

378 OS
OS
SR
22

ON DIT

PRODUCED BY THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

PRICE ON FASCISM New Order Advocated

Socialism was preferable. But since we could not have it, we must, confronted with the superior organization and enthusiasm of Fascism, in order to win the war reorganize our own system. The new order need not be Fascism. But it would involve, both declaring strikes illegal and strict control of employers and industry. Such was the gist of Mr. C. Price's argument at the Union Parliamentary Debate last Friday night.

In reply Mr. Elliott Johnston maintained that declaring strikes illegal would not end industrial unrest. This had been created by attacks upon the workers' living standards, the unequal sacrifice demanded of him, and his vanishing political rights.

Of course these views were expressed in debate: "That strikes in war-time be declared illegal," and the views expressed by either party were not necessarily their own.

But Mr. Price's views were rejected by a majority of only one.

Mr. Price made it quite clear in his opening remarks that he was discussing the subject from a university point of view: that is, in a spirit of critical enquiry, free from bias. In political and military circles, on the other hand, people's attitudes were determined by other things. They approached the subject with their minds already made up.

War, Mr. Price urged, demanded a total effort. In Germany the people possessed an enthusiasm which we lacked. They were also better equipped and better organized. Unless our own system were re-organized we must be defeated.

Yet in Australia what did we find but selfishness and greed? It was not that the labourer was wrong in asking for better conditions, it was not that he did not give his money and his sons to the war effort. It was that he did not alter his way of life. It was his attitude, that of petty squabbling, that was at fault. This attitude had been induced by political agitators. Mr. Price gave instances from the Whyalla strike.

Why should those who stayed behind in Australia enjoy better conditions, greater security, and freedom of bargaining, than those who were making every sacrifice in the front line? asked Mr. Price. He urged, then, that rigid control be exercised over strikes. But he did not deny that there must be equally rigid control over industry and over profiteering.

Mr. Price then went on to quote Strachey to the effect that if the workers' right to strike, that is, his right to collective bargaining, were taken away, he lost his only real rights. But in Germany he had lost this right, and did not mind. There were things higher than purely economic rights — certain spiritual values. The day of economic man, said Mr. Price, had been ended.

Although under the National Security Regulations, the Government possessed the power to declare strikes illegal, it might be urged that if it were to use this power to take away the workers' right to strike, it would be introducing Fascism. But if we were defeated we would have Fascism anyway. Mr. Price quoted in

support the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to the effect that if we lost the war the capitalist class would ally with Fascism abroad to introduce it here. He did not deny that socialism would be preferable. Moreover, under socialism there would be no strikes, because the necessity for them had been done away with. But we could not have socialism. Therefore, faced with the dilemma: Fascism from without, or reduction of our political liberties, and reorganization of our political system within, we must choose the latter.

In his reply speech Mr. Elliott Johnston urged that strikes must be looked at in relation to the political background. Here we found an inevitable conflict between those who owned the means of production and those who had only the right to work. This conflict had always existed under all conditions of society except socialism. He gave instances.

It might be urged that arbitration did away with the need for this conflict being expressed in the form of strikes. But this

Stop Press

TO-MORROW
at 1.20

LADY SYMON HALL
Dr. H. V. Evatt
"Post-War Reconstruction"

was to ignore the lessons of experience. Only those unions who were powerful, and were prepared to strike, commanded prompt redress and respect.

What were the particular industrial conditions that were leading to the present strike wave? asked Mr. Johnston. Mr. Price had said political agitation. But some unions were now coming out on strike for the first time in forty years. Had the agitators suddenly been endowed with greater eloquence? No. The answer could be seen in terms of the economic and political situation.

First, the Budget. This had subjected to taxation for the first time in our history the lower ranges of income. It had also vastly extended the scope of indirect taxation. Yet at the same time it left the profits of the greater monopolies almost untouched. The workers had been asked to make every sacrifice. But in spite of the higher taxes, the larger monopolies were making greater profits.

Yet at that very time attacks were being made on political liberty. Messrs. Robb and Sharland were urging Menzies to seize dictatorial power, and pledging the support of the R.S.L. Mr. Manning was urging that strikers should be lined up against a wall and shot. He pledged the support of many members of the Country Party. Mr. Fadden was appearing in the headlines as saying, "Rather Hitler than Union Officials"; and Senator McLeay was advocating similar drastic measures.

Then came the Basic Wage decision. From the beginning of the hearing the

TO-DAY at 1.15 p.m.

GEORGE MURRAY HALL
OPEN FORUM

"That Capitalism is inconsistent with a maximum war effort"

Opening Speakers:
Mr. Hammond and Mr. Ramsay
Politics and International Relations Club

TO-NIGHT at 8 p.m.

in the Refectory

Mystery Meeting

of the
SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY at 1 p.m. sharp — very, very sharp

DEBATE

WOMEN'S UNION

v.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE

"That Civil Liberties Should Be Maintained during the War"

S.C.M. Conference
HOLIDAY HOUSE, MT. LOFTY
MAY 24 to 28

Subject: "The Christian Conception of Man."

Speakers: Professor Goldby, Sir William Mitchell, Rev. J. R. Blanchard, and others

judges had maintained the real problem was to maintain existing standards, not to raise them. They admitted that the allowance for larger families was insufficient; they suggested child endowment — an entirely worthless measure as it has turned out. But they had granted no increase.

