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infinitesimally small projectiles, is due to Oliphant's work.

Some years ago, a young Tasmanian Rhodes scholar, Dr. G. H. Huxley, was elected to a position at Canberra, where he became engaged in research on radio work. He was soon afterwards appointed to a lectureship at Nottingham University in England, where his work was regarded with so much favor that after only one year he was appointed head of the Department of Physics at University College, Leicester. He has recently proposed a new theory for the origin of cosmic rays, and has also made valuable contributions to our knowledge of the phenomena of gas discharges. He is looked on in England as a young physicist of great promise and considerable achievement. Military people are prominently in arranging for the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to Leicester two years ago.

**Upholding Australia's Reputation**

A subject which is of great interest to manufacturers of radio valves is thermionics. It deals with the emission of electrical particles from hot bodies, such as filaments. The most important book on this subject, which has recently appeared, is by Dr. Arnold Reimann, an Adelaide scientist, who obtained his Doctor of Philosophy at Berlin University with highest honors, and is now a leading research physicist of the General Electric Company, Schenectady. Reimann's book has had excellent reviews both in English and German scientific journals, and bids fair to become the standard work on the subject. He has also published many research papers, dealing with a great variety of topics.

The last physicist whom I wish to mention, is Dr. F. L. Arnot, of Sydney, who is a lecturer at Aberdeen University. His research work deals with the collisions of electrons with gas atoms, a subject on which he recently published a monograph. His work has received much praise at Cambridge.

The Australian scientists whose work I have briefly referred to above are those with whom I have come into contact frequently in the past few years. There are no doubt others whom I have overlooked. Nevertheless, it will be seen that Australians are playing a not inconsiderable part in the English scientific world, and are upholding in the Home Country the high reputation of Australian scientific training.

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## University Graduates In Public Service

MELBOURNE, August 20.

At the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the universities today, it was agreed that the best kind of university graduate should be appointed to positions in the Federal public service. It was considered that this would benefit both the universities and the Commonwealth.

The conference also considered that lecturers should be invited from abroad to live for one or two terms at a university instead of giving two or three lectures at each university.

The question of the value of resident colleges within universities was deferred until the next meeting of the conference, the date of which has not yet been decided.

Professor Edwin Bramwell, professor of neurology at Edinburgh, who will take a leading part in the British Medical Congress at Melbourne, will deliver the annual Halford oration at Canberra on September 6, according to our Canberra correspondent. Professor Bramwell is one of the leading world authorities on the physiology of the human brain. The Halford oration is the most important medical scientific foundation in Australasia, and was instituted by the sons of the late Professor Halford, who founded the first Australian Medical School at Melbourne.

## Research Council's First Meeting In Adelaide Today

The full Council for Scientific and Industrial Research will meet at the Adelaide University today for the first time in Adelaide, and will include the chairman (Sir George Julius), the chief executive officer (Sir David Rivett), Messrs. G. Lightfoot, R. Grimwade, and C. S. Colman, of Melbourne, and P. E. Kean, of Tasmania, and Professors Watt, of Sydney, Parnell and Goodard, of Brisbane, and Richardson, of Adelaide.

## Final Recital Of Chamber Music Of 1935 Series

By H. BREWSTER JONES

The final chamber music recital of the 1935 afternoon series was presented in the Elder Hall yesterday by the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet. Quartets by Dittersdorf, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn and Brahms have been included in the series, thus giving a considerable proportion of the music of the German school. Other nationalities were represented by Smetana, Ravel and Borodin.

The programme opened with the Mozart Quartet in D minor. Arved Kurg's interpretation was dark of sentiment into the melodic phrases of "Allegro moderato," its first movement. On the whole, the delicacy of texture of this master of classic stylism was hidden throughout the work beneath an intense, robust treatment, which is not usually associated with "Mozart" playing. Purity of tone and perfect intonation were also absent in this work, and this was in some respects one of the most disappointing performances of the season.

One is not concerned with technical niceties in the vivid programme music of Smetana's autobiographical quartet in E minor. The interpretation of this passionate example of self-expression could be just that spirit of endeavor which the Elder Quartet invested it with. The "Allegro vivo appassionato," which described and unfulfilled aspirations of youth, was particularly well played. In the second movement, "Allegro moderato a la polko" there was, perhaps, a too noticeable difference of opinion between the first and second violins as to the matter of pitch, with somewhat chaotic results—but still this movement, full of which Smetana was so fond, were there. "Largo Sostenuto," in which we are told Smetana's love for his dead wife, "Katerina," was passionate and expressive, and just the right sentiment was given to a melting finale.

