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26 JUN 1941

ON DIT

PRODUCED BY THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

The Cloistered
Life
BY THE SOCIAL EDITRESS.

AT THE FOOTBALL DANCE.

For the first time in ages the Refectory echoed with sounds other than those of knives and forks when the annual football dance was held on Saturday night. The team, after a smashing victory that afternoon, had been saying farewell to two of its members, and this added to the interest of the proceedings. Atmosphere was created by a row of football jerseys along one end of the room. Each was hung on a coat hanger and had its sleeves pinned to those of the next, giving a cosy, hand-holding effect. The rest of the decorations consisted of footballs of every shape and size, hung very high on the walls to prevent accidents. Congratulations to the large and energetic committee on the bright show.

Bill Betts, captain of the A team, took his fiancée, Joan Andrew, who wore silvery blue velvet under a luminous padded brocade evening coat. Vice-captain Bob Steele brought—guess who? She was her usual poised self in gay floral taffeta.

The hard-working secretaries, Norm Shierlaw and Milton Bridgeland, had with them Pat Pinder and Cris Cowell, the former in midnight blue taffeta with wide, low neck and huge sleeves, and the latter tall and elegant in pink angora.

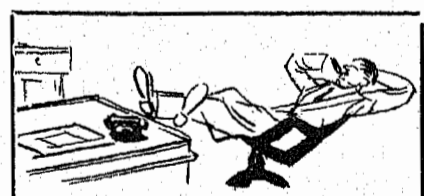
Always decorative, Jane Newling wore black with a complicated pattern of white braid winding round the neck and sleeves, while Margaret Menz, another member of the committee, was charming in gold and black lame made on regal lines. A fluffy blue angora jacket kept out the breeze.

We noticed Botany Cadet Peg Ambrose looking unruffled in spite of having that well-known and tireless dentist as a partner. Her well-cut navy frock had blue beading on its Peter Pan collar.

Another cadet present was Betty Marshall, who added to her natural good looks a becoming hyacinth blue velvet top over a stripy floral skirt.

A very affectionate pair were the President of the Union and a well-known female Law student. She wore white net with a lace bolero and lace appliqué on the wide skirt. Ex-student Phil Alderman was smart in gold lame coat and slim black skirt. We believe her brother was also there very unofficially—but he wouldn't remember about that. Phil's partner, a handsome, fifth-year student, suffered agonies of embarrassment because, in the excitement of the occasion, he had left off his white waistcoat and an important stud.

Freshers were there in abundance. Charming representatives were Margaret Waterhouse and Sue Yeatmann, both in velvet. Margaret's was green with lace edging neck and sleeves, while Sue's was deep blue with attractive woolly angora collar and cuffs.



TIME . . .
to Spare—

when you purchase at the UNION SHOP. . . . But seriously, it will pay you to get your clothes, your sporting needs and other masculine necessities at the Union Shop. . . . because it will save you unlimited time and inconvenience . . . and, after all, you get just as efficient service and good quality as if you were shopping in the Man's Store itself.

John Martin's

A STINK OR A BANG?

All is clear. The mystery has been explained. Inspired by the article in last "On Dit," a contributor has sent in this A.R.P. Lecture.

Lecturer: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Our lecture to-night in our series of talks of Air Raid Precautions deals with bombs. Now bombs produce a bang and a smell. In the case of high explosive bombs it is the bang that is to be apprehended and not the smell. The reverse applies in the case of gas bombs, where the bang may be ignored but the smell should, if possible, be avoided.

Now I want to tell you about high explosive bombs. A high explosive bomb is a bomb filled with high explosives. It is so designed that upon striking any objects it goes off, or explodes. This creates a hole in the object hit. The important thing to remember is that big bombs make big holes and little bombs make little holes. It is essential not to be in the hole at the time when it is made. This is achieved by being elsewhere. So the main duty of the air raid warden is to be elsewhere under all circumstances. That is the basic principle of all air raid precautions. If at the commencement of a raid one is not elsewhere one immediately goes elsewhere and is then referred to as being elsewhere. Before going elsewhere, however, one should try to arrange for shelters for the civilian population who have to remain elsewhere. This is done by placing above them concrete or other material greater in depth than the hole produced by the exploding of the bomb. You will see, of course, that if the explosion is produced by the wrong size of bomb the civilian may have to leave the shelter. This should be done through the door and in an orderly

fashion. In the case of a very large bomb, however, the civilians will probably leave through the roof, and it will be less easy to maintain order. In such a case any incomplete civilians should be carefully collected and placed in containers provided for the purpose.