The result had been a storm of opposition. But just at that moment Mr. Fadden had announced a crisis in the Pacific, which lasted until the opposition had died down.

Merely declaring strikes illegal would not bridge the gap that was developing between employers and employed. Some of the greatest strikes in Australian history had been illegal.

If the workers gave up their rights they could not rely on the employers giving up theirs. The unconciliatoriness of the latter was shown by their action after the settlement of the metal workers' strike in drawing up a black list of one hundred unionists. We had to choose whether we would ally ourselves with the forces of reaction (Fascism), or with the forces of progress, removing the causes of strikes, making them unnecessary.

A vigorous discussion followed the opening speeches, waged at times with more heat than argument. When the meeting was declared at about 11 p.m., it was continued over supper.

Of Birds and Butterflies

BY THE SOCIAL EDITRESS.

Butterflies flitted hither and thither with great energy on Wednesday afternoon, when the women's sports were held. They were carried on with a background of baseball and lacrosse, which occasionally developed rather alarmingly into the foreground of the picture. Marvellous to relate, there were no casualties.

Wandering about the oval to see what could be seen, there were some rather odd and interesting sights. At least two young ladies decided that skirts had rather a hampering effect when doing the high jump, and without hesitation took steps to remedy the situation.

The high jump in question was quite an accident, by the way. Some practical joker put down the heading, followed by some names — and then some quite serious-minded people followed suit. And thus a high jump came into being.

Obstacle races always bring up a big question. "Can I get through the ladder at the narrow end? If not, how can I get to the other end before everyone else?" The result of the performance and its accompanying laughter is usually a firm resolve to diet.

At afternoon tea there was an influx of spectators, both male and female, who came over to see what could be done in the way of a free tea. Most seemed to find themselves compelled to bring out their money, but others were luckier — or cleverer.

There was the usual scattering of men, some really making themselves useful — and becoming rather hoarse in the process; some trying to look useful; and others just watching and whiling away the time in pleasant chat. One particularly noticeable pair we saw at tea — he a med. fresher and she a science cadet. And they have since been seen dining together in the Refectory. Well, well!

The mention of cushions and motor scoots to certain honours arts students will provoke shrieks of laughter, while in one direction at any rate it produces confusion and blushes. The reason being that a short while ago a cushion was borrowed from one of the carrels by a brilliant young lady. With an amused audience she mounted the vehicle (owned by a former honours student, now in the Intelligence Department — can you guess?) The cushion was later returned, rather travel-stained.

To be Revived Next Week:

"Cloistered Life"

By courtesy and arrangement with
Mary Yates, Margaret Muirhead,
Judith Murray

Extra!

READ ALL ABOUT IT!

In connection with the course in Pharmacy, classes in First Aid are to be held in the Darling Building at 8.30 on Thursday evenings during second term. These will consist of one hour's lecture, followed by one hour's practical work. A limited number of other students or members of the staff can attend, but must notify Mr. Lipsham (lecturer in Pharmacy) by the end of this week.

DON'T TALK.
THE ENEMY LISTENS.

ONLY

INGERSONS

of 52 KING WILLIAM STREET
can give you a suit with the perfect,
square-fitting Dunlop "Pillo"
shoulders

TAKE BABY'S PHOTO YEAR
BY YEAR

at

La Fayette Studios

17c RUNDLE STREET

HOYTS
REX

Three sessions daily at 10.50 a.m.,
2 p.m., and 8 p.m.

"Lucky Partners"

With RONALD COLMAN
GINGER ROGERS

Plus —
"DEAD MEN TELL"
With SID TOLER

CORRESPONDENCE

What the Rich Want

The Editor.

Your correspondents "Pertinax" and "Impertinax" seem to have proved that excessive economic and political power is wielded by the industrial and financial monopolies. In the light of this the annual report of the Chairman of the Bank of Adelaide, reported to the tune of almost a page in the "Advertiser," "News," and "Mail," makes interesting reading.

Sir Howard begins by reporting assets at a record level and reporting a good, sound profit and dividend. But not sufficient; the banks are not doing as nicely as the industrials, a review of twenty-six of which, says Sir Howard, shows an average dividend of nine per cent. (this would be equivalent, probably, to an average of at least fifteen to twenty per cent. on paid-up capital). After reviewing several phases of primary and secondary industry (in which he suggests that the solution to the farmers' problem is the limitation of production despite the fact that malnutrition is recognized as existing, and chants a graceful "requiescat" over the farmers who, at the suggestion of the banks, turned to pig production and who are now trying to find the cheapest means of pig destruction), Sir Howard turns his virtuous attention to the meat industry, which has been hard hit by the lack of shipping space. The "Eat More Meat" drive in Australia may relieve the position. The great mass of basic wage-earners will no doubt eat more meat when they are allowed by the Arbitration Court something slightly in excess of 31/- per week to feed husband, wife, and any number of children.

Sir Howard stands four square against this, however. Taxation of all incomes must be increased and all persons, especially the lower-paid groups, must be encouraged to save. The main reason for this is to reduce the demand for consumption goods by reducing the standard of living and so preventing inflation. But it will also be useful, says the Chairman, for the poor to save now when wages are "liberal" (sic) so that they will have a few pence for the dark days after the war—(Mr. Menzies, "There will be a new order after the war").

