEET.

About forty students, including four women, who have been discharged from the Services, met in the George Murray last week. It was the first general meeting for this year of the newly formed Adelaide University Discharged Servicemen's and Servicewomen's Association. Mr. Andrew Wells, as President, was in the chair, and used his legal ability to the full in pushing through the meeting the detailed Constitution, upon which the executive had worked for so long. When this was over, the Secretary (Mr. Malcolm Mackay) rose with obvious relief to proceed to a more interesting agenda.

Feeling that there is likely to be a proportion of sickness amongst ex-servicemen, due to recurring malaria, etc., Mr. Mackay stressed the need for a system of notification of matter



Friday, April 6:

1.20 p.m.—P. & I.R.C., George Murray Hall.

7.45 p.m.—A.G.M. Arts Association, South Hall, Conserv. Talk by Alison Hogben, "Madrigals" (with records).

Saturday, April 7:

Science Club Excursion. Train at 1.20.

Monday, April 9:

1.15 p.m.—E.U. Bible Study and Discussion, Advanced Maths. Room.

7.30 p.m.—A.G.M. Aquinas Society, George Murray.

Tuesday, April 10:

7.30 p.m.—Ag. Science Association, Lady Symon Hall.

8 p.m.—Twelfth Night at the Hut.

Wednesday, April 11:

7.45 p.m.—Adelaide University Union, George Murray.

8 p.m.—Twelfth Night at the Hut.

Thursday, April 12:

1.15 p.m.—S.C.M. Study Circle, Lady Symon. Corinthians I, Rev. L. J. Schmidt.

8 p.m.—Twelfth Night at the Hut.

Friday, April 13:

1.15 p.m.—E.U. Address, Advanced Maths. Room.

Monday, April 16:

1.15 p.m.—E.U. Bible Study, Advanced Maths. Room.

Tuesday, April 17:

8 p.m.—Bruce Williams answers "What Has Capitalism Achieved?" (Labor Club).

Wednesday, April 18:

1.20 p.m.—S.C.M. Address, W. N. Oats, B.A., "Modern Education," George Murray.

Friday, April 20:

1.15 p.m.—E.U., Advanced Maths. Room.

7.30 p.m.—Labor Club Informal Dance, George Murray.

covered in lectures lost due to such illness, in order that students might have a chance to resume their studies without undue handicap. Another item of general interest was the desire that servicemen forced to take extraordinary examinations should be afforded the benefits (or otherwise) of having their work classified according to merit. Mr. Mackay cited an instance where a student had passed an extra-ordinary examination with credit, but, owing to a confusion in official circles as to the power to classify special examinations, he had to be content with a "pass" result. Both these contingencies are to be investigated by the Association's executive committee.

Mr. Boris Hewitson has been elected to the duties of "supervisor" of the Association's room. We are wondering if he will wear special uniform—perhaps even a cap with the word "Janitor" in bold type across its brim. Let's have a snap, Boris!

In conclusion, Mr. Mackay, supported by the President and by Mr. Jacobs, emphasised the importance of every service man and woman taking his or her place in normal University life. The objects of the Association are not only to maintain the spirit of comradeship of the Forces, but to assist members in their rehabilitation as students. As such, they are expected to mix and bear general responsibility along with other students, and it was not the aim of the Association to afford Servicemen a means of segregating themselves from younger undergraduates.

At the conclusion of the business, the meeting adjourned to supper, and members had a chance to meet returned men of the staff who were present.

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