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SESSIONS: 10.30; 2 p.m.; and 7.50.
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JOHN TRENT, SHIRLEY ROSS, EDWARD
ARNOLD in

"BLOSSOMS ON BROADWAY"

LYNNE OVERMAN and ROSCOE KARNs in

"PARTNERS IN CRIME"

Also POPEYE THE SAILOR in
"I-SKI, LOVE-SKI, YOU-SKI."

Vol. 7

TUESDAY, 28th JUNE, 1938

No. 13

COMPULSORY LECTURES A FARCE

NEITHER NECESSARY NOR USEFUL

WASTE TIME AND DESTROY ENTHUSIASM

Every year there is a fierce outburst against the system of lecturing which obtains in this University. Various remedies have been suggested, some of which have been tested in a half-hearted fashion. An examination and a consideration of the various attacks on the system has led us to the belief that the basic cause of the trouble is the fact that attendance at 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered in any subject is compulsory.

THE PRESENT POSITION

The lectures which we are obliged to attend fall roughly into four classes. Firstly, the real thing, provided by a sprinkling of men in each Faculty—lectures which are calculated to arouse and maintain interest in the subject and stimulate thought; secondly, lectures which consist partly of actual talking by the lecturer and partly of dictation of notes; thirdly, a similar scheme to the second, but superior, in that the notes are typed and not dictated; and, fourthly, the all-dictation type of lecture, which still appears to raise its barbaric head in some quarters, and which is actually lacking in any virtues whatever as to be unworthy of further consideration. Let it suffice to say that such

a lecture teaches nothing, wastes time, and is peculiarly efficient in destroying any incipient affection for the subject in question.

We contend that with none of them is there any justification for the rule that three-quarters of the lectures must be attended. The broad basis for this contention is that particular lectures—sometimes whole courses of lectures—are of little or no value to particular students; that the student himself is the person best fitted to know whether this is so, and that, accordingly, the student should decide which and how many lectures he attends. But there is, of course, more to the argument than this.

THE CASE AGAINST COMPULSION

The first point is that too much emphasis is placed on all lecturing of whatever standard. The chief function of many, or most, of our lecturers is to convey accepted facts or differing opinions from the lecturer to the student. For this purpose, the lecture is inefficient. The same facts and opinions can be studied in greater detail, and usually with pleasure, from relevant books. This latter method also has the added advantage of making the student seek out his own sources of information and of critically comparing conflicting authorities. We think that lectures should be confined rather to discussions of new ideas, reports, and explanation of original research, carried out by the lecturer himself or of which he has knowledge not to be found in the books, or lectures on broad principles. In short, lectures should be an inspiration rather than a method of instruction; and if this view were adopted the number of lectures delivered would be much smaller. It would, obviously, be ridiculous to make attendance at such lectures compulsory.

Furthermore, compulsory attendance at lectures is the parent of bad lecturing. A lecturer who has to deliver a large number of lectures which must be attended has no incentive whatever to make his work interest-

ing. The lecture periods come to be regarded by those on both sides of the table as a mere matter of routine. The all-dictation lecture is only the worst product of this tendency.

Even if our standard of lecturing were high, it would still be true that not all lectures would be of value to all students. And this is even more true where the standard has been lowered by years of the compulsory system, as suggested in the previous paragraph. A student who is reading widely on his subject may find nothing sufficiently valuable in what is objectively a fairly good lecture to justify him spending the hour involved. Another student may profit considerably from the lecture; it is a matter which depends largely on the individual and his method of study. The individual is best able to choose whether he is profiting from lectures, and he should be allowed to choose.

Shortly, then, we feel that "dictation" and "fact" lectures are a waste of time; so, too, are many of the "semi-discussion, semi-note" lectures, and that even the best lectures will not be of any considerable advantage to every student. Furthermore, a student who ascertains his facts by reading and research is developing his brain far more than those who specialise in lecture notes.

ARGUMENTS FOR COMPULSION

The chief argument for compulsion seems to be that some students would neither attend lectures nor read. We doubt the validity of the alleged objection, but if it is valid it is no objection. It would simply mean that these people would fail at the end of the year—provided the standard were kept at the same level—and this might be a most successful method of rooting out the real butterflies (by which we don't mean the one-subject people).

The objection that the scope and extent of the subject is outlined by the lectures would be answered by the

issuing of typed notes, not in any way detailed, but giving a brief summary of the course, and possibly suggesting some authorities.

Finally, we dislike all the implications which seem to follow from compulsory lectures. The little minds which suck up page after page of lecture notes, accepting everything contained therein as a divine revelation, and which pour forth those notes in undigested chunks at the appropriate moments, are a disgrace to any University.



Wolne Zarty, Warsaw
... and God Created Man After
His Own Image

Block by courtesy of "Current Problems."

NEW DAY PROGRAMME

DETAILS ARRANGED.

The Debating Sub-Committee met on Monday, June 20, and arranged the programme for the coming Wednesday as follows:—

To-morrow: Freshers' Debate (Parliamentary).

July 6: Inter-Faculty Debate: Science v. Med. "That happiness lies in the stomach rather than in the mind." Adjudicator, Professor Campbell.

July 13: Address arranged by the P. & I.R.C.

July 20: Inter-Faculty Debate: Dentistry v. Conservatorium. "We have more to hope for from the cinema than from the wireless." Adjudicator: Professor Kerr Grant.

July 27: Inter-Faculty Debate: Engineering v. Law II. "That Student newspapers should be abolished." Adjudicator, Mr. John Horner.

August 3: Free.

August 10: Arts Lecture.
The above named adjudicators have been suggested and are still subject to agreement by the gentleman concerned.

The two semi-finals of the Inter-Faculty Debate will be held on Friday, August 5, at 7.30 p.m., in the George Murray Hall.

NEXT TERM.

August 31: Free.
September 7: Inter-Faculty Debate: Final.

September 14: Address arranged by the S.C.M.

INTER-VARSITY DEBATING.