Now, in the case of gas bombs. The difference between high explosive and gas bombs is this. With high explosive bombs one has to be elsewhere when the bomb explodes; with gas bombs one has to be elsewhere both when it explodes and for some time afterwards. This is best achieved by being elsewhere in the first place and staying there. However, there are precautions which one can take if one is not. Most gases are heavier than air, and so lie close to the ground. The best way of dealing with them is to walk upright instead of proceeding on hands and knees while in a gas-infected area. If the gas is deeper than the height of a man a horse should be ridden. If deeper than the height of a horse an elephant should be ridden, the animal being first instructed to keep its mouth shut. In extreme cases a giraffe may be used, the rider sitting on its head. Care should be taken, however, before employing a giraffe, to strengthen its neck with steel or reinforced concrete to overcome undue flexibility. Another method of dealing with gas, frequently employed in other countries, is to wear a gas-mask, but these are not obtainable in Australia.

That, ladies and gentlemen, concludes this evening's lecture on high explosive and gas bombs. Thank you.

TO-DAY at 1.20 p.m.
GEORGE MURRAY HALL
P. and I.R.C.
Open Forum
"Anyone Fighting Nazism is our friend" (Churchill)
Speakers? G'Hess
TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, at
8 p.m. in
LADY SYMON HALL
"That this house is in favour of conscription for overseas service"
Pro: F. J. Hawkins, Miss E. R. Carter
Con: R. N. Hamilton, M. G. Mackay
A Parliamentary Debate on a Vital Australian War Effort Problem

Durer

Professor J. I. M. Stewart has given art talks at the university for some years. Durer, who is the subject of this year's address, is the famous German engraver and painter. The talk, sponsored by the Arts Association and the Carnegie Arts Committee, will be illustrated. Professor Stewart is at all times a fascinating speaker and this should be very worth while.

It is open to all members of the university Arts Faculty or otherwise.
Time: 7.30 p.m., Monday, 30th.

KOO TO VISIT ADELAIDE Talks to Students Here

Anyone who wants to hear an authoritative statement on world affairs, which will lay special stress on the present situation as it affects student life, should not fail to attend the lunch-hour meetings early in July, at which Dr. T. Z. Koo will be the speaker.

Dr. Koo is a famous speaker, and one of the great figures of to-day in the student world. He is now on his third visit to Australia as a representative of the World Student Christian Federation, in which he has been working since 1922. Those who have heard him on his previous visits will know the value and inspiration of what he contributes to student life and youth in general all over the world. He has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, and America, and has been a delegate to conferences of the League of Nations, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and several youth organizations, including the Y.M.C.A. and W.S.C.F. He has a wide knowledge of conditions in many countries, and his addresses should be of great interest from this point of view alone. His most recent work has been in the East; he visited India not long ago to take part in a mission to students throughout the country.

In China, his own country, Dr. Koo has done much work for the universities. He was there earlier this year visiting the refugee universities of the inland and also parts of occupied China. Since then he has been to the United States, and comes to New Zealand and Australia from there.

Dr. Koo will give three addresses to the students of this university. The first is sponsored by the Union, the S.C.M., and the P. and I.R.C. It will be held in the George Murray Hall at 1.20 p.m. on Wednesday, July 2, with the Union President in the chair. The subject will be, "The Far Eastern Situation."

The S.C.M. is running two further lunch-hour addresses on Friday, July 4, and Monday, July 7. They are both on "The Christian and the Conflict."

A night lecture, "The Crisis and Beyond," open to the public, will be given on Thursday, July 3, in the Bonython Hall. The Vice-Chancellor will be in the chair.

Friday, June 27, at 1.10 p.m.
WOMEN'S UNION
DEBATE
in the
LADY SYMON HALL

Who Said, and under What Circumstances

Mr. Roosevelt, who recently used the army to break a strike in the U.S.A., is reported in last week's press to have said, "Some of us would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

Even a President plagiarizes. But guess who? This famous phrase is not well known in Conservative circles, but it was spoken by the great Passionaria. Who was Passionaria? Well, that's telling on Mr. Roosevelt.

Australian Association of
Scientific Workers
S.A. Division
Friday, June 27, at 8 p.m.
History Lecture Theatre
ADDRESS
by Prof. G. V. Portus
"Some Pitfalls for Social
Scientists"
Students invited to attend

Inter-'Varsity Debates

Inter-'Varsity debates will be held this year in Canberra in the last week of this term or the first week of the holidays (not yet decided). Will anyone who is able to make the trip—accommodation is provided—please communicate with some member of the Debating Committee.

HOYTS
REX
Three sessions daily at 10.50 a.m.,
2 p.m., and 8 p.m.
"The Westerner"
With GARY COOPER
"DANCE GIRL DANCE"
With Louis Hayward and
Maureen O'Hara

Editorial

"MONARCH OF ALL I SURVEY."

Editorials have been somewhat rare of late in "On Dit." Which is just as it should be. No one wants to hear the editor talk. The paper exists to give expression to other students' opinion.

But this week I have been asked to write an editorial. It has been suggested that I take students to task for their apathy in connection with the Faculty Survey. That I recommend special meetings in each of the faculties, and the appointment by each of someone to make himself responsible for it.

