

EVENING STUDENTSHIPS

Awards by Minister

Evening studentships are offered annually by the Education Department for competition by persons attending—or who propose to attend—evening lectures at Adelaide University or School of Mines with a view to securing their diploma. The studentships, as a general rule, are awarded to candidates whose occupation or circumstances prevent them from attending day lectures. The Hon. M. McIntosh (Ministr of Education) has approved evening studentships being awarded to the following:— Audrey I. Andrewartha (commerce), Francis C. Barter (law and commerce), Jack L. Barter (commerce), Rex B. Caust (commerce), Robert J. Clark (law), Gartrell H. Clode (engineering), Ashley A. R. Cooper (arts), Maurice E. Doley (engineering), John A. Gazard (engineering), Reginald C. V. Hearfield (commerce), Gilberte V. O. P. Hill (arts), Clarence K. James (engineering), Mabel G. Jenkin (arts), William B. Lought (commerce), John A. Luxmoore (commerce), Amalia A. Martin (arts), Edward P. McGee (law), Gladwys R. Pank (arts), Stanley E. Pederson (engineering), Thomas B. Swanson (science), Clifford T. Symons (arts), Walter S. Thomas (engineering), Harry Vincent (commerce), Mary Vincent (commerce).

ADV. 28. 3. 28

EVENING STUDENTSHIPS.

AWARDS MADE.

Every year the Department of Education offers evening studentships for persons attending or proposing to attend evening lectures at the Adelaide University or the School of Mines, with a view to graduation or obtaining a diploma in any given subject. These studentships, which are valued at £180, ranging in individual value from £10 to £7, are open for competition among persons between the ages of 16 and 20, whose occupations or circumstances prevent them from attending the day classes. Entrants are required to have resided in South Australia for at least one year.

On Tuesday the Minister of Education (Hon. M. McIntosh) announced that the following awards had been made in respect to this year's studentships:—Audrey I. Andrewartha (commerce), Francis C. Barter (law and commerce), Jack L. Barter (commerce), Rex B. Cant (commerce), Robert J. Clark (law), Gartrell H. Clode (engineering), Ashley A. R. Cooper (arts), Maurice E. Doley (engineering), John A. Gazard (engineering), Reginald C. V. Hearfield (commerce), Gilberte V. O. P. Hill (arts), Clarence K. James (engineering), Mabel G. Jenkin (arts), William B. Lought (commerce), John A. Luxmoore (commerce), Amalia A. Martin (arts), Edward P. McGee (law), Gladwys R. Pank (arts), Stanley E. Pederson (engineering), Thomas B. Swanson (science), Clifford T. Symons (arts), Walter S. Thomas (engineering), Harry Vincent (commerce), Mary Vincent (commerce).

MAIL 31. 3. 28

Birthday Today

Among the distinguished sons of South Australia whom his fellows delight to honor is Prof. William Lawrence Bragg, F.R.S., who was born in Adelaide 38 years ago today. The professor holds the Longworth Chair of Physics in the University of Manchester, where he succeeded the famous Sir Ernest Rutherford in 1919. This is a high position to hold, and the Adelaide man received the appointment when he was 29 years of age.

When he was only 25 he had the great distinction of being awarded, in conjunction with his father, Prof. Sir William Bragg, the Nobel prize for physics, and also the Barnard medal from Columbia University for work on X-rays and crystals. There have been additional high honors to father and son since. It is remarkable how closely the son has followed the father in scientific work and research which has made both their names eminent in the scientific world.

William Lawrence Bragg was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and graduated Bachelor of Arts at Adelaide University in 1908, the year in which his distinguished father closed here his professorship extending over 23 years. Sir William was third Wrangler of Cambridge in 1884, and soon afterward he was appointed professor of mathematics and physics at Adelaide.

W. L. Bragg took his Master of Arts degree at Cambridge, and was like his father before him, a scholar of Trinity College. From 1914 to 1919 he was a Fellow and Lecturer at Trinity. In 1921 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The younger Bragg served in the great war as technical adviser on sound ranging in France for four years, and was awarded the Military Cross and Order of the British Empire.

His mother, Lady Bragg, is a daughter of the late Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G., one of the past eminent public officials of South Australia.

BRAINS!

Professor Wood Jones Reappears.

"The Matrix of the Mind," by Professor Wood Jones and Professor Stanley Porteus (University, Hawaii).