In a short time a small number of picked speakers will begin training for the Inter-Varsity contest in Melbourne. The team will finally be chosen from this group. We understand that of last year's team Mr. Piper is not available, but that Messrs. Crisp and Matison will, if selected, be ready, willing, and able to make the trip.

It is expected that the Le Moyen debaters will arrive in Sydney at the end of July. While in Adelaide, they will debate the University, and probably a team representing the State.

LAW MEN AMEND CONSTITUTION

Prof. Campbell's Casting Vote

WOMEN NOW ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP

After a prolonged debate at the special general meeting of the Law Students' Society, held on Monday, June 20, an equal vote was recorded in the motion that the constitution be amended to allow women to be eligible for membership. Professor Campbell, in the chair, exercised his casting vote in favor of the women.

PRELIMINARIES.

There were two motions to amend the constitution before the House. The first, dealing with the women Law students; the second designed to make it necessary to obtain a two-thirds majority for any amendment of the constitution. Attached to the second was a further motion that it be taken first. The last-named matter was debated, and after the Chairman had clarified the position by refusing to accept votes by proxy, and had ruled

Mr. McInerny out as not being a financial member, the motion that the second motion for amendment be heard first was carried. The proposed alteration to make a two-third majority necessary for amending was then discussed. Those studying constitutional law expressed themselves very freely on the relative merits of "rigid" and "flexible" constitutions, and eventually the motion was defeated.

REAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Joseph then moved the vital motion touching the position of women Law students. He put the case very well, stressing that the exclusion of the women was merely a prejudice, that the division was a 19th century aberration and completely undemocratic. He urged that the women

were handicapped in debating by their lack of numbers. Mr. Palmer presented the opposing view in most detail; he stated that he "would rather be prejudiced than a pansy," and suggested that the presence of women would ruin the smoke socials and the dinner.

THE GENTLEMEN PRO.

Mr. Bunday supported Mr. Joseph, as did Mr. Solomons, who had taken the trouble to ascertain the position in Sydney. Mr. Cotton deprecated the selfish attitude adopted by the opposers of the motion; Mr. Johnston pointed out that the admission of the

women might possibly put an end to the long line of motions touching legitimacy, and Mr. Lloyd thought that we should not miss such an opportunity of gaining early knowledge of domestic life.

THE GENTLEMEN CON.

On the other side, Mr. Hutton argued that the women could be admitted to debates but would ruin the social aspects of the society; Mr. McInerny's speech was the emotional outburst of a wounded soul, and Mr. Wallman seemed mostly concerned with the locus in quo. Neither these, Mr. Zelling, or Mr. Cleland, made clear Mr. Palmer's assertion that the supporters of the motion were "traitors to the cause."

Mr. Fletcher pledged his continued support to non-intervention. Mr. Joseph, in his reply, touched briefly on the subject on hand, and expressed his views on life and law.

By special request of the House, Professor Campbell gave his opinion, after which the motion was put and fourteen votes were cast on each side. Mr. Fletcher abstained from voting. The Professor made his casting vote in favor of the amendment.

THE AFTERMATH.

(1) Notice of motion to amend the constitution back to its original form has already been given.

(2) Before the Freshers' debate, arranged by the A. U. L. S. S. for the night after, nine women Law students were admitted to the society, on the motion of Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Bunday. The secretary (Mr. Zelling)

refused to attend the business session of the meeting, and it is claimed that the meeting was unconstitutional and void.

(3) One of the more impassioned cons was heard to aver that Mr. Fletcher, so far from changing his mind, "Didn't have a bloody mind to change."

ARDATH SPECIALS

The Cigarettes you are **PROUDER** to offer!

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LAW DEFEAT ARTS

An incongruous note was struck at the first inter-Faculty debate between Law and Arts on Wednesday, when the representatives of the ancient order of the Bar entered gowned in its traditional manner; in fact, looking more like undergraduate students of the Adelaide University than 'Varsity loungers.

OPENING EXCHANGES.

Mr. Crisp, first speaker for the affirmative, after opening his speech with a ring of truth by stating that neither Miss Ashton, Mr. Kerr, nor himself had ever been accused of being modest, and would be very offended if they were, went on by giving various definitions of his subject. Leaving one rather in doubt as to which of these he intended to follow, he continued by dealing with modesty as a quality not innate in man, but as a concept of behaviour built up by public opinion. With a sigh of relief, he then relaxed into politics, discussing the downfall of moderate governments.

Mr. Menzies then rose and, with a paternal smile, announced himself as the champion of the "ladies," as he was to speak for maidenly modesty. Beginning with the doubtful statement that standards of modesty were different for men than for women, he pointed out, first, that immodest women were so rare that when they did exist they made history—as an instance, Queen Elizabeth; and, secondly, that women, since their equality was legally established, have not made the most of their opportunities, taking for one example the fact that there are no women members of Parliament in our State. As a further proof of this, he discussed in some detail modesty in women's clothing, with reference to the disappointing lack of bare backs at the football dance on Saturday evening. It evidently had not occurred to Mr. Menzies that it was a cold night.

COMPLIMENTS REFUSED.

Miss Ashton, striking a more serious note, declined, on behalf of her sex, Mr. Menzies' tribute to feminine modesty, refuting it on the grounds that men look for modesty in women to gratify their own sense of superiority. She then said that modesty is used by the great as a defence against the jealousy of lesser men, and as a sop to their pride: that modesty is but a means to livelihood, and that to be modest is the only safe way of boasting.

Mr. Zelling, speaking second for Law, mentioned with due solemnity the tomb of the unknown warrior as a proof of modesty in a society. He stated that man is a realisation of his own value, that it deprives him of nothing towards the development of his personality, and that a line can be drawn between modesty and humility.

Mr. Kerr then arose in condemnation, and suggested agreeing with the modest man when he is being modest, as the result, he said, is usually interesting. He then affirmed that the essence of pseudo-modesty is not nakedness, but careful veiling, that the modesty of the modest woman is self-conscious, and is therefore false, and that subtle under-statements, which are the outward form of modesty, convey the opposite impression. He finished by quoting from Bacon, to the effect that "Modesty itself well done is but an art of ostentation."