Now this is exactly what I don't intend to do. Not because I am not wholeheartedly behind the Faculty Survey, or even the special meetings, still less those people who are advocating it. But because I cannot believe the fault is altogether with the rank and file. It seems to me the Faculty Survey has been foisted by a few very estimable people, who knew what they wanted, upon the body of students without sufficiently educating the latter as to its real purpose. And the only way in which that education can be accomplished is by stimulating discussion as to what is its purpose.

So let me step down from my editorial chair, and, as one of the rank and file myself, give what is purely my own personal opinion as to the purpose of the survey, and some of the things I would like to see it do. Perhaps this will start the ball rolling for further discussion. And if, as a result, any interest is aroused, the meetings, when called, will be better attended.

For some time there has been in many parts of the world a mounting criticism against the futility of academic education. The purpose of education, it has been urged, is to enable men to act better, not to inhibit action. Thus labour leaders have complained that university education is useless, because not related to the needs of society; employers that it is useless because not related to the needs of industry.

This is not a matter of indifference to the university. Hitler, who had his own particular grievance in this respect, solved it in his own particular way — by bastardizing education. And there are not wanting signs that it might be settled in the same way here. Only last long vacation, if I remember correctly, the Hon. W. G. Duncan was quoted in the "Advertiser" as saying in Parliament too much money was being spent on education in this State, and he could not see what some of the professors are for.

It is no good the university arguing that the university provides the facts, the student should be intelligent enough to provide the application. The answer is, So should the university. Direction without discipline is as dangerous as discipline without direction is futile. And in refusing to give direction, the university loses the opportunity to discipline those who insist upon such direction. The result is that the latter become mere propagandists, as, according to Julien Benda in "The Great Betrayal," they did in France.

How, then, does this square with the position in Adelaide? This is for each of us to decide. But it may well be from a consideration of our individual needs, and our criticisms of the courses in relation to these needs, that there could result a better adjustment of our studies in relation to social needs. Personally, I can see several deficiencies in the Arts Course. Suppose a student wished to become a journalist, politician, or civil servant. There is no general honours course, like that of Modern Greats at Oxford, to qualify him for these professions, but only specialized courses that qualify him for academic posts. True, he might do a combined course. But in doing so he would have to do the greater part of the work in both, and effectively disqualify himself for scholarships in either. Or again if he enters a straight course, and does outside reading, this takes him away from his own studies. In either case there are disabilities in the way of his becoming a useful citizen.

Even within the courses the forms of study are often rigidly prescribed, without taking into account any particular work the student might like to pursue. To say the least, they are damned inelastic. And at times they verge on the futile.

Can any suggestions as to their improvement be made? At least, nothing can be lost by trying.

BREAD and RATS

By H. E. Nelson

While we are on the subject of the relation of University Studies to social needs, here is something of interest to the Science student, that may suggest problems in relation to his course.—Ed.

The synthesis of certain vitamins, particularly B1, which has been developed on a commercial scale in recent years has led to new possibilities in the production of food. The relative cheapness of the pure synthetic vitamin and the small quantities in which it is required by the human organism mean that the addition of vitamins to food preparations is now economically feasible.

The whole subject has been raised to the status of a national problem by the decision of the Government to add synthetic vitamin B1 to white flour which was announced in Parliament on July 18 of last year, and the subject requires to be studied in view of the problems, both social and scientific, which this decision raises. The completely frivolous and, indeed, anti-scientific attitude shown towards this important problem by Mr. Boothby, in the course of his speech for the Government proved to be an eye-opener for some of the less socially-aware scientists.

Mr. Boothby is reported in "The Times" of July 19, 1940, as having said in his speech that, "It was a matter of great satisfaction to the Ministry that their import policy had, to a very considerable extent, been endorsed by the Scientific Committee, but he hoped that their recent successes in the field of nutrition would not go to the heads of the scientists" (Laughter). Such is the attitude of our parliamentary representatives towards scientists — nice boys to have around to endorse politics already agreed upon, but to be disregarded if they do not endorse them. Mr. Boothby then went on to say that the Ministry had to consider the human man (my bold type), and to state his own opinion of this vitamin business. "He himself once attended what was called an Oslo meal, and while he came away full to the brim of vitamins, that did not prevent him having a very disturbed night. (Laughter). . . They were not cranks at the Ministry. Their campaign for simpler food and simpler cooking was not a scientific stunt (my bold type)." Our assembled representatives received the speech in the spirit in which it was made and Mr. Banfield (Wednesbury, Labour) carried on the tradition. "People wanted decent bread and the Ministry should not be led away by faddists. Wheatmeal bread was all right for long-haired gentlemen in Bloomsbury, but the people who did the world's work did not want it." Mr. Banfield is a baker.

Let us for a moment study the principal questions involved in the light of present scientific knowledge. Previous to the seventies of the last century our bread was stone-mill ground and was "wholemeal" (i.e., including bran and wheat-germ). Then the rapid change to roller milling began and this process, which was more easily controlled, soon ousted the older one. With the roller mills the "extraction" of flour from wheat is much lower, but, owing to the removal of the pigmented material, the flour is white. In those days, as now, it was generally supposed that white bread was a fine product and that its increased consumption represented a rise in the standard of living, with the result that the popular demand could easily be stimulated to coincide with the requirements of the milling industry. But it is now known that the eating of white bread instead of wholemeal entails a large loss of valuable vitamins and minerals which the greater part of the population cannot make good from other sources. The change over from wholemeal to white bread produced a devastating effect on the nutritional standards of the majority of our people.