But of course it is realized that taxation and savings will not alone pay for the war. Loans will be necessary and here the banks will play their part in a one hundred per cent. war effort. But the Government is urged (and all the papers print this in heavy black type) not to make the position too tough by lowering interest rates ("it will be wise not to force interest rates too low or it may be difficult voluntarily to fill future loans"). In other words, workers must reduce their standard of living to buy war savings certificates but the wealthy cannot be expected to subscribe to loans without the usual return. (Mr. Menzies: "There will be an equality of sacrifice.")

In State matters Sir Howard does not favour increased taxation; in fact, he thinks "it should be still further pruned even if it means a decrease in some social services." (This also makes black type in the local press.)

Such, apparently, are the men who wield the power disclosed by your previous correspondents. I think one may say in amazement with "Pertinax," "And yet some people wonder they there are strikes."

DUST.

Watch Our Smoke

Sir,

Reference para. in last week's ornithological and entomological notes complimenting the glamorous (?) girl on her new butt-smoking record. We quote—"Nice work, if you can get it!"

Sir, it's got us. We watched that girl rise to new heights through the lunch-hours of three terms last year. Yea, and we marvelled.

DISAPPROVAL CLUB.

Hotel Richmond

For

ALL CELEBRATIONS

C. 8080

Angry with Penguins

The Editor,
"On Dit."

Dear Sir,

I was recently showing a student from Europe over our university. He was very pleased with the science buildings and the Refectory and the Library. As we were going into the English Department, he said that this was the nearest school he had to an aesthetic school, and that he was expecting the rooms to be even more pleasing than the others.

The Prince of Wales Theatre had maps and lists of geological names. The passage was hung with pictures, some of penguins, some of icebergs, and some of penguins on icebergs, all the same size and all in green and greenish-white, or brown and dirty white, and crammed as close to one another as possible. The right-hand lecture room had maps, the left-hand had stools and sinks. I said that we shared the rooms with the Geology Department, a most unfortunate combination. He said that it was not obvious that there was any sharing at all, that the existence of an English Department was not even hinted at. He suggested that the English Department should hang the passage with Carnegie prints, leaving the Geology Department with the larger share, the three lecture rooms.

The psychologist and economist may enlarge on the importance of environment.

NANCY MARTIN.

Psychology Recommended

The Editor.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Carey and "Critic's Critic" both want "constructive criticism," i.e., "please be kind to us." Do the Conserv. students really want praise, whether it is deserved or not? Anyone who depends on the world's good opinion to that extent needs the aid of a priest or a psychologist.

If a young doctor cuts off the wrong leg, we do not pay the bill and say, "My dear chap, that was quite a good effort, considering you have only just finished your course." We apply high standards to surgery, football, engineering—why not to the arts? Also, do Mr. Carey and C.C. wish the music critic to produce inferior criticism? The critic must be able to say what he thinks. There is need for good criticism in Adelaide—look at the "Advertiser's" criticisms of films, which are usually précis of the plots (either because the critic cannot do any better, or because the theatre owners must not be annoyed). The "Music Critic" was bright without being full of the undergraduate bounce which Mr. Carey suggests. Of Ronda Gehling's playing he said, "Had this performance had adequate orchestral support, it would have been worthy of the celebrity platform." If he had said nice things about everybody, this and other bits of praise would have been lost in the welter.

M.M.M.

Longer Life Advocated

The Editor,

Although probably nothing can be done to improve the position at present, and possibly nothing will be done for some years to come, I do not consider it a waste of time to point out what appears to be a fundamental fault in the university curriculum, the state of divorce existing between the natural sciences, chemistry, physics, botany, and the like, and, what, for want of a better name, we call the literary subjects, English, History, Economics, Philosophy, and Psychology, a state of divorce to the distinct disadvantage of both scientist and literary men, particularly the latter.

Under the present curriculum, a student, unless possessed of unlimited time and money, cannot, if he is taking a set course, gain a satisfactory knowledge of both scientific and literary subjects. The science man may, perhaps, through his general reading, and through the inaccurate medium of the newspapers, piece together a vague and inadequate knowledge of the literary subjects, but a literary student, particularly if he be doing an honours course, cannot, except at the expense of his honours work, gather any substantial amount of scientific knowledge.

To-day, when science looms larger and larger in the literary subjects, indeed it has almost become an integral part of them, this state of affairs is particularly to be deplored. A literary student, not equipped with an adequate scientific training, cannot hope to discuss or understand properly the part played by science in the study of prehistoric and early historic records, nor can he adequately debate or criticize questions which loom large in his work, like the theory of evolution and the scientific interpretation of religion. Neither can he fully understand Philosophy and Psychology without a thorough scientific training. Finally, no student should, after completing his course, go out into the world without a thorough understanding of at least elementary physiology and biology. On the other hand, a graduated science student is not fully equipped to become a useful citizen without some sound knowledge of History, Economics, Psychology, and their fellows.

The sooner these two types, science and literary, are blended in our university curriculums, the sooner will we live in a moderately intelligent and satisfactory world.

R. DUNCAN.

One Up to Pertinax

To the Editor,

Dear Sir,

Perhaps the two most commendable letters that have appeared in "On Dit" this year have been those of "Pertinax" and "Impertinax." They are well written and very accurate.

I would like to suggest to them that they put them in "The Advertiser" and "Rydge's Business Journal" (Rydges will pay 5/- each if they print them, and I am sure they would). Letters such as these should be read by more people to make them aware of the present situation in Australia.—Yours, etc.,

PROTEUS.

Honesty in Musical Criticism

The Editor,
"On Dit."