WORSHIPPING DIANA.

Last, but not least, Mr. Johnston then arose, inspired, so he said, with a message from Diana, who, judging by the loose trend of his remarks, cannot be the chaste goddess we thought her. Mr. Johnston's speech, however, was breezy and amusing, though largely at the expense of his opponents. He stated that while Mr. Menzies had spoken for women, and Mr. Zelling for men, he was neutral. Which caused Mr. Crisp to begin his summing up by remarking that Mr. Johnston, judging from his speech, must have slipped his mind into neutral and let his tongue idle on.

In giving his decision, the adjudicator, Mr. Barbour, found that according to his marks the two sides were equal, but, when asked to give his personal preference, gave it to Law, on the grounds of their superior team work.

"On Dit"

Tuesday, 28th June, 1938

Editors: Gwenneth Woodger.
Elliott Johnston.
Sub-Editors: Mimi Richardson.
Donald Kerr.
Foreign Editor: M. Quinn Young.
News Editor: Geoffrey Anderson.
Reporters: Elizabeth Salter.
Peggy Britten-Jones.
Production: Elizabeth Hackett.
Business Manager: Robert Cotton.

THE OLD STORY

TO-DAY we publish a lengthy plea for an alteration in the system of lecturing: the beginning of what is commonly known as a campaign. Campaigns can be overdone; we know at least one daily in which they are. If the issues at stake are trivial or of very limited application they tend to be uninteresting and often annoying. We make no apologies for the present effort, however. The lecture, being the chief official means of instruction, is of vital importance to every undergraduate.

To criticise the lecture system is neither new nor original. Since "On Dit" first saw the light of day in 1932 not a year has passed without some comment appearing in its columns. At times the criticism has been more violent and persistent than usual, but there seems to have been existing right through that period a smouldering dissatisfaction with the *status quo*.

Last year a determined effort was made to effect a change, the aim being the introduction of typed notes in place of dictation. Considerable support seemed to be coming from those in authority, but the result has not been satisfactory. After examination of this proposal and of various others which have been advanced, we have come to the conclusion that students' efforts to bring about a reform in lecturing have met with little success in the past because attacks have been launched on faults which are not basic. The real trouble, we think, is that attendance at seventy-five per cent. of lectures is compulsory. Such a system produces exactly the wrong atmosphere. It is highly probable that our continued use of the compulsory idea over a period of many years has done much to bring about dictation lectures and those consisting of a re-hash of the text-books and other such academic aberrations. Compulsory lectures lead to bad lectures.

Because we think this matter is important and that the overwhelming majority of students are actively interested in it, we have devoted considerable space to it. We hope that your views will be expressed next week through the correspondence columns.

DON'T DELAY

TOYING WITH WAR

Have you ever noticed how fashions in dress, and particularly in toys, are affected by the dominant trends of thought within the community? Thus, to-day, the growing output of military toys is no doubt a reflection of the general unrest in international affairs. The open reliance on the force of arms, and the consequent huge rearmament schemes have turned men's minds in this direction. How often, too, do we find ourselves sitting in the tram next to a Chinese hat ("the poor Chinese!" you know), or a heavily braided, befrogged, militaristic frock! And, of course, red, white and blue was the popular color scheme for the Coronation season.

All this may seem perfectly harmless, and the vogue for frogs and such-like in dress no doubt is. But the militaristic frogs are not so innocuous. To a certain extent children are educated by what they play with and the way they are taught to play. Their young minds are easily moulded. They play with "harmless" guns and tanks, with no inkling of how dangerous the real things are. By their "make-believe" the idea of war has been removed from the reality; it is hard for them to realise later on that their toys are instruments of sudden death. Boys and girls grow up, often, familiar with not only the sight of such weapons, but also the idea that warfare is normal, necessary, and even, perhaps, glorious. The actual horrors of the butchery of human flesh and blood have been glossed over by a romantic glow gained from "make-believe" exploits of bravery and daring. How often have we seen children playing at, or with, soldiers?—the "Germans" against "us," of course. And who must always win? "Us," again, of course. How often have you and I played such games and fought to be on the "English" (the winning) side? I assure you my imperialism is dying hard.

The shops push these military toys. Why? Because they are popular. This is a thing about which we prospective purchasers must stop to think. If we want peace, surely we must train our children (or other people's) to respect the things of peace, not of war. We are defeating our own ends if we give them militaristic toys with which to stage mock battles. The only effective protest, as far as shops are concerned, is a falling off of the demand for "war-engines." Let us remember this next Christmas, and now!

A small, petty thing? Perhaps. But important. "Many a mickle makes a muckle."

J. WARD.

LAW UNIONS

The Editor, "On Dit."

It was with amazement that I read the views of "Law Student" expressed in the letter published in your last issue. For a Law student to suggest that such a thing as a Law union should be formed is, to my mind, simply repulsive. Your correspondent, Sir, seems to forget that he is aspiring to one of the oldest professions in the world, and a profession of gentlemen. If I were a navvy, I must confess that I would see no evil in a union of the type suggested by "Law Student," but as an articulated clerk I consider that the very idea is contrary to all traditions of the legal profession.

JAMES BOUCAUT, Jun.

FRESH FACES FILL FORUM FOR FOOTLIGHTS FORMALITIES

Although there was a good attendance at the meeting of the Footlights Club, held last Tuesday, it was noticeable that not more than about half a dozen of those present had been members of previous Revue companies.

Mr. Dean Hay, in the chair, conducted the formal business with professional precision, interspersing it frequently with prolonged whispered conversations with Mr. Hamilton. The committee to organise the Revue this year appointed was:

President, Max Taylor.
Secretary and Business Man, Dudley Searcy.

Assistant Secretary, Bob Stokes.
Committee: Helen Wighton, Mary Bateman, Dean Hay, Ian Brown.

It was decided that an outside stage manager-producer should be appointed. Mr. Mostyn Skinner was suggested, and it was unanimously agreed that the committee should be asked to approach him.