(Here follows a somewhat technical account of the vitamin B1 content of white and wholemeal bread, and of the Government's proposal to add synthetic

vitamin B1 and some calcium to the white bread.)

But all the other nutrients in which the diets of many of the people of this country are deficient, will be lacking from the "fortified" white bread. The desirability from the scientific point of view of getting people to eat wholemeal bread instead of white bread, whether fortified or not, is perfectly clear. An increased supply of wholemeal bread coupled with educative propaganda about its merits would be a really good food policy.

Why does the Government not adopt this policy? The various objections to it can be considered in turn. The stated objection of the milling interests was that the people would eat less bread if only wholemeal were obtainable. This probably would be so, for a time at least, but this tendency could easily be counteracted by propaganda of the type which has in recent years achieved such good result in the case of milk, fruit, and cheese. In any case the poor have little choice, and a smaller amount of wholemeal bread would provide more nutrients than the present consumption of white bread. Probably the main objection of the millers is that they are facing a slowly declining consumption of bread as it is, and the reduced quantities of wheat which they would have to handle to produce the same amount of wholemeal bread in place of white would reduce their profits. The millers also complain that alteration in machinery would be necessary to produce wholemeal on a large scale, but the cost of this would be trivial in comparison with the great gain in health of the poorer masses of the population which would result. Another complaint of the millers is that supplies of millers' offal, which is a source of animal feeding stuffs, would be cut off. But this "offal" is a very valuable part of the grain and it is a terrible waste to feed such excellent human food to animals on account of their low conversion factors. The only valid objection is that wholemeal flour does not keep so well or bake so well as white. But this problem of keeping would very probably be solved in a short time if it were made the subject of research and in any case is not sufficient reason for refusal to mill wholemeal flour for current use.

At the time when the Government proposals were introduced it was doubtful whether the Ministry was fully aware of the difficulties which were likely to arise as a result of an attempt to change the existing small-scale production of vitamin

B1 into large scale, because such a change is not just a simple enlargement, but gives rise to new conditions and new technical problems.

Since July very little has been heard of the "fortified" bread business from the Government but on December 4 "The Times" mentioned the possibility of an alternative loaf, richer in fats and milk with perhaps some malt, to be available for those who could pay for it. Nothing more seems to have happened about this — perhaps it underlined the difference between rich and poor too much. Three months after Mr. Boothby's speech the Government appointed a committee, including representatives of the flour-milling industry and the baking trade, to consult with the Ministry of Food on the administrative and technical questions associated with the introduction of synthetic vitamin B1 and calcium into white flour. But from the scientists has come another important experimental result. Two groups of young rats were fed on excellent diets which differed only in that one diet contained white flour plus vitamin B1 and the other diet contained wholemeal flour. The rats on the wholemeal flour diet grew twice as fast as those on the white flour diet and when the diets were exchanged the growth rates changed with them. The doubled rate of growth can only be attributed to the great superiority of wholemeal flour over "fortified" flour. It should be noted that rats are used for these experiments not only because "standard" rats can easily be obtained, but also because their dietic requirements are similar in many respects to those of human beings.

It is quite clear that the policy of the Government is to try to quieten the scientists who are demanding better nutrition by a gesture in the shape of introducing some vitamin B1 into white bread at a cost of about £1 million per year, while at the same time the milling interests are left untouched. The patronizing attitude in the official speech introducing the new policy was a true reflection of the official attitude towards nutrition research-workers, and the smokescreen of jocularity and facetiousness was laid down to hinder any inquiry into the position of the great milling interests. The smokescreen was contributed to by some scientists. In an article, worthy of a "Times" leader, published the week after Mr. Boothby's speech, we find the scheme described as a "Compromise which is sound on nutritional grounds and inevitable from the practical point of view." "Compromise" means with the milling interests and the scheme is only "inevitable" if you first grant the inviolability of these interests.

—Reprinted from "University Forward, Cambridge."

Christianity and Democracy

"Democracy is the child of justice and self-assertiveness, and its fate and its fortunes will depend on which of its parents dominates over it." This was the theme of the Rev. Guy Pentreath's address on "Christianity and Democracy" on Friday — an address which was the first of a series to be held under the auspices of the S.C.M. this term.

The fatal flaw in democracy, said Mr. Pentreath, is its insistence on rights. Yet this self-assertiveness is also of very great value. Tempered by justice, it ensures democracy its continued vigorous existence.