The rhythmical variety of "Vivace," which is mainly concerned with gaiety and well marked contrasts until the dramatic entry of a terrifying high note—which sounded insistently in Smetana's ears when he was deafened—called for a more sinister type of expression. This realistic finale, with its shuddering undertones, describing the experiences of one whose ultimate fate was insanity, was feelingly suggested by Arved Kurg, Kathleen Meegan, Sylvia Whitington and Harold Parsons, who form the Elder Conservatorium String Quartet.

As an idea for the 1936 series of recitals, one might suggest a smaller and more intimate auditorium—and possibly the inclusion of an English example of this form of chamber music. Names which come to mind are Elgar, Herbert Howells, Eugene Goossens, Delius, Vaughan Williams, Frank Bridge, Arnold Bax, Gerrard Williams or Waldo Warner.


BOOK OF NATIONAL SONGS

Collection Arranged By Dr. Davies

By H. BREWSTER JONES

At a recent Ballarat festival, Professor Bernard Heinze urged the inclusion of a British national anthem in future competition. The arrangement, and publication, by some authoritative publisher, of a collection which would serve as a guide for future competitors was suggested; and this has now been undertaken, by Professor Bernard Davies, with considerable artistic success.

Engraved and printed in its entirety, in Australia, "National Songs of the British Isles" stands as a happy and valuable contribution to the musical publications of this country. English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh interests are served, in a compilation which includes such as "Drinking Chorus," "Drink to me only with thine eyes," "The Vicar of Bray," "The Minstrel Boy," "Robin Adair," "Annie Laurie," "All through the night" and "Men of Harlech."

In the foreword, Professor Davies, who is also indebted to Mr. Harold Wylde (City Organist of Adelaide) for the arrangements, states that his name —says that the accompaniments have a two-fold purpose, namely—"to provide a setting of musical interest, involving a minimum of technical difficulty. Both the voice and piano parts must, therefore, be regarded as equal partners in an artistic whole."

Hint To Accompanists

Then, in rather a sly "dig" at the inefficient accompanist—"In this connection singers are specially urged to insist on musicianship in their accompanists, realizing that the loveliest songs are constantly marred for lack of this grace."

An examination of these accompaniments reveals a vigorous exclusion of modern harmonic idioms, or any sophisticated devices (other than those conventionalised by the old masters) which might be considered inconsistent with the natural simplicity of the airs. Accompaniments are occasionally given an independent melodic value, and, through a process of elimination, simplicity of style has been attained. In "John Anderson my jo" (Aeolian mode) the modal character has been preserved in the accompaniment, with an attractive "fierce de Picardie" at the end. Whereas most of the songs may not possess that hoary antiquity which would allow them to be designated as "folk songs," they are more or less national in that they have become an integral part of the life of British people, all of the airs dating back to the 18th Century, or earlier.


## VIENNA'S FADING GLORY

21 AUG 1935

## Professor Hicks's Impressions

## VALUE OF WORKING LEAVE

Professor C. S. Hicks, of the University of Adelaide, who travelled as assistant surgeon on the Jervis Bay, reached Outer Harbor from London late last night. He has been on working leave in Europe and was accompanied by his wife and son, Michael.

Professor Hicks said that his time had been spent largely on the Continent, where he had been a clinical research assistant on the Fifth Medical Clinic in Vienna. He was also engaged in a piece of research.

Professor Hicks

"It is five years since I occupied the same position," he said, "and the socio - political changes which have taken place are very striking.

Discussing the likelihood of Austria coming under Nazi domination, Professor Hicks said that a simple answer could not at the same time be a satisfactory one. It would be better to say that just as the financial position in Germany was the result of the financial and economic pressure exerted by France and the Allies, so the Austrian situation was similarly produced, except that Austria, bankrupt, and in the hands of the League for International Settlements, owed such claims as she had to independence only to French finance and Italian politics, while the badly managed Nazi propaganda of a year ago had made the time inopportune for further German rapprochement. It would appear that there was a majority of Nazi supporters in Austria, but all revolt such a small majority of non-Nazi supporters as to make a plebiscite a hazardous undertaking for the Schuschnigg Government. The latter owes its position to the strength of the clerical party and the connection of the latter with Rome.