TELL THE EDITORS

AUX ARMES HOMMES

The Editor, "On Dit."

As treasurer of the Adelaide University Law Students' Society, I take strong exception to a statement which appeared in your last issue under the heading "Aux Armes Femmes." The article which contained the statement was concerned with some wretch who intruded upon the Women's Stunt evening.

The statement I complain of is: "The wretch was a Law student, an affiliated member of that body (or is it a cadaver?), which has for years past repelled the female students at Law." I would like to point out:

(1) I know who the rogue is, and I agree that he is a rogue. He is also a wretch.

(2) He is not an affiliated member of our society; he has refused to pay his subscription, and has, therefore, been justly expelled from the society with all disgrace. No rogue or wretch is an affiliated member of our society.

(3) Our society glories in the fact that it has for years past repelled the female student-at-Law for the very reason that the female student-at-Law has been repulsive. It is now consumed with shame.

D. C. MENZIES.

HINTS FOR SCIENCE

The Editor, "On Dit."

This concerns a duck—a dirty, filthy, smelly duck. As it apparently does not possess a Best Friend, the duck can do little or nothing about it. In fact, what little it does do only goes to increase the dirtiness, the filthiness, and the smelliness thereof, especially the latter. The fault therein does not lie with the aforesaid duck, but rather with a certain gentleman of Science. This unfortunate creature (the duck, of course) has been living within the precincts of the Anatomy Building since the long vacation, in a space 5 ft. by 3 ft., which is bad enough, but the crime of the matter is that it is, rarely if ever, cleaned out. The cage, however, is about 6 ft. high, but this is rapidly decreasing daily. We of the Anatomy School, being in a position to study ducks' disease at close quarters, deplore this state of affairs, and urge that something be done about it before the S.P.C.A. step in. It might be added that for a long time there were two ducks in this space, which is nice work—if you can get it.

"THE DRONES."

FROME ROAD

The Editor, "On Dit."

Your correspondent, "W. N. Oats," makes a poor case for the acquisition by the Education Department of the Frome Road land, and does not strengthen his argument by cheap sneers at Mr. C. L. Abbott, M.P.

The arguments on the other side are these: First, the people of South Australia have for generations abused Light's splendid plan of Adelaide by jumbling every possible utility, from the old abattoirs to railway station, into the magnificent space which he left between North and South Adelaide. To-day a dozen public utilities, such as the University, Public Library and Museum, are hopelessly crowded into North Terrace, and no leaders with any foresight could dream of placing an entirely fresh institution on the ten acres vacant on Frome Road.

In the second place, the continuation of a city high school is a dubious policy. The trend in modern cities is to establish more suburban high schools and to keep school children out of the centre of the cities.

Third, as regards the University case for more land, the University was not consulted as to its needs when the land was allotted, and at the present moment the University women are agitating for a much needed under-nominational college. In addition, the University Sports Association is in grave fear of losing the Jubilee Oval, and is begging the Council to find them room for their expanding needs.

In such circumstances, it is a great pity that "W. N. Oats," if he is a member of the University, should side against its acquisition of the few acres which would help to give it the expansion it does and will so badly need.

"ALMA MATER."

[For public information, Mr. Oats is a graduate who took first-class Honours in Latin and English.—Eds.]

MEDICAL MUD

The Editor, "On Dit."

I realise as keenly as does apparently Mr. Crisp himself my gross presumption in daring to suggest that the Rhodes scholar's remarks on a certain subject might be supplemented or qualified, and would have welcomed a discussion of my point of view on the Medical Faculty, as outlined in my letter, but I did not quite anticipate the petty, personal attack that it brought down on my head from the Olympian heights.

It would appear that the discussion is not possible without pettiness, so I will merely refer Mr. Crisp (and any others interested) back to my original letter, and there leave the subject.

S. M. L. DUNSTONE.

[Now the principals have cleared the air by abusing each other, the point at issue is open for discussion.—Eds.]

MORE MUD

To the Editor, "On Dit."

There has recently been some discussion about a rash statement made by Mr. Crisp. As most of us were in the dark about exactly what the offending words were, I have had them resurrected. They read as follows:

"But in Australian Universities Law, Medicine, Dental, Engineering, and Agricultural Faculties are too prone to be mere technical schools. No less have the Arts Faculties tended to become technical units for the machine like production of teachers and civil servants."

I cannot speak for Law, Dental, Engineering or Agricultural Faculties, and perhaps Mr. Crisp was rash to do so. I can, however, say something about Medicine, and I think that to say that the Medical school is a mere technical school, and that it turns out mere technicians shows a complete failure to grasp the significance of Medicine, and a complete lack of understanding of the cultural (if I may use the word in its broadest sense, which implies, ultimately, some understanding of humanity) effect of continued contact with sickness, suffering, and death. Technical instruction there is, and, luckily for those who are to fall into our hands, plenty of it. But there is more. There is an experience which is of far greater value than attending any number of dances; perhaps it is even a more significant experience than debating nebulously on international affairs, and possibly it leads to greater human benefits even than the formation of peace groups.

There is a culture and an understanding of humanity to be gained from the wards and sick rooms that can perhaps be won nowhere else, and every Medical student, besides acquiring technical knowledge, learns to realise that he must treat the patient, not the disease. Treating diseases might be accomplished by "mere technicians," but treating patients never can be.

O. E. NICTERLEIN, M.A.

FIGHTING WORDS

To the Editor, "On Dit."

I would like to draw to your notice a small paragraph which appeared in the "Advertiser" of June 22, reporting that a Law student at Baghdad, disappointed by failure in his Law examination, shot two masters concerned therein. Some persons might think this an extremely hard attitude to adopt, and might even deprecate his action.

However, as one who had his share in the failures at the last March supplementary examinations, I can understand only too well the feelings of that Law student.

Possibly in Baghdad, as in Adelaide, co-examiners are not fully informed by the lecturers of the subject matter covered by the lectures.

It may afford delight to present examiners that to get even with those who meted out similar treatment to them in the past, but to parents of the "failed" the joke is not so obvious.

"PIPPED."

