

Adv. 10-3-32

Adv. 10-3-32

Advertiser 15-3-32

MR. GRENFELL PRICE TO GO TO U.S.

Research Work On Tropic Settlement PROBLEM OF FAR NORTH

The council of St. Mark's College announced yesterday that the master of the college, Mr. A. Grenfell Price, had been offered facilities to engage in research work in America, and that it had granted him leave of absence.

Mr. Price will probably leave towards the end of the year for the United States to consult Professor Pillsworth Huntington, of Yale University, and other authorities.

The council has appointed as acting master during Mr. Price's absence Mr. J. H. Reynolds, a Rhodes scholar, formerly assistant master at St. Peter's College, and resident tutor of St. Mark's.

Mr. Grenfell Price said yesterday that the opportunity for him to work in America had arisen from his research work on the official papers of the Northern Territory. The future of North Australia, embracing a third of the continent, now populated by a few thousands, was of wide interest. The problem of industry, administration, and settlement in this huge unsettled area would be the objective of his researches. In the eighties there was quite a large settlement of Chinese in the area, but they did little more than tap the gold deposits, and gradually disappeared. He would try to establish if former failures in settlement were due to geographical reasons, such as climate, soil, and isolation, or if they had resulted from causes which could be overcome, such as unsuitable administration.

There was a heavy rainfall in the area, ranging from 20 to 60 inches, but this was badly distributed, falling almost entirely in summer. Irrigation in winter and the control of the heavy fall in summer were important aspects of the problem. The question was also of interest because of the failure hitherto of most industries there, and also in view of the heavy current expenditure which the nation could ill afford at present.

White Races In The Tropics
Mr. Price said he had had an interesting correspondence with Professor Huntington, of Yale, who held the important viewpoint that, although the white races might be able to colonise tropical areas, there was much evidence that they would decline in civilisation and energy, and that this decline might extend even to areas of comparatively uniform temperature and moisture, such as the north and central areas of the East Australian seaboard.

Professor Huntington was carrying out experiments which tended to show that mental energy declined more rapidly than physical energy as temperature increased.

Mr. Price said information he had collected in southern Asia supported these results. He was told everywhere that, even over a comparatively brief residence in the tropics, the mental vigor of white settlers of the professional classes rapidly declined.

Labor In North Australia
Mr. Price said it seemed that, in the Northern Territory, the two successful industries, the cattle and pearl shell, were largely dependent upon colored labor, while in the north of the Queensland sugar areas nearly half the workers were aliens or naturalised foreigners. He was anxious to work on the progress of white workers in other tropical lands.

Mr. Price has published a number of historical and geographical works on the foundation and settlement of South Australia and also lectures on the history and problems of the Northern Territory. He contributed to the Cambridge History of the British Empire, now in the press. The University of Adelaide recently decided to grant him the degree of doctor of literature. He acted as chairman of the Emergency Committee of South Australia last year.

His new work will take him first to New York where he will decide on his plans.

Mr. Price will probably leave towards the end of the year for the United States to consult Professor Pillsworth Huntington, of Yale University, and other authorities.



Mr. Grenfell Price

ARTS FIGURES DOWN ON LAST YEAR

University Entries

Figures received from the Registrar of the University of Adelaide show the approximate numbers of students who have entered for the first term, 1932. The figures for the past year are shown in parentheses:—Arts, 737 (1,079); science, 155 (154); law, 98 (115); medical, 134 (121); dental, 17 (20); engineering, 160 (183); commerce, 356 (336).

These are the numbers of students who have already entered. The totals will be increased when the students exempted from lectures can be added. Applications are still being dealt with. The Registrar said the alteration would apply chiefly to the Faculty of Arts. The difference between the figures for the two years in this faculty was due to the smaller number entering from the Teachers' Training College. In his opinion, apart from this, numbers were being maintained.

Adv. 10-3-32

The council of St. Mark's College has received the resignations of Mr. L. C. E. Lindon as tutor in surgery, and Mr. E. Britten Jones as tutor in physiology. In their place it has appointed Mr. A. H. Lendon as tutor in surgery, and Mr. C. I. Cox as tutor in physiology and biochemistry. Mr. A. H. Bills has been appointed tutor in English literature.

Adv. 10-3-32

Melbourne, March 9.

University's Chancellor

Melbourne University men all over Australia, and many others, who have come in contact with him, will be interested to learn of the re-election, as Chancellor, of Sir John MacFarland. Sir John MacFarland is now in his 81st year; perhaps he is the best known figure in the academic world of the Commonwealth. Despite his advanced years, he still gives that keen attention to the affairs of the University which has always distinguished his association with it, and the present general run of undergraduates holds him in no less affectionate esteem than did their predecessors, who are now the lawyers, doctors, and clergy of the community.

Sir John MacFarland was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and, 52 years ago, he came to Australia as master of Ormond College, the Presbyterian College of the University, a position which he held for 34 years. In 1918 he became Chancellor, and he has been Chancellor ever since.

Sir James Barrett, who succeeds the late General Sir John Monash as Vice-Chancellor, is reputed to be associated with more public and semi-public bodies than anyone in Melbourne.

News 10-3-32

University Lectures Open Today

Lectures for the first term for the year at Adelaide University began today. The number of students attending differs very little from that on the opening day last year. The biggest drop is in arts, but this is accounted for by the fact that there is a reduced number at the Teachers' Training College to undertake the course.

Compared with last year, there is a slight increase in the number of medical and commerce students. Mr. J. M. Garland, of Melbourne, has begun his duties as lecturer in economics.

