

# THE BIG FOUR.

## TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

### IMPORTANT ECONOMIC MISSION.

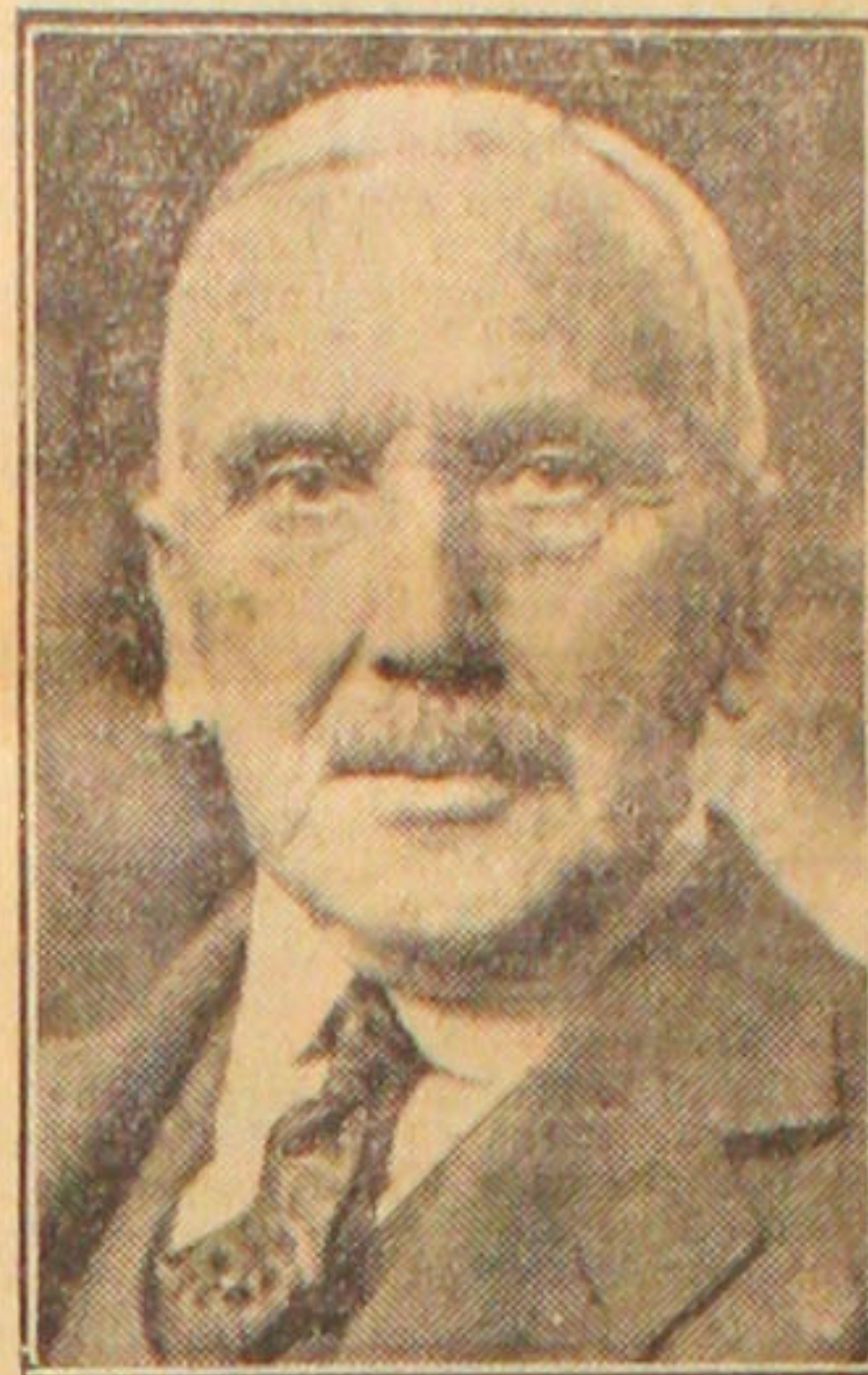
There will arrive in Adelaide to-morrow night by the Perth express, the four British financial and economic magnates, who have been invited by the Commonwealth Government to investigate Australia's resources and problems. "The Big Four," as the delegation has been described, consists of Sir Arthur Duckham (leader of the mission), Sir Hugo Hirst, Mr. Dougal Orme Malcolm, and Sir Ernest Clark.

Accompanying the members of the party are Lady Duckham and her two daughters and son, Lady Hirst, Lady Clark, Lady Evelyn Malcolm (wife of Mr. Dougal Malcolm), and her sister, Miss Farquhar, Mr. N. E. Archer (of the Dominions Office, and secretary to the delegation), and Mrs. Archer, and Mr. J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., assistant private secretary to the President of the Board of Trade. It is understood that the ladies proceeded direct to Melbourne by the mail steamer.