Dear Sir,

Mr. Carey says, "Musical criticism to be worth its name calls for wide knowledge and experience. One cannot expect that in a youthful critic, of course." Similarly, I suppose, the only people who can say who the critic should be and what his criticism, are the aged critics. But I think musical criticism to be worth its name calls for honesty and sensibility, which should increase with knowledge and experience, but not necessarily.

Mr. Carey says, "But of helpful, constructive criticism, which is what the student both wants and needs, not a word," and "your critic has said to himself (or his friends), 'See me take down the Conservatorium a peg.'" "Constructive criticism" is a contradiction in terms. The critic, as a valuator, must, like the scientist, be free to come to whatever conclusions he is led to. "Constructive criticism" is a nicer name for flattery, which only invalids and imbeciles want. Criticism, far from "taking down a peg," points out faults and merits in order that the imperfect may become more perfect. Then Mr. Carey says that your music critic mistakes rudeness and abuse for criticism. Whether the pointing out of faults is rudeness or not, depends on the tone of the writing. If the criticism does not sound like rudeness, and this one did not, it shows respect. The student is treated as if he were capable of better work and so if he were sophisticated enough to know his own worth sufficiently not to be upset.

If your music critic were as unsophisticated as Mr. Carey implies, he might have liked some of Mr. Carey's constructive criticism.

N.M.

Sports Association Meeting

TO-MORROW LUNCH-TIME!

This meeting will be held in order to decide the question of a new blazer. The reasons for the change are briefly two:

1. The hideousness of the present blazer.

2. Economic:

(a) The actual cost of proposed blazer cheaper.

(b) Change it now and not after the war, since after the war more people will buy blazers and hence more be affected by any change.

The proposed change is stated here as proposed by Mr. Abbott and seconded by Mr. Robinson:

(1) Clause 73 (a) and (b) be deleted and the following substituted as 73 (a):

"The Sports Association blazer shall be black with white facings. On the breast pocket shall be worked in black and white a crest, consisting of a magpie proper, wings erect, supporting in its claws a scroll, above the magpie a lamp, and below, the letters A.U.S.A. in Old English capitals. This blazer to be of the same design and colour as the specimen thereof deposited in the Secretary's Office."

(2) That 73 (a) now be numbered 73 (b) with the deletion of the words—"Rules (a) and (b) respectively" in line one and the substitution of the words "Rule (a) above."

(3) That Rule 73 (d) be deleted and the following substituted and numbered 73 (c): "That only those who are recommended by the Blues Sub-Committee of the various amalgamated clubs, and the winners of the championship games in the Non-Pennant Tennis Club when recommended by its committee, shall, subject to the ratification of the Blues Committee, be entitled to wear the initials of the club by which they were recommended in each case, worked in white on the pocket of the blazer below the crest. These club letters shall be in Old English capitals and shall be placed below the letters A.U.S.A. as mentioned in Rule 73 (a) above."

(4) That the following be inserted as Rule 73 (d): "The award of the Australian Universities Sports Association shall entitle the recipient to have the initials A.U.S.A. worked in gold, plain block letters, on the pocket of his Sports Association or Blue blazer."

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED
RULE 73 (c).

That the last three lines of paragraph 3 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"These club letters shall be in Old English capitals and shall replace the letters A.U.S.A. as mentioned in Rule 73 (a) above."

The proposed amendment which Mr. Elliott and Mr. Russell intend to make is, it seems, a sound and sensible one. The idea of leaving the letters A.U.S.A. on and writing the club's letters underneath is going to need a lot of pocket for its expression in a practical form. It is, further, very inconsistent that the Blues blazer, which is a blazer of the Adelaide University Sports Association, should have only the letters of the club in which the blue was gained, without A.U.S.A. engraved, while the ordinary blazer of the Sports Association should require the letters A.U.S.A. as well as the club letters.

Whether a fear has arisen that the blazer without A.U.S.A. on, but with club letters, may be taken to represent the blazer of some sporting club—say, the football—at the university, which is not in the Sports Association, I do not know. This seems the only possible ground for the assumption of the need for the letters A.U.S.A. as well as the club letters, and most people will agree that it is unnecessary to have A.U.S.A. plastered above A.U.F.C. (continuing the Football Club as an example), to distinguish the blazer as distinct from some other football club that may exist, and, more inconceivable still, have the same colours.

That is, cutting out the letters A.U.S.A. does in no way alter the fact that the blazer is a Sports Association blazer, even if it does have the letters A.U.F.C. on it.

It depends on the association members themselves, however, as to whether they will accept the proposed change in the blazer, including the amendment, and the answer will not be known till the meeting in the George Murray at 1.20 p.m. on Thursday.

Incidentally, members of the Sports Association who are new this year have not the right to vote on constitutional matters, but their presence at the meeting will be very welcome.

M. H. DRAPER.

Arts Association Supports N.U.A.U.S. UNDERTAKE FACULTY SURVEY

Without being exactly a mass meeting, the meeting of the Arts Association the other Tuesday night was one of the best attended for some years. Whether this was due to a desire to hear Mr. Carey, or a desire to pass resolutions, or the two combined, the meeting, nevertheless, passed resolutions supporting the Faculty Survey, the N.U.A.U.S., and deploring the collapse of the Arts in war-time.

The first of these motions was one changing the name of the association to that of the Arts Students' Association, and limiting business concerning only the Arts Faculty, such as the Faculty Survey, to members of that faculty, though permitting students from other faculties to become members, take part in all discussions, and vote on matters of programme.