Right through the evolution of democracy the influence of its two parents can be traced. "The city is always the laboratory of democracy," and it was born in the freedom of the Greek city-states. Here, too, the Stoics developed the conception of justice as a natural (not a conventional) law. The Jews in the meantime had arrived at the understanding of a God whose commands were to "do

justice" and "love mercy." In the fulness of time came Christ, and in His teaching the conception of justice, mercy, and love as the foundation for rights and freedom reached its perfection. So Christianity and democracy are essentially related — but related only so long as democracy is concerned with making itself a means for the pursuit of spiritual values.

But this is where modern democracy is in danger. The clamour for rights by itself can lead and is leading only to materialistic chaos. Democracy is founded not on individualism, but on "give-and-take," on brotherhood. Mr. Pentreath quoted the American judge who said last week that Britain to-day has become not less but more democratic — that is, nearer to the spirit of democracy. At the very heart of democracy lie the twin emphases — respect for the personality (and rights) of every man and the affirmation that the values of justice and love are greater than materialistic claims of rights.

An epigram of Lord Baldwin's sums up the situation — Aristotle treated ethics as a branch of politics; the time has come for us to treat politics as a branch of ethics.

BUY

"STUDENT"

Obtainable "On Dit" Office, or at P. and I.R.C. meetings.

Arts Association

PROFESSOR J. I. M. STEWART

on

DURER

Illustrated Address

MONDAY, 30th, 7.30 p.m.

SUPPER

Any student may attend

**"To right it,
write it"**

**"The pen is
mightier"**

Accords and Discords

BY THE MOVING FINGER.

OPINION

Monopoly Our Enemy

Dear Sir,

Mr. Menzies' speech has once again promoted disunity and opposition. Once again he has made no apparent effort to understand the nature and significance of the strikes and stop-work meetings which he seeks to stop, but has plunged in with a complete disregard of cause and effect to declare such actions illegal.

This is the more difficult to follow since the Ministry of Information had spent most of the previous week advertising the A.C.T.U. resolution in favour of continuing the work. The Government cannot have it both ways. They cannot make use of the A.C.T.U. resolution on the war for their own purposes while at the same time disregarding, or rather entirely opposing, the A.C.T.U. resolution on the right to strike as being the fundamental right of the working class which cannot be abrogated in peace or war.

Menzies' whole policy is to build the highly monopolized heavy industries which are essential for war production. He is doing this by way of the scheme of taxation, by diverting capital away from light and non-essential industries by means of the Capital Issues Regulations, by compulsorily diverting labour into the heavy industries, by placing the leaders of the monopoly group in the heavy industries in charge of the various branches of supply, by conscripting labour for munitions; in addition there is little doubt that the taking over of the supply of coal and shipping (the terms of which can be gathered from the fact that the owners are quite satisfied) will be used to further build monopoly control at the expense of small enterprises by refusing the latter supplies and space.

The Government, no doubt, claims that this building up of the control of the monopolies is essential for the prosecution of the war. The answer of the unions is clear. If it is a military necessity that this increasing emphasis should be thrown on the heavy industries, then it is a social necessity that the control of this increasingly powerful economic and political group should be placed in the hands of the people. If the whole of Australian industry must be concentrated about the heavy industries, if workmen are to be chained to their benches, then that heavy industry must be controlled not by a small monopoly group but by the people of Australia.

Such is not the policy of Menzies. The profits of the companies engaged in defence work are increasing, their political control is increasing while attacks are constantly being made on the employees' organizations. The continuation of this attack is the declaration on strikes. This, if it is obeyed, means that the employers can make any attack on the workers without the latter having a single effective instrument of defence.

Having denuded the unions of their one instrument of resistance, Menzies now wants them to join his choice social set-up which has an unfortunate resemblance to Fascism by way of panels. Like Hitler, he is prepared to let them take a due share in organization of their own subservience. In their attempt to fight this new totalitarian threat, the unions need support of every conscientious fighter against Fascism.

ECONOMICS I.

Editor Slated

Sir,

Seldom have I seen a piece of greater muddle-headedness than in the remarks with which you chose to introduce the section on "Student Struggles" in your last issue.

If what is happening to the students in America proves anything, it proves not that we are better off here, but that this is what we can confidently expect to happen to us.

That such repression of democratic rights could take place in the United States, where there is not even the excuse of war emergency to offer in explanation (for no one could, I imagine, take seriously the cry that America is in imminent danger of invasion), can only prove that capitalism is determined to take such steps, war or no war. Roosevelt has merely used the war on the one hand to stampede the American public into passing legislation to allow the big industrialists to sell goods to a foreign power, and on the other to make attacks on the workers' standards of living—hence the bayonetting of strikers.

But we need not pride ourselves in an inane fashion, as you do. Such repression is also taking place even within the British Empire—witness India. I notice you take care not to give us an account of the activities of Indian students—perhaps because most of them are inactive in gaol. And our turn will come. In proportion as we grow militant we will be repressed.

But your news service was at least of value in letting us know what some impartial observers, the American students, are thinking of the war. And in showing us in regard to France how the struggle can still be carried on even under foreign domination—a somewhat comforting reflection when we consider the inefficient handling of the war by the present Government.