STILL MORE QUERIES

The Editor, "On Dit."

Do your readers think the Refectory policy of making tea with water not at the boil worth continuing? If not, why stop?

"INDIGNANTLY."

CONSERVATISM

Conservatism. Keeping, refusing to let things develop—more than that, refusing to help things develop. Rationalisation of the unconscious property instinct: which is probably an indifferent explanation from one point of view of psychology; but, anyhow, self-interest seems to be the basis of conservatism. It is hard to believe that anyone is conservative by nature. In fact, it seems fairly safe to say that those who do say so generally have a pretty sound, tangible reason for having a conservative nature. They have something to conserve, naturally, which brings us back to rationalisation again.

IN POLITICS.

Conservatism in politics—generally a feeling that the final revelation has been given: the revelation of forms of government, interpretation of history, place in the sun, etc. Joad said, somewhere or other, talking about the Victorian age, that they accepted the idea of progress because they knew the lines it was going to run on. Poor old Victorians. We are different today—some of us intelligencia. We love to talk of our uncertainty—it gives one such a problem—to be analysed probably into one of the few dozen results of infantile and erotism . . . but still. We bemoan the loss of authority—of religious authority—and swim contentedly around in a whole handful of religious surrogates—even in politics. This firm-rooted belief in democracy—and not so much in democracy as an ideal either, but as an actual existing state (except, of course, the daring refractory Reds—no democracy for them). The English landed proprietor—one man of birth who spends most of his life killing and breeding, objectively and subjectively (in built-up areas, of course, with socially fixed limits)—he is higher in the scale of social significance than a railway porter; and not only in significance either, but in usefulness. (See the "Daily Mail" circulation figures.) The democratic labor theory of value and utility of the person.

THE DIALECTIC.

And in Russia, with the Hegelian dialectic as the method of working a materialist philosophy. Surely dialectic is change? Everything in constant flux?—a view of society which is organic—not mechanical or deterministic. Why must people confuse materialism and mechanism? But, to our muttons. The Russians seem to be becoming as authoritarian as our dear departed democracies. And our dear Christian (tantological) democracies, the defenders of the faith against atheistical materialism, give loud cheers whenever Stalin goes anti-Marx. Cheers . . . it won't work out in practice. Of course, the best way for Stalin to go anti-Marx would be to go so pro-Marx that he would cut out any dialectic twinges—or possibilities of development. Then we could cheer. But dialectic means to toss, back and forth, everything in a state of becoming.

TRIUMPH!

Crash! The British bourgeoisie (with thanks to Osbert Sitwell and Wyndham Lewis) has triumphed with a splash. It does not become, it is per saecula saeculorum. It was made flesh, flesh that does not melt—and dwelt in us and on us and pervaded us. Conservatism, for we are back there again. What does a conservatory suggest to you? A place where exotic tropical ferns are kept languishingly alive? The hotness, the lushness, the eroticism of the bowler hatted, the black coated. Keeping their cloak for maliciousness.

BE BECOMING.

One plea. Don't think things must be because they are. On the other hand, it's just as bad and irrational to think that they must not be because they are. Anti-taboo are no different from taboos. But ask why, and to what purpose, and what would happen without, and, best of all, what could be put in the place of, which would be an improvement. But for God's sake, don't let us go rolling, albeit moss covered, through life, saying we're the final revelation and incarnation of the Divine mind, and nothing like us ever was. It has happened before. And despite all the verbal locusts and spiritual wild honey, it's going to happen again. The rats will be there crowing over the white races: the white races, whose white faces show slight traces of tight braces: for the essence of the brace is not so much its dualism, but its monism: it keeps things in situ.

Or are we all All Right? Is this all mental camels' hair?
J. I. G.

Provocations

ASSORTED ARTICLE

By D. H. LAWRENCE.

Nowadays, in preaching, it is necessary to preach amusingly and brightly. Neither stern reproof nor didactic lectures attract an audience. People wish to be flattered, to be encouraged in their narrow little "isms." They will rarely tolerate truth directly, and profundity is abhorrent. Lawrence, in his series of newspaper articles—twenty-three in all, occupying a little over 200 pages—has accomplished this objective, and attacks the Voltairian shrewdness, the crudeness of many contemporary beliefs. And not only has he successfully preached at society, but he has subtly encouraged it to become interested in those matters affecting its welfare—matters over which those who cogitate at all consider it should have an interest, and for which it is apparently so loth to exert itself.

Secretly, if not openly, we are all idealists, romanticists, and lovers of fairy tales. Some furtive souls have the ability to hide their innermost thoughts and feelings behind a mask of intellectual superiority or stolid complacency. Do not these form the largest part of our society? Cold and reserved emotionally, garrulous or not, but always empty, you know them. They do not live. Their experience is confined to one or two or maybe a narrow series of mental speculations. Their anxiety to generalise makes their perceptions blurred and limp. Their feelings are not very sensitive, nor their reactions acute. At the other extreme, there are those who do live. We are unconsciously attracted to them. They possess vitality; they are a unity in themselves. Heaven shines in their eyes. In "Sex versus Loveliness," Lawrence develops this theme. It is one of vital and immediate concern, and of either secret or open interest to every man—and woman—who desires to better his or her mundane existence.

In his first essay, "The 'Jeune Fille' Wants To Know," Lawrence introduces us to the modern girl—this one of the 1928's. In his second, he contrasts her with another, and one, fortunately, more rare—those languid Misses. He says: "She is quite a lovely girl, tall and white-skinned, but except when she's dancing, or riding a horse, she's languid." Having intrigued us by his keen and cynical observations, he leads us through "Sex versus Loveliness" to "Insouciance."

He becomes more abstract, but the real tenor of his thoughts emerge. Leaving lovely girls, he meets two old dames in a Continental hotel, whom a proverbial "saint" would despise. But this violent contrast only emphasises his skill and makes his conclusions more emphatic. "There simply is a deadly breach between actual living and the abstract caring." "What is actual living?" This is typical of Lawrence's reasoning. He answers the question in a later paragraph. "When we come to living, we live through our instincts and emotions. Instinct makes one run from little, over-earnest ladies; instinct makes one sniff the lime blossom and reach for the darkest cherry. But it is intuition . . ." To quote his whole paragraph would be unfair.