Special interest attaches to this solid volume because more than half of it is the work of a brilliant genius, whom Adelaide University was fortunate to attract and retain awhile. In his new home at Hawaii, he has struck and elaborated an idea apparently fresh. There are great anatomists who care nothing for psychology; there are great psychologists whose knowledge of anatomy is scanty. Now, at Urrbrae, when the University of Adelaide was in some doubt whether it most needed a great farmer who knew something of chemistry, or a great chemist who knew something of farming, it wisely obtained both—Professors Richardson and Prescott. So, here, neurology and psychology are jointly treated by two masters, who realize that "the mind really has a brain, and the brain a mind." In 43 chapters, Professor Wood Jones deals with the developmental story of the brain, while 12 more, on the evolution of human behaviour, are by Stanley D. Porteus, who has been a Research Director in the U.S.A., and a Lecturer on Experimental Education at Melbourne University, but now holds the Chair of Clinical Psychology at Hawaii. A difficult subject has been treated throughout in a manner not exactly "readable," but as readable as is reasonably possible. Here is a particularly solid loaf—with currants in it. One must be prepared to realize that the brain has this odd origin:—"A strip of our surface, extending from head to tail down the middle of our backs, sinks in a groove, which, in the end, becomes a sunken tube, to constitute our nervous system. Our brain, our spinal cord, our nerve cells, and our nerves, are in reality no more than skin cells of the middle of our back, tucked into the depths of our body." One must not boggle over sentences such as these:—"In the animal with the neurobiotaxically grouped basal ganglia, the failure to appreciate all sounds is due to its lack of auditory pallium." "By way of the posterior longitudinal bundle, the photostatic impulses are brought into correlation with those derived from the spatial, static, balancing impulses derived from the labyrinthine system by the vestibular nerves, with the auditory stimuli brought by the cochlear nerve, and with the controlling influence of the static regulating mechanism of the cerebellar system." All this was necessary, and is clear enough to the readers at whom it is specially aimed. For the ordinary reader there are, as already mentioned, compensations.

Psychology's Lighter Side.

The delightful literary style of Professor Wood Jones as essayist is already well known, and here it finds full scope in a chapter on Appearance and Behaviour. A sparrow has a drab exterior, and his behaviour is drab. The robin, or other bird of bright plumage, parades and displays himself. "Each looks like what he is, or is what he looks like." The internal nervous system somehow becomes reflected in the exterior plumage. So, in mankind, with clothing, which was originally for ornament—not for modesty or warmth! The young man who wears a fancy waistcoat and a brilliant tie does so because of some "patch of gaiety in his central nervous system." But further, "a robin behaves as he looks. He looks what he is. What he looks like and what he is probably do not concern him. But man knows of these things; he knows what he looks like, and there comes a time in his life when he knows what he is. To know what you are is not always pleasant." The world expects certain qualities from us, and we make a bluff at them. Being by nature sparrows, we may imitate the robins—or vice versa. It is possible that the man who warmly enquires after your health, and the health of the dear wife and children, "would not feel a pang of sorrow at reading the obituary notices of yourself and the whole of your family." So much more cunning are we than the birds. There is more quaint talk about "sense organs" and perception:—

An insect possesses sense organs unrepresented in us or in any vertebrate. We may know the young mother is wrong when she says her baby makes some response because the angels are whispering to him; we may guess that satisfactory peristalsis is at the root of it. We may be sure the spinster is incorrect when she diagnoses all the hidden meanings in Fido's actions; what she postulates as anxiety on her account may be due to nothing more than the presence of ecto or entero-parasites in the dog. But we cannot

should at once and for all, give up the pretence—to understand what is affecting the pectinated antennae in a male moth. I have no pectinated antennae, and I have no knowledge of what these things convey. . . . The goldfish in a glass bowl "sees" only a few of the sights contained within the drawing room because only a few are of biological importance to it. The limbless lizard called a Blind-worm may be comparatively blind to the immediate and unrestricted view of the most beautiful woman any tipsy poet has pictured; yet the least glimpse of the little putty coloured slimy slug known as Limax agrestis sets its whole organization moving. . . . With the dog or with the cat and all the mammals lower than the Primates, colour, if it is appreciated at all, as distinct from luminosity—is only the feeblest stimulus; and the evidence is all in favour of such creatures being accepted as colour-blind.