PIP.

Your G'Hess?

Sir,

Now that the Germans have invaded Russia, can we make any suppositions as to the nature of Hess' "visit" to Britain? Since the landing of Hess there have been persistent rumours in America that its purpose was to negotiate peace. At the same time there have been a suspicious number of denials that it was the intention of Britain to divert the war last.

Moreover, Mr. Churchill (and Mr. Menzies) is more than ever determined to carry on a "war on two fronts." Coupled with his statement that Hitler's foes were our allies, is his statement that "Nazism embodied the worst features of Communism," and that he did not intend to "abate or unsay one word of his twenty-five years of criticism of the communist system." And Mr. Menzies, in saying that "everyone in Australia will hope to see the maximum resistance by Russia," rather leads us to believe that it is Russia who will in future have to supply this maximum resistance. For this it almost looks as if the papers are preparing us: "Observers (in U.S.) said that extreme difficulties existed for the United States or Britain to get any aid to Russia."

What then will be the upshot of the conference between U.S.A., Britain, and Russia as to an alliance? Will Britain seize the opportunity to extract concessions from Russia? Or will she, on the ground that Russia rejected an alliance upon her terms, seize this as a pretext for negotiating a separate peace? These are questions we are all asking.

In view of the suspicion that must exist, in view of the fact that the Menzies Government seems as anxious to maintain the profits of the large industrialists as to wage war on Fascism, those of us who stand for decent living standards at home, as well as aid for those countries who approximate to such abroad, can only press more firmly than ever for the formation of a people's government.

T.N.

The War on Weakness

Ivan Menzies, protagonist of Frank Buchman's Oxford Group Movement, drew an immense lunch-time crowd to hear about moral re-armament.

Menzies soon had the crowd in good humour. The old chestnut definition of a lecture brought the house down and tolerant smiles to Professors Kerr Grant and Portus.

After the talk heavyweight boxer, Frank Collins, and a leading grouper disposed of vast quantities of "Come Wind, Come Weather," by Daphne du Maurier, on the subject of moral joy through God.

"On Dit" also saw in the offing afterwards Union Secretary Hamilton in close converse with the indefatigable and beaming Menzies. Frank Collins was staring at vast quantities of cash received for the book in rather a stunned fashion.

Fresher Bob Hamilton was seen lurking in a corner, looking decidedly re-armed. Barbara Kelly, questioned by "On Dit," wasn't too sure about the internal situation. The eyes of "witty" Louise Mattison (as "Truth" has it) were sparkling as she proceeded to the pictures with a copy of "Come Wind, Come

Weather," and the fresher Adonis. "Sis Hopkins," we believe, just to replenish the supply of "wit."

Actually, Menzies' talk was well chosen. It had none of the atmosphere of the intellectual about it. He was convinced and enthusiastic about his subject—a characteristic of Groupers. He spoke of the power of a rediscovered vital God transmuting social values in all spheres of life, of one employer who shared profits as a result of it, and of a union leader who didn't strike because of it. Its power is a real one in the individual, and such feeling for God's directions in every-day life widely spread and expressed, may do a lot to change social institutions for the better. However, there was no discussion, and so Menzies was not subject to any critical questions such as met him in Queensland.

I remember once reading out of lusty delight A. J. Russell's Group book, "For Sinners Only." Seeing the hordes digesting moral re-armament, I thought on that title, and on the parable, "And the seed fell upon stony ground." Or am I doing us injustice?

NECESSARY ALL THE SAME.

"A party (the Conservative Party) of great vested interests, banded together in a formidable confederation. Corruption at home, aggression to cover it up abroad; the trickery of party machine; sentiment by the bucketful; patriotism by the imperial print; the open hand at the public exchequer; the open door at the public house; dear food for the millions; cheap labour for the millionaires." Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, twenty-five years ago.

"It will be an invitation to the resurrection of fascism if the party system were to be abandoned after the war." Duff Cooper.

COULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

"A gentleman in order to be respected must be serious." Confucius.

"Gravity: a mysterious carriage of the body to conceal the defects of the mind." Laurence Sterne.

OPINIONS DIFFER.

"Unless Australia increases its population, it will be staggering under a crushing burden of debt with the dew of death on its brow when the war ends." Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes.

"Who'd want to be born?" "Progress."

LIKE CALLS TO LIKE.

"I thought myself it was a great thing for Germany to have arms. How childish to think 70,000,000 people could remain unarmed in a ring of armed countries. We must get away from this cheap idea of saying everything Germany does is wrong." Rt. Hon. Mr. Menzies. "The most pathetic thing about Adolph Hitler was his passionate desire to be approved by English gentlemen." London "Daily Telegraph."

AND ONE WAS WISE.

"I have a great admiration for the Nazi organization of Germany. There is a case for Germany against Czecho-Slovakia. We must not destroy Hitlerism, or talk about shooting Hitler, 'the gunman of Europe'." Rt. Hon. Mr. Menzies.