After the penetrating distinction between insouciance and indifference in these essays, Lawrence returns to more tolerable people—common man and his wife. It is impossible at this juncture not to have the feeling that he is here criticising mainly Londoners and Englishmen, and perhaps the staid population of our more staid cities in the Dominions. He considers every man wishes to give his feminine ideal a certain pattern, and one that becomes intensely distasteful when he is married to it. In "Give Her a Pattern," Lawrence shows the first signs of faltering in his brilliant style. He is not sure of himself, and this essay

may be the result of a forced line of thought, one that is against his inner convictions.

Developing the relations of man and his wife, he turns to the Spirit immanent in all of us, and to the frequent stagnant state to which it has fallen. Who said that Lawrence was entirely secular, or even pagan? He holds the opinion that to exist more is needed than "Bread alone," despite the anti-theistic cry of the modern world. His spiritual food is pictures, to which he devotes two essays. Spiritual hunger, caused by spiritual starvation, very great and very real in the world today. Without being facetious, he suggests that Messrs. Harrods should form a "pictuary" on the lines of the modern lending libraries—an excellent idea.

In his two final essays, Lawrence becomes serious. His iconoclasm becomes constructive. Would it not be presumptuous to think that this is Lawrence the man, not as many think they know him—a moral pervert—or as most appreciate him—an exotic and slightly unhealthy creature? But these superficial opinions arise from dislike of what he says, not from what he was. Underlying these essays is the thought that moral repression is not a part of a healthy education. Would he not agree that "do" and not "don't" is a more valuable precept in a discriminating taste? But accepting his accusations, we must admire his accurate observations of human nature, and his courage in attacking obsolete conventions. He reasons logically. The result of his work is a brilliant discussion on the folly unwittingly perpetrated by Man in his domestic relations. Rather unusual, because he is more often forceful. He says, picturesquely, of a repulsive person, "He daren't be a man; the old Adam of red earth, with the black touchstone at the middle of him."

"He knows he's not a man. Hence his creed of harmlessness. He knows he is not a man of living red earth, to live onward into strange weather, into new springtime. He knows there is extinction ahead: for nothing but extinction lies in wait for the conscious ego. Hence his creed of harmlessness, of relentless kindness."

In the final essay, "On Human Destiny," he points out the necessity of continual striving: "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." This completes the series, for it is both a climax and a summing up. He leaves us to infer there is some great purpose in the scheme of the world. Human endeavor waxes and wanes, but "the light never goes out." We are here to keep the light going. "Man fights for a new conception of life and God, as he fights to plant seeds in the spring: because he knows that is the only way to harvest. If after harvest there is winter again, what does it matter? It is just seasonable." Fatalist, and there is just the suspicion that he was a pantheist. But who would have denied Lawrence his pantheistic thoughts? He got no succor from the Church.

This book is critical; but it is also refreshing and satisfying. It is amusing, and it possesses some common sense that appeals to the man in the street. It is comparable to the adventure of living, of which the author speaks in "Red Trousers." Beneath the naive, we enjoy reading it for its vitality. And we can't help resolving to face up to live more squarely, "to treat life more as a joke . . . a good joke, a jolly joke." Who will not treat life as a joke again, as they did in the really great periods of the Renaissance? We may yet perennate our street "wearing tight scarlet trousers, gay little orange jackets and bright green hats." Who knows?

CARNEGIE GRAMOPHONE

For the past few weeks a series of recitals have been held on Monday during the lunch hour. These have been extremely badly attended. The purpose of the recitals is to allow those in the University who are interested in music a chance to become acquainted with the large collection of records in the Carnegie Collection, and induce them to join the society. It has been pointed out before that the subscription is only 2/- a year, which is surely not too much for anyone. There must be more people in the University who would use the gramophone if they knew that it was there to be used, and the society is trying to introduce them to the collection. It may be that the distance to the Conservatorium is the obstacle,

but, after all, even students, exhausted after a day's arduous toil, should be capable of a two hundred yards walk. The programme for the next few weeks' recitals is printed below. These recitals are free to all, and are held at 1.25 to 2 o'clock. If you are at all interested, please come and find out more about the gramophone for yourselves.

Haydn Emperor Quartette
Beethoven 8th Symphony
Beethoven G Minor Quartette
Schubert Trio in B Flat
Brahms Double Concerto in A Minor

It has been thought best to have one complete work at each meeting, instead of a hotch potch of isolated movements, and so each of these represents one week's programme.

ABOUT IT

AND.

ABOUT

By Omar Khayyam

I have just read "Flying Fox and Drifting Sand," an unassuming, pleasantly written book on two very contrasting parts of Australia. The author, Francis Ratcliffe, is a young English biologist, who was appointed to report on the problem of the flying fox, the large fruit-eating bat that is such a nuisance in Queensland. This quest took him over considerable portions of that State. Later he was asked to report on the question of soil erosion in the north of South Australia. His experiences during these two widespread investigations are described in the two sections of this book, which, however, remains, to use his own words, "essentially a collection of observations, impressions, and reminiscences, on the whole more subjective and trivial than scientific and serious." It is a recent publication, and has been widely and favorably reviewed, so I'll confine myself here to a comment on the excellent illustrations, which are all photos taken by the author himself. One particularly successful one is time exposure (presumably, taken in a lonely boundary rider's hut. It shows whole walls covered with pictures torn from all sorts of magazines—"and no disciple of Sigmund Freud would be at a loss to explain their selection." On the scientific problems he investigated, Mr. Ratcliffe came to the rather discouraging conclusion that nothing much can be done to combat either menace.