The following motion was then passed: "This meeting of Arts students in the University of Adelaide declares with Mr. Spender and the N.U.A.U.S. its belief in the importance of cultural and social studies in the present crisis, and in the importance of efficiently carrying out a war-time faculty survey: for this crisis demands from each student the greatest degree of social consciousness and that each student shall realize the social significance of his academic work: that we shall regard our studies in relation to the building of an equitable social structure and as a significant means towards the achieving of such a structure: we deplore

the frustration of science by a social system which prevents its achievements being freely used to promote human welfare: we claim for our fellow-students in the science faculties the right to search after scientific truth unimpeded by racial or political theories. In return we seek from them a sympathetic co-operation in the endeavour to fashion a social system which will use their discoveries to secure for the entire community peaceful living standards and the leisure essential to the development of culture."

The business of the meeting being then concluded, the association was fortunate enough to hear a short talk on "Early English Folk Music," by Mr. Clive Carey, who illustrated his talk with numerous songs. It is deplorable that a man who has drawn such large audiences on the English concert platform could not have drawn a greater audience from students of other faculties, or even from Arts students. There could be no doubt, however, from the spontaneity of the applause how much Mr. Carey's talk was appreciated by those who did hear it.

A DISPLAY HAS BEEN ARRANGED

A promising start has been made by the Carnegie Art Committee in its drive this year for a better appreciation of the Carnegie Art Collection. From lunch-time to-day for one week there will be on display in the Periodicals Room, Barr Smith Library, a collection of Japanese prints. This will be the first of a series of exhibitions and lantern lectures that the committee hopes to arrange for the year.

For the purpose of the display the somewhat meagre selection of prints on Japanese art in the collection is being augmented by a number of privately owned prints. These prints are not particularly good. But they, nevertheless, form a more comprehensive display than is usually seen in Adelaide. It ranges from the seventh century to a selection of drawings by modern Japanese school children. For those who know nothing about Japanese art we offer the following notes.

Notes on Japanese Art

Japanese painting is of three types: Emakimono (or scroll paintings — which have to be unrolled to be looked at and correspond more with book illustrations), Kakemono (or hanging pictures, corresponding with our own easel pictures), and Ukiyo-e (or Japanese colour prints).

The latter, which are the best known outside Japan, are the least valued in it. They appear late in the history of Japanese art, probably arising as a result of a demand of a growing bourgeois class for cheap pictures. Being printed from wood blocks, numerous copies could be made from each, as distinct from the older individual paintings made for aristocratic circles. In subject they are mostly of the "genre" type — thus reflecting the tastes and interests of the poorer people. They are a peculiarly Japanese kind of art.

This differentiates them from the older classical art in which we can trace a strong Chinese influence. There is what is known as a Chinese style, whose chief characteristics are the use of line and balance, and an absence of vivid colours. The painter of this style would often make elaborate studies from nature, but, when he painted, paint from memory, concentrating on essential lines in an attempt by a minimum of lines to suggest or reveal a spiritual quality in nature or his discernment of it. The nearest European approach is caricature — though the aim there is merely ridicule.

A reaction to this highly formalized type of painting came in the Fujiwara period, about the same time as the reaction of the Court Ladies of Japan against the conventionalized life of the time that was to produce the Japanese novel. It,

therefore, tended to take the form of illustrations for these novels, and to be far more spontaneous, sensuous, and highly coloured, and less geometrical and symmetrical in its expression. This is the Yamato-e, or Japanese type of painting.

Roughly the kakemono tend to be in the Chinese style, and the emakimono in the Japanese. But of course the two interacted. It is only fair to add that both styles are characteristically Japanese. The extremely epigrammatic nature of the Chinese style, though owing almost everything to Chinese art, is ever more sympathetic to the Japanese spirit than the Chinese, and may be compared to a Japanese poem of the Haiku type (always unsatisfactory in translation):

The cry of the cicada
Gives no sign,
That presently it will die

— while the Yamato-e can be compared with what Bates has called one of the masterpieces of translation, the Gengi Monogatari. Chinese literature lies somewhere in between these two extremes.

Of the illustrations of the Chinese type exhibited, the only good example is a print by Sesshu. The only scroll painting exhibited in full is not particularly characteristic of the Yamato-e, and certainly less colourful. It is a spirited animal caricature in brush and ink. However, there are some other details from more colourful, though not the best, scrolls.

All these types of painting have descended to the present day, where there are three schools of Japanese painting: those who carry on the traditional styles; those who paint in the European (including the Surrealist style); and those who are trying to create a new style as a result of a synthesis of the other two. Unfortunately, there are no examples of these on display, apart from some examples of drawings by Japanese school children. Art is a subject highly regarded in the school curriculum.

In conclusion, it must be remembered that the history of Japanese art is not as simplified as appears from this account. There have been alternating periods of realism and formalism, simplicity and ornateness, even a period displaying tendencies similar to that of the European Baroque. Moreover, the account has failed to make any mention of other equally important branches of Japanese art — its sculpture, architecture, and, above all, its various applied arts. It will, however, serve as a guide to the exhibition.

Music, Maestro!

One of the few bodies into which some life seems to have been infused this year is the Carnegie Gramophone Society. The "On Dit" critic went down last Tuesday to hear the Sibelius Second Symphony. The gramophone reproduced this work very well, and the annotations were quite excellent. It is no wonder that the lunch-hour meetings of this society are attracting sixty or seventy people — in fact, a bigger crowd than attends debates, societies, etc.