"Because Daladier, Premier of France, had more imagination than Mr. Chamberlain he was more unhappy on the return plane trip from Munich. Looking down on the crowd on the aerodrome, he nervously ordered his pilot to circle and circle again. Only when he saw the waving handkerchiefs, fluttering with press-inspired hysteria, did he dare give the word to land. 'The fools,' he said to a friend as he drove away in his car. 'The fools.'" British News Service.

THAT'S RIDING 'EM.

"Police and pickets clashed violently to-day outside the Inglewood plant of the North American Aviation Company. . . . Only one striker clashed with the troops and he was bayoneted.

"Resistance of the strikers quickly collapsed and the Secretary of War announced that he had received a telegram reading: 'Strikes broken wide open. Employees streaming in and conditions satisfactory.'" Sydney "Sun."

"To sum up, the relation between a general and his troops is very much like that between a rider and his horse. The horse must be controlled and disciplined, yet encouraged; he should, according to a maximum, be cared for in the stable as if he were worth £500 and ridden in the field as if he were not worth half a crown." Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell.

THE PEOPLE'S SHARE.

"An oligarchy, while giving the people the full share of danger, not merely takes too much of the good things, but absolutely monopolizes them." Thucydides.

"I encountered no thinking human being in Britain who did not realize that if the price of victory is poverty—and I think it is, and what is wrong with poverty, provided it is not poverty of freedom? then the business of statesmanship after the war is to see that poverty is honourably shared with the common people." Rt. Hon. Mr. Menzies.

SCANDALOUS.

"All the city editors seem to agree that the extra profit incentive must be restored, since the incentive of saving the country is apparently not sufficient." "Sunday Express," owned by Lord Beaverbrook.

"It is scandalous that only some men should have to defend the interests of this country overseas." Mr. Duncan-Hughes, urging reduction in pay for munition workers.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

"Bolshevism is knocking at our gates. We cannot afford to let it in. We have got to organize against it, and put our shoulders together and hold fast. We must keep our country whole and safe and unspoiled. We must keep the worker away from Red literature and Red ruses; we must see that his mind remains healthy." Al Capone.

"If there was a threat to the future of this country, it was the threat of Communism." Mr. Mair, Premier N.S.W.

"The whole of American policy during the liquidation of the Armistice (1918) was to contribute everything it could to prevent Europe from going Bolshevik or being overrun by their armies." Ex-President Hoover.

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JULY 5

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Women's Union PLAYS

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JULY 31 and AUGUST 1

'Varsity 2nd on Amateur League Premiership Table

'Varsity convincingly defeated Walkerville on Saturday by ten goals, and have now risen to second place in the premiership.

They combined in excellent style throughout the match, except in the third quarter when they allowed Walkerville to rattle on five goals.

With the wind favouring our opponents in the first quarter, we played well. Our passing was accurate and marking good, with a result we put on six goals in as many shots—remarkable for any team, but little short of a miracle for a 'Varsity team which lost the previous week through inaccuracy at the goal-front. However, in this quarter Walkerville attacked again and again, only to see their thrusts returned time and time again by the brilliant combination of the back line. This is the first match that we have seen such combination and system through the whole team.

In the second quarter, with the wind favouring us, we saw the ball continually in our forward lines. However, the kicking in this quarter was not nearly so accurate, although on the whole very satisfactory. This quarter saw the combination of Abbott (centre) and Dalwood (centre half-forward) become very evi-

dent. Our main attack was through these two, and they played excellently.

With a lead of ten goals, we started the third quarter very confidently. But the backs, who had very little to do, were content to allow the ball to remain in their territory. With the wind favouring Walkerville, they put on several goals. Our casual play raised their spirits, and they completely overran us in this quarter.

However, in the last we played good football. The forwards did all that was asked of them, and we ran out winners by ten goals—the best win we have had this season. Our big win improved our percentage, and now we are second to Exeter.

The future looks bright for us. We are to play Railways next week, the only team to defeat us in the first round, on our own ground, and if we keep our last week's form we are likely to win a very close game.

However, we are to lose two very good men—Bill Madigan, one of the outstanding ruckmen, and Offy Gratton, a wingman. Both have been playing for the 'Varsity for the last "n" years, and have rendered valuable service. Bill has joined the R.A.A.F., while Offy has been called up as a medical officer. The team

wishes them the best of luck in their new duties.

Saturday's play produced some good individual play. Peter Dalwood, who bore most of the attack, obtained the vote. His position play was good. He kicked well, and his high marking was a feature of the match. However, his work was made a great deal easier by the assistance of Abbott, whose passing to Dalwood was very good.

Ian Disher played well in ruck, but did his most valuable work while resting in the forward pocket, where he kicked five goals.

Shierlaw, Betts, and Skipper, the half-back line, played well, and all came through in good style.

Jim Nicholls showed a return of form and roved well, and, while resting in the forward pocket, he was rewarded by three goals.

Scores: 'Varsity, 21—14; Walkerville, 11—10.