Talking of friendly, readable books, on Australia, of course, always brings to mind the great success enjoyed a few years ago by Thomas Wood's "Cobbers." I see that Dr. Wood has been giving a series of travel talks over the air from the B.B.C. He talks more particularly of the individualistic types that he has met in his wanderings around the world. One man he met in N.S.W. was an "inoffensive ordinary little person," who nevertheless had "made history" (as insignificant people so often do). "He had been arrested on a charge of bigamy, he had pleaded guilty, and he had been discharged under the First Offenders Act; and that town was so proud of him that for the rest of his life he will never have to buy himself a glass of beer."

I'm so glad the writer of "Provocations" knew that "Constantine used to get around with an actress," and that "probably the stiff shirts and fur coats didn't know it," the said S.S. and F.C. being the Repertory Theatre audience. I mean to say, it's an understanding of such subtleties that enables us to appreciate these significant plays, isn't it? I, myself, am all in favor of inferior plays, produced in an inferior manner before inferior audiences—it gives me such a delightful (and all-too-rare) opportunity to feel superior.

The poem for this week is very short. You may not think it even funny. Most people just smile indulgently when they hear it. It is entitled "Poem for a Baby," and it goes:

A little talcum
Is always walcum.

I don't know the author unfortunately.

For some weeks I've been intending to draw the attention of anyone who might be interested to "Topical Review," a session put over the national network every Monday night. It's the old, old thing, of course—the "news of the week burlesqued and debunked in song and sketch"—but I usually find it enjoyable. Perhaps you might like it, too, if you don't already follow it.

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SWING CLUB

The second meeting of the Swing Club was held with great success on Wednesday, June 22, in the Lady Symon Hall. This meeting was conducted by Mr. R. B. Craven, who gave a very interesting discussion on the negro interpretation of swing music. He illustrated his remarks with records by Ellington, Waller, Louis Armstrong, Hughes, and Fletcher Henderson. These records were kindly lent by Mr. Stan Hall, one of Adelaide's foremost pianists. Eddie's masterful descriptions of these records were well appreciated, and, having told us all there is to know about negro swing music, he proceeded to play some very interesting records, most of which are unobtainable here. Mr. Ken Foale again did a thorough job as technician, and is to be congratulated on his fine equipment. Further meetings will be held during term, and it is hoped that a live artist recital will be held shortly.

DEGREES

The Chancellor conferred the following degrees at a meeting of the Council held on Friday last:
LL.B.: J. O. Moulden, V. L. P. Ryan.
M.B., B.S.: K. J. Basedow, D. W. Brummitt, I. A. O. Fox, W. G. Norman, I. M. O'Loughlin, H. A. Goode, and P. D. O'Connor.
B.Sc.: R. M. Webster.
B.E.: O. M. Kelsey.

CONGRATULATIONS

To M. R. Gold and R. D. Carman, who have been awarded the Lister Prize for Surgery and the Archibald Watson Prize for Applied Surgical Anatomy, respectively.

D. C. MENZIES, EDITOR.
MARGARET COWELL,
REPORTER.

SPORTS' ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

FINE FOOTBALL WIN AGAINST OLD SAINTS

On Saturday we had an excellent win against St. Peter's Old Collegians—13—14 to 11—8. The game started with Saints kicking with a strong wind, but our boys played great football to hold them down to 5—3 at the end of the first quarter, at the same time kicking three goals against the breeze.

To our disappointment, about three minutes after the second term started the wind suddenly dropped, and then sprang up in the opposite direction. Half way through the quarter it started to rain heavily, and conditions became difficult. The result was that at half-time we were still one goal down.

Three quick goals at the beginning of the third quarter against one by Saints put us ahead, and along with another goal from "Pansy" Goode we finished the term 13 points up.

The final quarter saw us attacking strongly, but we could manage only behinds, and Saints, with two quick goals, were able to draw within two points of us. However, with Dawkins and Le Messurier shining, opportunities were given Madigan and Page, and they made no mistake, 'Varsity running out winners by 18 points.

Magarey and Dawkins were outstanding all through the game, the

former coming through well on the half-back line, while Dawkins displayed exceptional speed and cleverness on the wing.

Too much credit cannot be given to Shaughnessy for the way he clung to Bob Lee all the afternoon; this was really a match-winning effort. The whole team pulled their weight, the best, in addition to those above, being Le Messurier, Rice, Page, and Gurner.

Goals: Page (6), Dawkins, W. P. Goode, South, Rice, Le Messurier, Elix, Madigan (1 each).

Best players: Magarey, Dawkins, Le Messurier, Rice, Shaughnessy, Page, Gurner.

The B's lost to C.B.C. Old Scholars by 9—15 to 11—12, but were really unfortunate to lose this match. Templar and Lindsay played well for us.

Goals: White (3), Templar (2), Magarey, Cherry, Parker, Steele.

Best players: Templar, Lindsay, White, Nicholls, R. Steele, J. Hill.

The C's were unable to cope with St. Peter's Old Collegians second eighteen, being defeated 3—5 to 10—17.

Goals: Ifould (2), Bromley.

Best players: Fletcher, Wellington, Ifould, Burrell, Stevens.

On Tuesday last a special general meeting was held in the George Murray Building. There was a fair attendance for a Sports Association meeting—much better than at the annual general meeting.

Mr. J. P. McFarlane and Mr. O. C. Isaachsen were proposed for the position of vice-president. A ballot was taken, and then forgotten until after the chairman (Mr. Verco) had declared the meeting closed. He then reopened it to declare Mr. McFarlane elected.

Mr. Ryan moved, out of consideration for the Treasurer, that the permit committee should be given disciplinary powers. The constitution was amended accordingly, with a few dissentients. The constitution was also amended to ensure that sub-treasurers pay all subscriptions to Mr. Hamilton within one week of their having collected them.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Saturday's rain seems to have had rather a dampening effect upon the A hockey players. Dripping in body and drooping in spirit, they were beaten by Heathpool 2—nil, after a most unsatisfactory match on a ground practically under water.

The B's, likewise playing Heathpool, were more successful, winning 4—1. Barbara Bills and Jean Menzies both played well, and the passing among the forwards was good, but the results would have been a good deal better if the shooting in the circle were not so poor.

The B2's, almost freezing in the pouring rain, forfeited to Public Service, 3—nil.