Just as immense a crowd attended on the previous two weeks to hear Mozart's "Magic Flute" and Szostakowicz's First Symphony.

The success of these usually formidably dull recitals is due to the energy and enterprise of the committee, which imports scarce and interesting recordings from outside, leaving the Carnegie collection largely to be utilized by individuals. This week, for instance, Prokofiev's delightful "Peter and the Wolf" was played.

Anyway, Carnegie people, keep it up!

The Elder String Quartet

In spite of my initial setbacks as a critic, I went along to the chamber music recital at the Conservatorium on Monday evening to hear the programme given by the Elder String Quartet, assisted by Mr. Williamson and Miss Jessica Dix. It was a most commendable programme and a most satisfying performance — and yet I saw no more than a dozen 'Varsity students in the audience. Are all pleas for more student interest in the Conserv., and in music generally, in vain?

Considering the difficulties involved in achieving a balanced ensemble, the quartet performance of the Schubert E flat Quartet was remarkably good. Mr. Beck, the first violin, was outstanding, his purity of intonation and musical insight tended to dominate the quartet. Such a tendency is to be deplored in the professional quartet, but in this performance it was in no way out of keeping either with the aesthetic balance or with the music itself. I thought the viola was the weakest link in the chain — the tone was not good, and both viola and second violin were rather too subdued and stodgy.

"On Wenlock Edge," the song cycle by Vaughan Williams, suited Fred Williamson. For the first few bars he seemed a little overwhelmed by the accompaniment, but after that the performance of singer, quartet, and pianist was excellent. I will say no more than that I thoroughly enjoyed it.

The most unsatisfactory item was the Chausson Piano Quartet. It had some very beautiful patches, especially in the second movement, but seemed to lack internal coherence and the piano tended to overbalance the strings. The viola and cello were deficient and rather scratchy, and the piano too heavy in some forte passages.

It was a most satisfying evening, and the Conservatorium is to be congratulated on a fine programme and the players on an excellent and well-prepared performance. But why, when the Conserv. produces something out of the bag, can't this university show a little more interest and critical appreciation.

CARELESS talk may give away vital secrets, but you can still say it with flowers in safety.

We cater for every occasion that requires the special arrangement of flowers.

E. & W. Hackett Ltd.

Seedsman and Florists
77 RUNDLE ST., ADELAIDE
Phone C. 350

Walsh's
ORIENTAL HOTEL
ADELAIDE POPULAR
RENDEZVOUS

Private Rooms available for Dinner,
Afternoon Teas, Bridge and Supper
Parties

Central 1130 Herbert R. Walsh

FACULTY COLUMNS:

THE LAW

"A patriot is a man who loves his country, more, he must love her laws." In this time of crisis it is essential that we, as university students, should realize, above all other sections of the community, exactly what our nation is fighting for. A good answer to such a question might be, "For our rules of life, and our freedom." These rules are our country's laws; they protect our freedom as individuals just as our Navy, Army, and Air Force protect our freedom as a nation. The whole structure of industry, commerce, government, in fact, of our civilization, depends on the preservation of law. Men must be trained in Law as fully as in Medicine, Engineering, etc. That training is had in the Faculty of Law. Someone in every community must know the laws of that community. To-day it is a specialist's job. When the reconstruction is begun after this war, the man of law must take a foremost place. His peculiar training fits him for that place.

The student of Law, while still at the university, gains a view of his future profession which must, of necessity, be denied many members of other faculties. Early in his course he is articulated to a practising solicitor to gain experience. While this proves invaluable in later years, nevertheless, it takes him away from the university to a large extent. He has not the time to spend on University affairs. If it were not for the Law Students' Society, the average Law student would probably attend lectures and nothing more. The society, however, keeps its members together, and pursues objects which are of peculiar interest to Law students. Debates on legal problems, set by members of the profession, smoke socials, dinners, a dance, are arranged and executed with signal success. Until this year women students were not allotted briefs in debates, nor were they allowed at any other function save the dance. Conservatism is gradually retreating, and this year the women have been invited to debate. This radical procedure has amply justified itself.

It must be said in passing that the smoke social (held Saturday evening last) was a roaring success. The absence of one prominent member is explained at last. We understand that he was not drowned, but is suffering the effects of immersion and a bad cold.

An energetic and efficient committee has arrangements well in hand for the annual dance in aid of the Y.M.C.A. It will be held in the Refectory on July 18. Watch this press for further announcements. We advise buying tickets early, as in past years the dance has been, perhaps, over attended.

Ride a Bike

and see it's a Healing
from

R. V. THOMAS SPORTS
GOODS LTD.
53 Rundle Street

Taking things easy



He had plenty of time to spare, plenty of time to enjoy his leisure, because he fully realized the wisdom of shopping at the Union Shop. . . . Do the same, and save yourself unlimited time and inconvenience, and yet, get exactly the same service, as if you were shopping in the Big Store itself.

John Martin's

UNIVERSITY WINS CHALLENGE ROWING

Giving one of the finest displays of rowing seen on Torrens Lake this season, University defeated Torrens on Saturday in the first challenge eight-oared race arranged by these two clubs.

The crew was:

Bow: D. R. Muirhead.
2: D. E. Craven.
3: R. N. Woods.
4: I. G. Pavy.
5: D. J. Guppy.
6: R. A. Burston.
7: J. P. Dutton.
Stroke: J. M. Nicholls
Cox: R. G. Downing.