Goalkeepers: Gurner (5), Disher (5), Dalwood (3), Nicholls and O'Grady (2), Duncan, Gun, and Abbott.

Best players: P. A. Dalwood, N. G. Abbott, I. M. Disher, N. C. Shierlaw, J. S. Skipper, and J. Nicholls.

Baseball

A GRADE.

Scores: University: 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1—6.
West Torrens: 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0—6.

Safe-hitters: Lewis (2), J. Anderson, Soar, and Ball.

B GRADE.

Kensington, 9, d. University, 0 (forfeit).

The A grade game provided good and interesting baseball. Although the papers refused to give us any chance we played well and held the powerful West Torrens nine to a draw. In fact, we were very unlucky not to score the winning run in our last time at bat.

Our chances did not appear to be very bright when Morgan and Ron Kilgariff could not play, but West Torrens were without Brideoake and Branstrom, thus equalizing matters a little.

West Torrens batted first and it was not very long before two runners had scored. We replied with three as a result of good batting. West Torrens then took the lead and we were three runs down at the end of the fourth innings. Then Soar hit nicely to the outfield and we scored two more runs. Both sides were blanked in the fifth innings, and we scored the equalizing run in our sixth attempt.

On the whole, the baseball was of a high standard, and our play showed a marked improvement on our previous games. Jim Anderson was in fine form on the mound and he was ably held by Joe Kilgariff, although Joe missed badly on one occasion when tagging a runner crossing the plate. Backhouse held first safely and Ball showed good form on third. Keith Lewis was the best of the outfield and he was also the best of our batters with two safe hits.

With only five safe hits our batting still shows considerable room for improvement and this improvement can only come about by more serious practice.

Remember the meeting on Wednesday night and all players are requested to attend.

Lacrosse

The A's had a bye, leaving the club's honour in the hands of the two B teams, who lost it.

The B's were defeated by Port Adelaide 11—3.

In the first quarter the sides seemed even, and it appeared that the match would be an interesting one, but Port Adelaide improved and won easily.

Elliott was the outstanding player in the team. He played in defence but instigated many attacks, and on numerous occasions brought the ball right down to the forwards. With improved stickwork he should have a good chance of taking L. Kirkman's place in the A's.

After Elliott, Heddle and K. Ward showed the best form. Heddle played solidly on the back line, while Ward played a fine attacking game, although he could display a little more of Elliott's energy.

Of the forwards Hallett was the best, with two goals. A little match experience will make him a fine player.

Gooden showed good ideas of forward play, but lack of practice was evident.

The main fault of the forwards and attacks was not running for the ball after they had missed in shooting for goals. Immediately the ball goes out of play the man nearest should make it his business to be "first on" when the whistle is blown. A player who does not do this is useless to any team, and the same applies to the backs.

Draper did not seem at home at centre but played fairly well after the draw, although his stickwork was patchy.

Hetzel is too inclined to stop goals by knocking the ball back into play instead of behind the net or clearing himself.

Hunter, Clark, and Phillips also tried hard, the latter watching his man well.

The B's must remember that combination and practising together is just as important for them if they are to win matches as it is for the A's. The composition of both B teams should be fairly stable by now and the players should practise together as distinct teams—especially the forwards and attacks. This is the purpose of electing captains.

The B.2's lost to West Torrens 1—13. Goalthrower: Beard. Best players: Buick, Fisk, Lavis.

SCIENCE BALL JULY 5

Women's Hockey

On Saturday, June 21, University A met Blackwood on our own oval. At half-time the score was 3—3. During the second half 'Varsity took the lead and held it with a final score of 7—4. Anne Haslam played well in goal. The forwards combined better during this match and T. Seppelt, at centre, played brilliantly, shooting four of 'Varsity's seven goals.

The B team played Plympton Park on the South Park Oval and drew, five goals each. B. Cane and H. Eyles shot 'Varsity's five goals.

The C team was defeated by Y.W.C.A. Reds, 5—3. This Saturday there was a full team. Keep it up and come out to practices on Wednesdays as soon as you can. We want to be playing by just after four.

If there is anyone who has not paid her 2/- and £1 sports fee, please see B. McDougall about it.

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Women's Basketball

Both A and B teams succeeded in getting to third place on the association table at the end of the first round, and last Saturday they kept up the good work by scoring wins in the first matches of the second round.

The A's played Laped B in a fast and rather rough game, with the final score 33 goals to 23. All the 'Varsity team played well, and if any best players could be picked out they would be M. Cowell in defence wing and B. Marshall in centre.

The B's played Trinity Gardens and won by 22 goals to 11—perhaps this was partly due to the fact that for a time there were eight 'Varsity players on the court. P. Pinder as defence and M. Hopson as defence wing were again the outstanding players, but these two, as well as the rest of the team, must make their catching more reliable—there was too much fumbling which would have been fatal in a match against a better team.

The unfortunate C's were again defeated, with the score best left unwritten. However, those members of the team who turn up regularly each week do deserve a word of praise, for without them matters would certainly be far worse.

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