BASKETBALL SUCCESS

The A's have begun the second round well by another win on Saturday against Ladypedes, 33—26. Joy Tassie was again outstanding, both for her quickness and accurate throwing. 'Varsity's team work showed considerable improvement, while Loulie Hannan played very well against a difficult opponent at centre.

The B's were also successful against Jelland, 35—30. Helen Ferres was perhaps the best player of a whole team in good form, in spite of the rain.

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PRIVATE FACES

Several members of the police force wormed themselves into our midst last week. Some of the guilty consciences, who didn't know it was on account of a car being stolen from the premises, ceased shove, tiddle, and poker activities for the time being. Others hid their supplies of restoratives and stimulants, and several strangers were accorded shifty looks on the suspicion of being plainclothesmen.

* * *

It seems to have taken one matured Admiral, a hash of traditional thoughts on "Britannia Rules the Waves," with naval rearmament propaganda and some hot-peppery interjections, to arouse the Peace Group to activity for 1938. After taking a week or so to digest this, the Group is now gnawing into mass hysteria and frustration.

HOCKEY

As everybody knows, the weather conditions on Saturday were not particularly pleasant, and the gloom they caused was not alleviated by our losing to a team we had expected to beat. The match was against Parkside, who won 5—3. The 'Varsity defence was fairly good in the first half, particularly Cocks (in goals), with the result that although our opponents had been playing better hockey we managed to keep level with 2 all. In the second half, with some heavy rain, the general standard of play became much worse, and while this deterioration lasted Parkside put on three goals to our one. For a while towards the end we seemed to be about to rally, but were not able to do anything.

The forwards played disappointingly, except McPhie, on the left wing. The others were judging their passes badly, and their goal shooting was poor. Certainly the Parkside halves and backs were in form, but all the same our forwards were well below the standard that they have been showing recently. The halves were little better, although Newland was intercepting well. Reg. Motteram was quite at home in his old position at back.

Our three goals were hit by Hargrave, Close, and Leyland.

B v. Toc H.

This tale is more cheerful: the B's won by no less than two goals—i.e., 3—1. I have not yet been told how or why—they assured me that their opponents fielded a full team. Gare, who had previously played as a half, celebrated his advancement to the forward line by hitting two goals, and the other one was produced by King. The best players were King, Angove, and Clarke.

By an unfortunate misprint last week it was stated that Newland hit two fine goals for the B's. This should have read Leyland. I apologise to Leyland. Newland is apparently on the verge of instituting libel proceedings—he has never yet, he says, scored as many as two fine goals in a match.

D v. Parkside.

The D's, in spite of having not only eleven players, but a reserve in addition, lost 4—1. Still, we are informed, that the team that won is fairly high on the list, so perhaps we should be thankful for the four, not to mention the one scored by our stalwarts. The stalwart in question was Taylor. The best players were Simpson, Crisp, and Gold.

ROWERS.

The inter-'Varsity rowing is to be in Sydney next year. All who intend to practise for this, or who have done rowing and think they might like to practise, are asked to put their names on the list on the Refectory notice board. Practices are held on Wednesdays.

Don't Mistake the Date!

SATURDAY,
JULY 9

ENGINEERS' BALL

F. A. HAMILTON,
Hon. Secretary.

COMING EVENTS

To-night: 7.30, Law Students.
Wednesday: 1.30, Union Debate.
Thursday: 1.10, John Horner, in the Elder Hall.
Monday, July 4: Science Association.
Tuesday, July 5: P. & I.R.C. Debate.
Wednesday, July 6: 8, Arctic Lecture, Mr. John Rymill.

DANCES.

Engineering: July 9.
Science: July 23.
Law: July 26.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS

CAR CLUB.

Things have happened with surprising speed for the 'Varsity, and already a committee has been formed to look into the formation of a 'Varsity branch of the Sporting Car Club. Anyone interested, and who has not yet been in touch with the movement, should see Allan King.

BOTH RUGBY TEAMS WIN

The main features of Saturday's games were the fine wet weather play of the A forwards and the performance of Craven, who, playing his second match, scored four tries for the B's.

A's v. Adelaide.

Soon after the commencement of the game between 'Varsity and Adelaide a very heavy shower of rain fell, making the ball difficult to handle. The game, therefore, was essentially a forward contest.

'Varsity attacked from the beginning. Lindsay, playing his first match for the A's, scored our first try, and later Neuenkirchen and Hamilton crossed, to give us an 11—0 lead at half-time.

The forwards adapted themselves to the wet conditions, and had far more of the play than Adelaide. In the second half, 'Varsity drew further ahead, and finally won by 20 to nil.

Tries: Lindsay, Neuenkirchen, Hamilton, Freeman, Hart.

Edelman converted one and kicked a penalty goal. In spite of the score, 'Varsity showed a lamentable three-quarter weakness. Passing was wild, and even allowing for the greasy ball the handling was weak. Freeman, who played brilliantly at half, and Hart were the only backs to appear safe. If we wish to score well in the next inter-'Varsity (here during first terminal vacation next year) we must concentrate on building up these gaps in our back line.

B's, 24; P.A.O.C., 3.

Although rather beaten in the scrums, 'Varsity was able to defeat P.A.O.C. fairly comfortably. The greater pace and experience of the back line was a telling factor. Fair-weather set the backs moving well, and only bad passing prevented us from scoring higher. Craven, on a wing, scored four tries, and with experience should develop into a fine player.

Scorers.—Tries: Craven (4), Smith, Napier. Thomson converted three.

PUBLIC PLACES

The handicapping at the St. Mark's sports on Wednesday, which had to cover such a variety of events, was in the hands of Messrs. Stewart and King. At the conclusion of the afternoon the title of College Cup winner and runner-up were in the hands of—well, who do you think?—Messrs. Stewart and King.

* * *

It was reported that the Law students gained the vote at the first of the inter-Faculty debates because they remembered to dress for the occasion. The solid phalanx of women in the first couple of rows was a note of appreciation that the male debaters did not miss.