"Provincial Town"

"The country looks much the same as when I was there previously, and the attempts to copy Hitler's working corps are almost good results in public works," Professor Hicks continued. "Vienna, however, is definitely poorer and the process of slow death is painful to witness. 'We are rapidly becoming reduced to a provincial town,' was a cry heard in the clinic. 'We must inevitably become less important in the world of medicine.' I refused to agree, but in my heart I felt his words were all too true. The streets throughout the land never lack uniformed men and their discipline is in sad contrast to their German prototypes. The latter look bright-eyed, and keen, and carry themselves well, while the former look like uniformed louts. Even the standing army of Austria, even the standing army, looks like a full parade, looks unconvinced and unconvincing. Germany does seem to be quiet reborn if experiences of the western and southern states are any guide. The young recruits of the new air force—who by the way are to be seen everywhere, so that the impression is one of an army of occupation—are handsome fellows and smiling faces are the rule. This is noticeable to one coming from Switzerland, where there is much greater wealth.

"One may say that uniform courtesy and cheerliness pervades the new Germany, so far as it can be learned from such. Towns in the western States are concerned as Konstenz, Friedrichshafen, Ulm, Wurtzburg, Dunkelsbuhl, Rothenburg, Frankfurt, and Koln. There are, however, nearly seventy million people in Germany, and one must leave it at that.

Value Of Leave

"What is perhaps more important from my point of view is the fact that the University of Adelaide has appreciated the value of working leave for those engaged in such special working fields of practical study as medicine, as to grant me the leave from which I am now returning. I am convinced that this is the principle of the greatest importance for advanced studies in such work as medicine, and one which is essential if provincialism due to isolation is to be combated. If leading practitioners find it essential to go abroad from time to time, it is surely even more necessary for teachers in medicine in universities to be enabled to do so.

"One thing worthy of special mention is the remarkable interest displayed in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and Hungary in the Royal Jubilee. The illustrated press gave it great prominence and great tributes were paid to the Royal Family as citizens of the Empire. The King's speech to the Commons was widely reported and the radio broadcast was listened with enthusiasm. It was difficult to refrain in a display of national pride in one's own fortunate citizenship."

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## Queen's College Jubilee

21 AUG. 1935

QUEEN'S College having been opened in 1885 by the Rev. Thomas Field, M.A., afterwards Canon Field, the jubilee celebration was held next week. Sir William Mitchell (vice-chancellor of the University) will open the celebrations on Monday at 8 p.m.

Many men who have become prominent in the professions and commerce were students at the college. Prof. Elton Mayo, who occupies the chair of Industrial Research at Harvard University, America, and his brother, Mr. Herbert Mayo, K.C., were educated there.

A former student who has achieved distinction in Australia is Prof. J. Cleland, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., a Harley street specialist in the ear, nose, and throat. He will arrive in Adelaide on September 16, after an absence of 33 years and will stay for 10 days. His brother, Mr. A. P. Muecke, who is on the Adelaide Stock Exchange, was the first president of Queen's College Old Scholars' Association.

The college has produced six Rhodes Scholars —Dr. W. Ray and Messrs. R. J. Rudall, M.A., W. R. Rudall, A. H. Clerke, A. W. Morey, and J. W. Wagner.

Mr. D. O. Haslam is the present head master.

## Prominent Former Students

TO give a complete list of former students who are well known in professional and commercial circles would take up more space than I can spare, but here are some names that come to mind—

LEGAL.—E. J. R. Morgan, S.M., W. V. Ray, S.M., S. Murray, L. V. Pellew, G. Campbell, C. L. Jessop, D. B. Ross, M. F. Joyner, G. Fisher, J. and M. Giles, W. Henderson.

MEDICAL.—Drs. Thorold Grant, H. M. Fisher, F. H. Beare, A. E. Jones, Kenneth Fry, H. O'Halloran Giles, H. T. Hayward, and H. M. Jay.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Messrs. V. M. Newland, M.P., M. A. and A. Fotheringham, L. Walkley, and S. Clutterbuck.

Others are the late Sir Ross Smith, Sir Keith Smith, Cr. J. S. Rees, Messrs. A. Yeomans (manager of the National Bank at Gawler), A. A. Corbin, Keith Wilkinson, Colin Campbell, N. Campbell, Carl and Matt Hodge, H. Field, W. Kingsmill, R. Giles, N. W. Wright (manager of the Adelaide Steamship Co. at Port Lincoln), J. Gordon, A. C. Quin, C. Ross, and R. Bullock.