Both crews got away to a good start on the 1,000 yards course between the Weir and the Henley landing. Nearing

the willows the students increased their rating, and led by half a length. This advantage was improved as the eights passed under the Morphett Street bridge. Torrens made a strong effort to catch up as Long's Point was reached, but could not reduce the gap, and the University oarsmen passed the finishing line two lengths ahead.

D. Goodheart (University) was judge of the contest, and B. Hamilton (Adelaide) was starter.

The success on Saturday was largely due to the untiring efforts of Lance Bonnin in coaching the crew. Owing to examinations, he has been unable to row in the boat but his keenness and encouragement inspired all.

Lacrosse

Saturday was a bad day for the club, as all teams were badly defeated. In the A's the reason was largely lack of experience against the Brighton style of play, but in the B teams it is a lack of interest and enthusiasm among a large number of players. The club has registered forty-three players, which means that we should be able to field three teams each week and still have seven over. But on Saturday we had to play three unregistered players and we were still short—thus at least ten players out of forty-three were not available. This is a shocking state of affairs and as long as it lasts the B's will have no chance of doing any good in their competition. This week a practice list will be put up and a record will be kept of the number of days per week each player practises. As the season advances there will be vacancies in the A's and this list will be a good guide to the enthusiasm of the various B players. Everyone should practise at least two nights a week.

The A's, greatly weakened by the loss of Thompson, Osman, and Kirkman, were no match for the Brighton team in position play. The stickwork, except that of No. 7 when shooting for goal, was better than the previous week, but the forwards and attacks failed to draw their respective opponents out of goal and, as a result, Cottle nearly always had about three men waiting for him whenever he tried to get through. The backs did a good job under the circumstances and maintained the 'Varsity reputation in recent years of having better backs than forwards.

Abbott played particularly well and was mainly responsible for the score being as low as it was. Next week we play East Torrens on the oval, and should have a chance of beating them if it is too wet for golf.

The scores were: Brighton, 14, defeated University, 4.

Goalthrowers: Cottle (3), Freman. Best players: Abbott, Cottle, Wallman, Torr, Greenhalgh.

The B.I.'s were defeated by Sturt 7—13. Goalthrowers: Nancarrow (3), Ward, Haste, Elliott, Phillips. Best players: Hunter, Ward, Nancarrow.

The B.II.'s were defeated by Port Adelaide, 1—32. Sampson scored the only goal. Best players: K. Ward, D. Kirkman, Sampson.



For Your
Nut Confections
DITTER'S LTD.
114 King William
Street
Cash Buyers for
Almonds

Baseball

Saturday's baseball showed a remarkable improvement on last Saturday's display. Both teams succeeded in winning and in both matches play was of a reasonably high standard.

In the A grade game we defeated Prospect by 6 to 2.

Safehitters were: Lewis (3), Morgan, Backhouse (2), Daly, M. Anderson, J. Anderson, J. Kilgariff.

Keith Lewis showed a welcome return to form with the bat by hitting safely on three occasions. Backhouse followed his baseballer's dream of last Saturday with another home run. It is pleasing to see that at last Paul is watching the ball. He was also safe on the initial sack. Jim Anderson performed reasonably well on the mound, but when the steal is on he should let the catcher have the ball a little sooner. Joe Kilgariff handled the big glove well, but his batting, like that of many others, is not what it should be.

Our fielding was much better this week, for we recorded only two errors, and if we can keep this up we will soon be spending a vice-president's donation in the manner in which he desires it to be spent.

In the B grade game we ran out winners by 13 to 6. Safehitter were: Robertson (4), Soar, Nairn (3), Alderman, Taylor (2), Ball, Slade, Marston.

Robertson, Soar, and Nairn were in fine fettle with the bat, and Nairn hit a very nice home run. The battery, Ball to Alderman, functioned well, and Soar, who played well on second, was the best of the remainder.

So much for the games. Once again the apathy shown by certain players towards practice is so appalling that I am forced to growl. In case you forgot, we were to have a practice on Sunday morning. At least seventy-five per cent. promised to come, but only thirty per cent did. I am not referring to those who had genuine excuses, but to those who did not, and still failed to turn up. Well, boys, eight players at practice is a great credit to your enthusiasm, and it's high time you found out that you need practice.

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

Malcolm McNeil

136 Grenfell Street - Adelaide
Phone: Cent. 4782

FOOTBALL

A's Dance Through Walkerville

Prelude To Grand Ball, June 21st

Contrary to the local paper predictions, 'Varsity excelled itself by defeating Walkerville (second on the premierships list) in dashing style. Walkerville, who, until last Saturday, had a reputation of being a sound team, went under to a far superior team.

We had the game won well before the finish, and our last quarter effort, which has been so effective in the last few matches, was not needed. In fact, the opposition scored more goals in the last quarter than they did for the other three. This was partly due to their determined effort, but mainly due to the casual play by our backs, who, until three-quarter time played in excellent style to hold Walkerville down to only three goals.

The play was too crowded. Instead of a man-to-man duel, it was more like a street brawl, with 'Varsity coming out on top. Everyone went for the ball (as well as each other). Sometimes there were as many as a dozen flying for the ball in a crush, and it was impossible to produce good football. Even our own players seemed to be in the road, and it was impossible to come through without meeting three or four of our own men, as well as some of the opposition. However, we settled down in the second quarter. In the first the forwards crowded the centre and shut out our goalsneak, with a result that we only scored one goal. This was mainly due to rotten kicking, and "rotten" is the only desirable word for it. Our forwards opened out and combined well, and, with the kicking slightly improving, we established an unbeatable lead.

