

The most serious fault, however, is the fact that many candidates have no idea how to answer a question. They cannot think for themselves. They should be given knowledge, but they should also be taught how to apply it.

Speaking of Intermediate History, the report states:—The papers presented contained many of high merit; this remark, however, does not apply to the work of the commercial candidates, which was, on the whole, of a much lower standard. Amongst the examples of answers given are the following:—

The notion that Kitchener was a great admiral in the late war was very general. Frequently he figured as admiral of the

Lusitania, and was torpedoed off the Cocos Islands. His work in the Sudan and in South Africa was frequently spoken of as if these places were the same and as if they were the scene of one campaign. There were many other evidences of a serious ignorance of the geography of Africa. Burt's explorations were very well described, but usually in far too great detail.

Many candidates presented excellent answers to the question on the naval battles of the Napoleonic wars. Quite a number, however, appeared to have misread the question, and included the land battles. Often the answers consisted of a detailed account of one sea battle, with perhaps the story of Casabianca thrown in. Frequently answers were spoilt by lack of arrangement and the absence of dates.

It was rarely that a passable account of the industrial revolution was found outside of the best papers. Often a mere list of the new inventions was given, accompanied by a description of the hardships endured by the factory workers. Few gave the correct period of the factory acts or the names of the statesmen for and against them; the improvement in methods of transport was rarely mentioned.

Referring to intermediate Latin, the report says:—Most of the candidates who reached the credit standard showed that they had not only gained an accurate knowledge of grammatical forms, but had also acquired some power of appreciation of style. In translation into Latin they showed an acquaintance with the more usual Latin idioms, and with due arrangement of words in sentences, while in their translations into English they paid some attention to the niceties of composition, and avoided the so-called literal renderings which are often quite foreign to English idiom. On the other hand, the less successful candidates often disfigured their English by their attempts at literal accuracy.

Of the intermediate commercial business correspondence and précis writing it is stated amongst other things that the letters asked for were very easy, but many candidates were unable to write the simple messages grammatically and accurately. More precision in matters of detail is wanted. There were, however, on the whole, not so many serious grammatical mistakes as in former years. Some candidates found it very difficult to say a thing clearly once and leave it at that; their repetitions frequently spoiled the letter completely. When letters of complaint had to be written they were often expressed querulously that they lost all their effectiveness.

are far from rare. Abbreviations (e.g. the Dr.) are to be discouraged, and it is significant that tired members of the school of 'Ta' and 'Tata' are the worst offenders in the way of repetition and prolixity, being unable to tell a simple story without wearying the listener with 'but however' and 'of course' and the maddening reiteration of 'he (or she) said.' In some quarters an impression seems to prevail that 'woman' is an impolite word or hopelessly out of date, and that it must in all cases make room for 'lady.' Madame Defarge led her band of murderous ladies ('her lady recruits!'). The Pied Piper was followed by a throng of men and ladies, and similar incongruities are of frequent occurrence. That the word 'woman' has grown unfamiliar is shown by the fact that more than 60 candidates have written 'a woman!' As regards style, there are many who offend by being too florid and ornate, but the habit of writing sentences (save the mark!) without either subject or verb has never before been so prevalent. It is a trick of the fifth-rate novel writer, and the worst model for a young student.

Kitchener "a Great Admiral."

In intermediate history, "the papers presented contained many of high merit. One of the most noticeable weaknesses was in geographical knowledge; many candidates must have felt that there was something unconvincing in their account of the journeys of the fleet in connection with the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. One candidate alleged that the battle of the Baltic was fought to prevent Napoleon from capturing the Balkan States. The remark made last year about the failure to understand common terms and phrases must be repeated. Besides being misunderstood, these terms were very often misspelled. Names naturally suffered most: the following are examples:—'Columbus' or 'Columbia' for 'Columba,' and 'borough' for 'borough;' the name 'Ville-neuve' was at times unrecognisable, and in one paper it appeared as "vaudeville." Woeful ignorance was also displayed in the spelling of various Australian place names; even 'Murray' suffered in this respect. There are not many good accounts of the Synod of Whitty. It was a common opinion that the main object of the Synod was to fix on the date on which Easter should be celebrated. Few explained the origin of the Celtic Church, which was referred to as Anglican or heathen. Some thought that the Synod met to decide between the merits of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism; others stated that the object of the Synod was to discuss whether England should acknowledge the Papacy of Rome or that of Avignon. The anecdote of St. Peter and the keys was sometimes given at great length and to the exclusion of all other particulars. In answers on the Model Parliament there was a good deal of parrot-like repetition of text-book phrases. The word "borough" proved a stumbling block, and similar statements to the following were common:—'In the Model Parliament two boroughs sat from each county' and 'The Parliament consisted of boroughs and lords.' The notion that Kitchener was a great admiral in the late war was very general. Frequently he figured as admiral of the Lusitania, and was torpedoed off the Cocos Islands. His work in the Sudan and in South Africa was frequently spoken of as if these places were the same and as if they were the scene of one campaign. There were many other evidences of a serious ignorance of the geography of Africa."