#### Outstanding British Figure.

Probably there has been no more outstanding figure in the engineering world of Great Britain than Sir Arthur Duckham, who succeeded Sir Harry McGowan (unable to make the trip) as leader of the mission. While it was regretted that Sir Harry McGowan was unable to come, Australia must consider herself fortunate indeed, that a man of the outstanding ability of Sir Arthur Duckham could be prevailed upon to investigate the conditions of the Commonwealth in accordance with the desires of the Commonwealth Government. Sir Arthur is a distinguished engineer, and a much-travelled man with a vast fund of knowledge of economic conditions in all parts of the world. Probably no member of the mission is as widely travelled as Sir Arthur, and the knowledge he has gained should prove of immense benefit to him during his investigations in this country. He is a specialist in furnace work, the car-

financial matters. He is a lawyer by profession. He was Permanent Under-Secretary of the Treasury of Northern Ireland, but as far back as 1904 was lent to the Cape Government when he enquired into matters affecting the revenue of the country. In 1919 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary of Inland Revenue, but was then transferred to the secretaryship of the Royal Commission on Income Tax. Later, he became Assistant-Under-Secretary for Ireland.



SIR ERNEST CLARK.

#### Dominions Experience.

Mr. Dougal Malcolm is a member of the executive committee of the British South African Company, and a director of several other commercial organizations. He entered the Colonial Office in 1900, and was private secretary to the Governor-General of South Africa and Canada from 1905 until 1911. He was transferred to the Imperial Treasury in the following year.



MR. W. ORME MALCOLM.

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE.

##### Sacrifice of Private Interests.

The mission is visiting Australia at the request of the Commonwealth Government with the following terms of reference:

"To confer with the Commonwealth and State Governments, with the Development and Migration Commission and with leaders of industry and commerce in Australia on the development of Australian resources and on any other matters of mutual economic interest to Great Britain and the Commonwealth, which may tend to the promotion of trade between the two countries and the increase of settlement in Australia."

The members of the mission have, of course, had great difficulty in severing themselves from their many business interests at home for so long a period. Each member is the chairman or an active director of a considerable number of companies, and in the case of each of these companies special arrangements have had to be made for the absence of the member concerned. The members were persuaded, however, by the Governments of the Commonwealth and of Great Britain that the objects of the mission are of such importance that it was their duty to sacrifice temporarily their private interests in order to serve on the mission.

#### VISITORS' PROGRAMME.

##### South Australian Visit Later.

Members of the mission will not stay in South Australia this time, but will come here later. They will go on to Melbourne by the express on Friday night, and will there confer with the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) on the matters to be enquired into, although the terms of reference are quite definite. They have just concluded their investigations in Western Australia, and after touring Victoria and Tasmania, will return to South Australia before going to New South Wales and Queensland.

During their stay here they will confer with the Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Manufacturers, the State Government (which will entertain the visitors), and primary producers. It is understood that arrangements are being made for the mission to confer with Labour leaders. Nothing definite, however, in this direction has been arranged, for there is a possibility that facilities will be available for the Big Four to confer with Parliamentary leaders, in which case the Labour Party would be represented.

Arrangements are also being completed for visits to different parts of the State (if time permits), with a view to permitting the visitors to see as much of the State and its resources as possible.



SIR ARTHUR DUCKHAM.

leader of the mission, and an engineering expert.

bonization of coal, and engineering connected with chemical developments, and he has a remarkable record of public service. During the war he was a member of the Council of the Ministry of Munitions, a member of the Air Council, and Director-General of Aircraft Production. He is 48 years of age, and has devoted his lifetime to engineering pursuits. The son of a noted engineer, he served his time in workshops under Sir George Livesey. He has devised and patented schemes on various engineering matters and their kindred subjects, which are regarded in the same light as text-books.

#### Great Industrialist.

Probably no member of the mission will attract greater attention or be listened to with more interest than Sir Hugo Hirst, for he is regarded as one of the Empire's greatest industrialists. It is less well known, however, that he has for many years been one of the most active promoters in Great Britain of the cause of Imperial preference. For many years he has been associated with the tariff reform movement, and he was one of the founders of the manufacturers' association, whose policy was primarily the pro-



SIR HUGO HIRST.

foremost industrialist and advocate of Empire preference.

tection of United Kingdom industries. This body is now divided into two industrial organizations—the Manufacturers' Union of Great Britain and the Federation of British Industries. Sir Hugo took a prominent part in the Industries League, the object of which was the promotion of better relations between employers and employed. The forty-ninth number of trade union leaders and employers were invited as guests, and at which Sir Hugo played a prominent part, were undoubtedly one cause of those better relations between all the partners in industry which are so evident in England today.

For many years Sir Hugo has been a member of the council of the British Empire Producers' Organization, and he was one of the founders of the Empire Industries' Association, which is very active in Great Britain to promote the safeguarding of British industries through scientific tariff protection, and in furtherance of the cause of Imperial preference. He will always be remembered in Great Britain for his annual statements to the shareholders of the General Electric Company, which gave rise to as much press and public discussion as the report of the Bank of England. They were not only indications of the policy of that great concern, but expositions of his wide outlook on Empire development. Men of affairs in Great Britain received his utterances with respect, and discussed them with interest.