Although we won, we should have won by a far greater margin than we did. We had the game won at half-time. In the last half we missed many opportunities. We had the ball in our forward line time and time again, only to see it kicked out of bounds or through the behind posts.

However, on the whole, the team did all which was expected of it, and still remains undefeated, although it faces a difficult task next Saturday.

On Saturday we had many men who played well in patches, but the most consistent was Bruce Cowell, with his brilliant high marking and kicking (at times). Bruce played his last match for 'Varsity on Saturday, for he leaves us to go to Somers, where he will commence his duties in the R.A.A.F. next week. We will miss him and the team wishes him the best of luck and a safe return.

Nigel Abbott, who returned to the side after a fortnight's absence, again showed that he was a footballer of high class.

Hockey

A'S NEARLY BREAK STATE RECORD.

It is alleged the A's played the fastest game of hockey in this State for several years. Grange and 'Varsity certainly turned on the speed—further, the whole team rallied to the captain's initial exhortation and "kept it clean."

At half-time Grange lead 2—1. McPhie played fast and scored a goal at the conclusion of a good sample of combination and system. Yates played a good game at centre half, assisting backs and backing up the forwards. Bowen played well in goals. He even knelt down to them.

In fact, the whole team played well, every player "pulling his weight" to advantage. This week they confounded the critics and for the first time in two years 'Varsity had a "readable write-up" in the press.

Final scores: 3—1. Scorer: J. McPhie.
Best players: R. Parke and M. de C. Clarke.

B's.

The B's played Knightbridge with somewhat sad results. This week they were expected to win, but last-minute changes in personnel seemed to affect their morale. Altogether, there was too much FLY HITTING. In future the captain will view seriously any member who fly hits, even with success, because if it comes off it's only a fluke.

However, the B's seemed to enjoy their game and next week should have more success.

Scores: 6—1.
Best players: McIntoch, Camens.

He was slightly troubled with his leg injury, but, despite his disabilities, proved himself one of our best by his cool and determined play.

George Brookman, at centre wing, showed plenty of pace, and made position well, and was another to keep the ball continually in our territory.

Bill Madigan, another on the R.A.A.F. Reserve, played a dominating game in ruck. He has played well this season, and his absence is going to be another great loss. However, we expect to have him for a few more matches yet.

Norm. Shierlaw played his first game at centre half-back, and seemed to be at no disadvantage. His marking is very safe, and he comes through well.

Bill Betts, our skipper, who took Steele's place as goalkeeper, was another responsible for Walkerville's low score. His marking is good and he worries his opponent by his determined play.

Ian Duster was another of the rucks to play well. He took some very nice marks, and has now begun to produce some good football, and should be a valuable asset to the side.

Best players: Cowell, Abbott, Brookman, Madigan, Shierlaw, Betts.

Goalkeepers: Gurner (4), White (3), Nicholls (3), Dalwood, (1).

The B team surprised even themselves on Saturday, when they were convincingly beaten by King's Old Collegians, the score being 11—12 to 6—16. Elementary mathematics shows that the number of scoring points for each team was about the same, so that the biggest factor towards our loss was the poor kicking. Chief contributor was Russell, who marred an otherwise good game by very poor kicking.

Players who have come down from the A's were astonished at the type of football played in the students' grade, and were apparently paralyzed throughout the match. They gathered, however, that the B's take notice of the coach's advice as to the theory of the game.

Amongst those noticed in the scramble were Norman, who again played a sound game, and Sleeman, a new member who is keen and promises well for the future.

Cheeseman, in ruck, used his weight to advantage, and took some good high marks.

By the simple expedient of keeping in front of their men, the Cotton brothers again shone in the back line, and skipper Davies was heard asking them if they had any more brothers.

A scratch match with St. Peter's Old Collegians has been arranged for next Saturday.

C's.

The C's did well at Grange and when they settle down to combination play they will get better results. Hunter, changing to centre half, has been able to direct operations better.

Women's Basketball

Back on top again this week, the A's succeeded in defeating Teachers' College by 46 goals to 27. The match was fairly even till the last quarter, when 'Varsity streaked ahead, mainly owing to the excellent play in the attack, and particularly that of R. Halls and M. Matters. The team's weakness is in the defence line, and though there was some improvement here after half-time on Saturday, practice is badly needed so that the attacks may have the support they deserve.

The B's also played Teachers' College and had a fairly even match till the last quarter, but this time it was College who forged ahead and won by 33 goals to 25. This was probably due to weak dodging by the attacking line, which could not get clear to take the ball, but with more practice of system this ought to be remedied. H. Ferrer, as centre, and M. Sullivan, as emergency defence wing, were the two best players.

The C's were also unable to beat College, who won this match by 24 goals to 13. As always the C's were hampered by lack of practice together, but they put up a good fight and did not let College have it all their own way—particularly was this the case with the two defences, N. Craven and S. Blackburn.

As Wednesday is the last practice before the holidays, will everyone please roll along, and come bright and early!

WE RECOMMEND

**SEPPELT'S
EXTRA DRY SOLERO**

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

SEE—

BROWN & PEARCE

227 NORTH TERRACE

Opp. University