Intermediate Geography.

"The spelling in intermediate geography requires attention, but the examiner was pleased to find that 'Mediterranean' was misspelled very seldom. The names of timbers gave trouble. 'Cowary,' 'jarrow,' 'pallings,' and many varieties of spelling for 'oregon.' One candidate spoke of Canada 'which grows pine and furze.' The spelling 'orchid' pulled up the examiner several times until he found by the context that 'orchard' was meant. 'Pastoral' in scores of cases appeared as 'pastural,' and our old friend 'peninsular' masqueraded again as a noun. This year there was an epidemic where only odd cases of the disease have been noted before, namely, the starting of a new sentence and even new paragraphs with a small letter. Speaking generally, one may say that the question dealing with South Australia and Australia were not answered nearly as well as those dealing with other parts of the world. Few candidates had worked out the reason for the absence of big commercial forests in South Australia, though the examiner was pleased that many dwelt on the adverse conditions of a Mediterranean climate. Still it is hardly true to say that forests in 'South Australia rot and decay in a comparatively short time, Kuitpo being an exception, although it is prophesied that in 20 years it will have gone the way the others had.' A good deal of nonsense was written in telling why South Australian builders obtained their timbers from this, that, or the other country. Again and again it was asserted that the bulk of our timber was obtained from the Empire, because we are 'under the same flag,' or we 'naturally buy from our own kith and kin,' or it is 'better for money not to go out of the colony.' Either this is the reflection of newspaper correspondence or the influence of a teacher whose training in economics has been neglected."

DREAMS.

AND PSYCHO-ANALYSIS.

W.E.A. LECTURE BY MR. A. C. GARNETT.

The first of four public lectures in connection with the Workers' Educational Association was delivered in the Prince of Wales Theatre University on Tuesday night by Mr. A. C. Garnett, M.A. tutor of the Psychology classes, on "Dreams and What They Reveal." Mr. E. Cheary (vice president) presided. Mr. Garnett said—"Popular opinion has generally looked on dreams to reveal the future. Science, up to recent years has ignored them as revealing nothing at all. Sigmund Freud, however in his researches into the cause and cure of hysteria, being led to study the dreams of his patients, discovered that though they do not at any rate in the sense once supposed reveal the future nevertheless they do reveal some thing. They reveal the present and the past. Depths in our natures that we do not ourselves know, and experiences in our past that we can by no effort of memory recall, may be revealed the study of our dreams."

Though Freud's theories have never been generally accepted either by medical men or psychologists. Though opinion in recent years seems to have been definitely crystallising against Freud on those points around which the greatest controversies have raged, it will be generally conceded that his work has made a contribution of enormous importance to psychology and medicine.

The great discovery of the Vienna physician was that all dreams are what he called "wish fulfillments." The term is an unfortunate one. Many of the so called "wishes" that find their fulfilment in dreams have never entered our consciousness at all and wishing is a conscious action. The tendency to regard the unconscious as a replica of consciousness on a greater scale and to speak of it in the same terms has detracted from the value of Freud's work. If he had spoken of dreams as "impulse fulfillments" much unnecessary controversy and misunderstandings would have been avoided. Even this is probably not an adequate and final statement in regard to dreams but it certainly contains a large measure of truth and it is on this measure of truth that Freud's contribution to psychology rests.

That some dreams are wish or impulse fulfillments no one will deny. Day dreams certainly are, children's dreams, it can readily be shown also are. But the dreams of the adult seem often to be the reverse of what he wishes. In these cases however the fulfilment of the wish or impulse has come into the dream consciousness in disguise.

Mr. Garnett showed that nearly all dreams of adults are thus disguised for the impulse finding expression in them is one that has been denied expression in our waking life and is therefore usually one that is painful or objectionable or painful to our waking personality therefore those features in the imaginary impulse fulfilment of the dream which are not wanted in consciousness are shut out even from the semi-consciousness of the dream state. They however call up associations which are not so unpleasant and these may find their way into the dream from a doorway. Thus all sorts of absurdities and contradictions get woven into the fabric of the dream. If painful thoughts sometimes find their way into our dreams it is because they are less painful than the associated ideas which they have replaced would have been.