Sir Hugo Hirst has not only a great reputation as an industrial leader, but as an authority on Empire questions, and as one who is known to be sympathetic toward those great problems with which the dominions are faced.

He is chairman and managing director of the British General Electric Company, and Renter Warden, of the Glaciers Company.

#### Extensive Financial Experience.

Sir Ernest Clark, who is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, has had extensive experience in

Entomological  
Research  
Empire Co-operation.  
Register 9/3/28

Dr. E. A. Allen  
"Personality &  
Independence"  
Register 16/9/28

### PERSONALITY AND INDEPENDENCE.

Lecture by Dr. E. A. Allen.

On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. E. A. Allen gave the last of a series of lectures upon child psychology, dealing with personality and independence. The lecturer used the word "personality" as meaning the system of our beliefs, sentiments and activities, as co-ordinated by the "self-regarding sentiment" understood in the sense in which it was used by McDougall. Some aspects of personality could be suggested by questions. When were we most ourselves? At what age were we ourselves? Had personality any stability? Social environment not only completed the personality, but also made it. Our moral self in particular could not be moral alone. It was our relations with our "neighbour" and our reaction to the responsibilities of our social status that made and developed the moral character. The developing organism could not develop alone, yet with a rich and well-furnished mind it became more and more independent of environment, and less hampered by lack of fortune, and exhibited the poise due to harmonious self-adjustment.

The child up to the age of seven years was still an integral part of the parents' life, or of those who represented the parents. During the latency period there was a relatively independent time as regards the effective life, but the independence of interests that the child could develop was the result of his absolutely complete dependence economically—meals he could take for granted, and all the imperative demands of either boy or girl were made as if in an absolute world. If a reflective and thoughtful child did take thought upon parental goodness and showed gratitude, it was precocious. To develop adequately, the child must become independent of home environment, of parental control, and even to some extent, the traditions of its time and upbringing. It must be free to make its own love alliances, its own creative productions, and its own contributions to social advancement and civic growth. In claiming our own independence we should be willing to grant it, and vice versa, a state that gave us at least an assurance against stagnation, and helped us to appreciate the freshness of the new generation in its new attack upon urgent problems. This age had no monopoly of insight, strength, or perseverance. Those who were following would meet the challenge of the world as those did who preceded us. The challenge of to-day was probably more complicated than that of 20 years ago, and it was only natural that parents and those in authority should have moments of disillusionment. At any stage in development methods of courageous facing of the real difficulties and trust in the power of adjustment of the living organism would correct faults and set free forces of life that would spring in fresh growth.

Hypnotised  
Students

Reg. 7/12/28

### HYPNOTISED STUDENTS.

#### Success at Examinations.

How young Cambridge men had been hypnotised before examinations and then passed with flying colours, was told in a lecture on hypnotism by Dr. D. N. Buchanan, a young Cambridge man, at a British Association meeting in Glasgow. "We got people before an examination," he said, "hypnotised them as deeply as possible, and told them they would be able to do everything they wanted to do more easily and accurately and quickly than ever before. I treated them twice a week for two or three months before the examination. These people had had apparently great increase of visual imagery, and with one exception they all got through their examination. A person hypnotised to-day could be told to send you a postcard at 3 o'clock to-morrow—when the trance would have been lifted—and he would send the card but forget that he had done so immediately afterwards. I have made people do many strange things like that, but they would not do some things against their better nature, such as kill some one. Under hypnosis a person could be made to improvise much more brilliantly on musical instruments than he ever could in a normal condition. People who were blind or deaf or paralysed in some functional way could be permanently cured. Scores of soldiers blinded through shell shock had been cured. In such cases they could not see because they made no actual effort to do so, the thought of blindness being uppermost in their minds, and this could be eradicated by hypnosis. Any person could hypnotise himself to a certain extent by making his two eyes converge and turning them upwards. A cork was held just above the nose when this was done, and after a short time the eyes became so tired that the eyelids shut and for some time could not be reopened.

"To hypnotise another person he should be told to relax his muscles; two fingers should then be moved slowly backwards and forwards in front of his eyes, and it should be continually suggested that he was going to sleep. If a person was told that he could hear only the hypnotist talking to him he would not hear a second person and would ignore him. Nobody could be hypnotised against his will. In other cases needles and pins could be stuck in a patient's skin, and blood might flow, but he would feel no pain. A man could be made to hold his arm high above his head for half an hour in the most strained position without feeling it. Normally he could not do it. Men could be suspended by the heels on one chair and the back of the neck on another, and they would remain rigid even with pressure on their stomachs. Stammerers were often cured, and it was probably one of the best methods of treating drug and alcoholism obsessions."

Economic Mission

The Big Four

Register 11/10/28