Once again, out of the strong comes forth sweetness. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation is to assist research at Hawaii into racial differences, and the first step necessary seemed "a co-ordination of biological viewpoints." The present work is "intended to provide a common background upon which our further studies of human material might be projected." These will be awaited eagerly by the scientific world, also by the general reader if the results can be presented in the same lucid and entertaining way as in this large first helping.

MAIL 31. 3. 28

Conference in Adelaide

The annual conference of the Australian Music Examinations Board will be held in Adelaide this year, and will open on Monday, April 30. Delegates from all the States are expected to be present. Dr. E. Harold Davies and Mr. I. G. Riemann will represent South Australia.

The board is composed of the leading musicians of the several States, including Prof. Bernard Heinze, of Melbourne University and Mr. W. Arundel Orchard, of the Sydney State Conservatorium. A record number of entries was received last year for the Australian examinations controlled by the board.

ADV. 11. 4. 28

MUSIC ABROAD.

REGARDED AS PUBLIC NECESSITY.

PROFESSOR HAROLD DAVIES RETURNS.

Fremantle, April 10.

That English-speaking people have much to learn from Germany and other Continental nations in the matter of music was the opinion expressed to-day by Professor Harold Davies, Director of the Elder Conservatorium at the University of Adelaide. Professor Davies returned to Australia this morning on the Naldera, after an absence abroad of five months.

"Whereas with us music is still looked upon as a personal luxury," he said, "in Germany and other Continental countries it is regarded as a public necessity. Until Australia is prepared to subsidise music in the same generous fashion as on the Continent we shall never be able to afford permanent operatic and orchestral establishments of the highest order."

While in England the professor stayed with his brother, Sir Walford Davies, who is well known in the musical world, and even better known in the broadcasting world.

Professor Davies spoke appreciatively of the educational value of the work being done by the British Broadcasting Corporation. He said the B.B.C. operated under a Royal Charter without any commercial object; consequently there was no competitive broadcasting, and a high standard was maintained. Transmission and reception in England were approaching perfection, and Australians had no conception of the efficiency of wireless in England. Wireless was a great cultural force, and was being used by the B.B.C. for the development of music. It was estimated that there were two and a half million receiving sets in Britain, which meant that about twenty million people listened, among other things, to musical classics. The B.B.C. also subsidised music to the extent of thousands of pounds annually.

"UNIVERSITY OF THE ETHER."

Dr. Davies and Music Appreciation.

FREMANTLE, Tuesday.

Commenting upon what he termed the extraordinary part that broadcasting was now playing in musical education, Professor Harold Davies, of Adelaide, made interesting observations on broadcasting in England. The professor, who holds the Chair of Music at the Adelaide University, passed through Fremantle to-day on the liner Naldera from London. Where a few



DR. HAROLD DAVIES.

years or so ago there were comparatively few people who could appreciate a symphony or string quartet, he said, there were now hundreds of thousands daily listening with delight to classical masterpieces.

The professor said a few narrow-minded musicians deprecated what they called the "mechanization of music," but if it resulted in such an enormous increase of perception and love of fine art, how could there be anything but ultimate benefit?

Another advantage of broadcasting, the professor continued, was the generous attitude of the British Broadcasting Corporation in directly subsidising music. Quite recently arrangements had been completed for a permanent professional orchestra of 30 players in Cardiff at an estimated cost of £11,000 annually. Towards that sum the British Broadcasting Corporation was giving £9,000, leaving only £2,000 a year to be raised from other sources. The number of receiving sets in Great Britain was about 2,500,000, representing at least about 20,000,000 listeners. With broadcasting controlled by the great central corporation, pledged only to high public service, the educational possibilities of wireless were illimitable. In Dr. Davies's judgment, the British Broadcasting Corporation was in a fair way to become the university of the ether.

REG. 13. 4. 28

RESEARCH WORK OFFICIALS.

CANBERRA, Thursday.

The staff of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is to be considerably augmented. In to-day's Federal Government Gazette there are notifications that the following officers are required:—General assistant, field assistant, assistant field officer to help the work of survey and soil investigations in the Murray irrigation areas; three senior entomologists for noxious weeds, and noxious insects investigations, and for advisory work at Canberra, and to take charge of the museum.

REG. 16. 4. 28

Miss Florence Sharman, M.A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Sharman, of Forest avenue, Black Forest, has accepted a further appointment as a lecturer in the Department of Economics at Acadia University, Nova Scotia, where she has been for the last two years. She will spend her long vacation in Adelaide, arriving here at the end of June.