The dream Mr. Garnett said he two Paris. One is the manifest dream which we remember on awaking. The other is the group of thoughts which form the real impulse fulfilment which have been replaced by less objectionable associations. Freud discovered that it was possible to get at this "latent content" of the dream by the dreamer "letting his mind wander freely round the different items in the manifest dream. Eventually the original dream association is recalled and the skilled investigator is able to piece them together with a considerable degree of certainty. Unfortunately it is often possible for the analyst to reach a wrong meaning into the dream but in spite of this difficulty the method has proved itself by its remarkable results. The impulses which find their satisfaction in dreams often arise from long forgotten events, and these events are brought back to memory by the interpretation of dreams. Often too mental conflicts of which the dreamer was not aware and which have been wreaking havoc in the nervous system causing hysteria, neurasthenia etc, even initiating a criminal tendency have been brought into light by this process of analysis and the patient restored to physical and moral health.

The lecturer said that it was interesting to note that psycho-analysis by the interpretation of dreams and kindred methods has been much used during and since the war for the cure of "shell shocked" soldiers. It is throwing new light on many nervous disorders and in some types of insanity. It has opened a vitally important new method for the study of the criminal. It would seem that a large proportion of criminals have been driven into their crimes by mental disorders but which nevertheless make them scarcely responsible for their actions, these cases it is often quite possible to permanently cure. Furthermore psycho-analysis has revealed how abnormal even the most normal of us are. We all have our twisted complexes which distort our vision, impel us to unreasonable actions and account for our numerous inconsistencies. One result of a study of psycho analysis should be to make us much more charitable in our judgments of others and more careful in the examination of our own motives.

Pen Portrait

Law Society's President

Thickly set and of average height, Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C., is one of Adelaide's leading members of the Bar. Mr. Piper, although deeply interested in his profession, in which he has been so successful, has found pleasure in performing the duties of chairman at meet-



Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C.

ings of various bodies and societies. At one time he played bowls with the Norwood club, of which he was the founder, but when he left the district he gave up the game.

Born in England about 58 years ago, Mr. Piper, who is the son of the Rev. Thomas Piper, came to South Australia with his parents more than 50 years ago. The latter part of his education was received at the Prince Alfred College, and he was called to the South Australian Bar in 1886.

Mr. Piper has been in partnership with many of Adelaide's prominent lawyers, including Sir Josiah Symon, with whom he was associated as Symon, Bakewell, and Piper. Mr. Bakewell retired in 1920, and about two years later Mr. Stow severed his connection. Mr. W. K. Bakewell, a son of the former partner of that name, and Messrs. H. B. and F. E. Piper, are associated with their father under the name of Piper, Bakewell, and Piper.

Mr. Piper was created a King's Counsel in 1911. He was recently reappointed president of the Law Society. He has held this position for several years. He has filled the presidential chair of the South Australian Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, the Liberal Union, and the South Australian Literary Societies' Union. He has been patron of the Norwood Football Club for some years.

For many years Mr. Piper has been a prominent Freemason, and he is now Grand Master of the order in South Australia.

Advertiser The Adelaide University Boat Club ball will be held at the Palais Royal on Thursday evening, April 24.

Advertiser Professor J. R. Wilton, of the Adelaide University, has been elected a Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

Requiescat

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CANDIDATES' MISTAKES.

Notes by Examiners.

The "notes by examiners," appended to the Manual of the Public Examinations Board, contain interesting and occasionally amusing comments on the blunders made by candidates. In the intermediate English essay, "a great deal of difficulty was experienced in the use of pronouns. 'His' used in the earlier part of a sentence would be followed by 'their' later on. A passion for accuracy caused the frequent use of 'his or her.' 'You' is certainly the indefinite pronoun in ordinary speech, but it is neither relevant nor factual to tell the examiner that he needs to improve his back-hand strokes, or to use a little more footwork in his batting." Of the intermediate English paper the examiner says:—"In my last report I pointed out that the quality of the English composition had deteriorated, and suggested that neglect of formal grammar was perhaps the cause of this falling away. I must reluctantly admit that this year the standard of English has fallen still lower, and is now below that of the old primary examination. Nor is it any longer doubtful that grammatical errors become more numerous as grammar is wholly or partially neglected in the schools. . . . A knowledge of accidence and of the laws of construction is as essential now as it ever was. That it is sadly lacking is proved by the fact that such atrocities as 'I would of went,' 'They never seen,' 'Between you and I'