Adv. 15-3-32

UNIVERSITY EVENING STUDENTSHIPS

Evening studentships at the University of Adelaide have been awarded by the Minister of Education (Mr. Hill) to the following:—

- Messrs. J. T. E. Barclay, G. E. Holding, E. H. Mercer (science course); R. V. Boehm, R. H. Harvey, E. F. Ingham, A. E. Lewis, R. B. McKenzie, J. A. Rafferty (engineering); W. C. Beerworth, A. F. Paddy, B. G. Tuck, L. M. Wright, and Miss C. A. Walker (law); Messrs. W. G. McD. Partridge, W. R. Ray, and Misses J. Besley, H. W. Fletcher, M. E. Langham, L. McDonald, and M. V. O'Loughlin (arts); and Mr. J. Whitford (industrial chemistry).

Adv. 9-3-32

Professor Debenham read to the Geographical Society in London on Monday night Sir Douglas Mawson's paper describing the Discovery Antarctic Research Expedition, says a cable.

CHALLENGE OF "CANNED" MUSIC

"Raises Standard Of Appreciation"

PROFESSOR'S HOPES

In a Commencement address to Elder Conservatorium students last night, Professor Harold Davies spoke hopefully of the mechanisation of music, saying that, as it made the best composers and performers known to ever growing members, and raised their standard of appreciation, second rate music and musicians would not be tolerated.

Artistry would not vanish before phonographs, player pianos, broadcasting, and talks, he said, for the mechanisation of music would develop into a fine art, just as photography had emerged from crudeness to excellence. Soon there would be flawless reproduction by wireless and phonograph of all that was worth recording. Although there might be some truth behind the criticism of some eminent musicians that the phonograph was a horrible travesty of the real thing, it was far better to have a record of the performance of a great musician than to remain entirely ignorant of it. Today there were millions of people who were learning to love Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven, to whom 10 years ago their names were hardly familiar. Was not that an immeasurable gain?

Desire For Better Things
That was the first and most momentous consequence of mechanisation—its immense cultural influence. For in the universal spread of knowledge new demands were created, new tastes were fostered, and new and irresistible desires arose for a better acquaintance with things of value. "This is my chief ground of my hope for the future," said Professor Davies. "Seeing this growing appreciation of good music, I am convinced that the human artist will presently reap such a harvest of patronage as he little dreams of today. But—and here is the crucial point—he must be an artist. There will be no room for mediocrity, or pretence of any kind. I believe our proper answer to the challenge of the machine is to increase in every possible way the output of real music—the living thing as opposed to the frozen record. And musicians must bestir themselves, not only to improve their abilities, but to demonstrate them by all means—even for love, if necessary."

"Greater Enthusiasm"
Dr. Davies pleaded for greater earnestness, greater enthusiasm, as well as higher qualification. "The standard of teaching is deplorably low in music as well as in many other subjects," Dr. Davies said. "Thousands of people imagine they have only to pass some futile little examination, tacking on to their names two or three letters of the alphabet, and they are henceforth entitled to be regarded as oracles of wisdom and competence. "The horrible doctrine of the survival of the fittest forces itself into prominence, and we cannot deny its truth as applied to either artists or teachers. This necessitates a sharp distinction where there is now confusion—between professionals and amateurs. Deadly competition between the two is rife. Most people either cannot, or will not, distinguish between professional and amateur. But here again the machine is doing its work, and a wider knowledge of genuine artistry will serve to emphasise a contrast that has not been previously realised. And if I forecast fewer trained artists and fewer competent teachers there is the other side of the picture—of growing hosts of real amateurs and dilettanti who must increase as knowledge and appreciation grow."

Limitation Of Machine
However perfect the machine, it could never displace the human agent, Professor Davies said. Individual courage and resource—the power of personality—could still defeat the machine, or use it to higher ends. It was an indestructible fact that only soul could speak to soul, that what



Professor Davies

everybody craved for was the human touch, the immediate presence, the actual witness. Flesh and blood appealed in a way that transcended all mechanism, and half a dozen notes played by living fingers could speak as no machine ever would.

Adv. 15-3-32

HIGH ENGINEERING HONOR

Former Adelaide Student

WINS HAWKSLEY MEDAL

Mr. Claude D. Gibb, B.E., a son of Mr. W. Gibb, of Port Adelaide, has been awarded by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in England the Thomas Hawksley gold medal for the most notable paper presented during 1931.

After having served in the Air Force during the war, Mr. Gibb studied for several years at the Adelaide University for the engineering degree. He won the Angas Engineering Scholarship in 1924, and, proceeding to England, obtained employment with the Parsons Steam Turbine Company at Newcastle. He has made very rapid headway, having, in seven years, risen from the post of fitter in the workshops to a seat on the board of directors of this large company.

The paper for which Mr. Gibb has received the Hawksley Medal is on the subject, "Post-war Land Turbine Development." The medal is given for the best original paper read at a general meeting of the institution or printed in the proceedings of the institution during the preceding year. It is regarded as a very high honor, and it is not given except for a paper of outstanding merit.

Adv. 17-3-32

CANBERRA AS SCIENCE CENTRE

Proposals Of Royal College Of Surgeons

Canberra, March 16.
The Royal College of Surgeons of Australia will shortly erect a secretariat and possibly a museum of surgical pathology in Canberra, according to the president of the Royal Society of Australia (Senator Kingsmill), President of the Senate, who spoke at the first annual meeting of the society tonight.

Senator Kingsmill said Canberra contained a far larger percentage of persons engaged in scientific pursuits than any other city in Australia, and it was inevitable that this ratio would increase.

The Canberra University would be a university of research, and this project furnished a most appropriate opportunity to wealthy men to show their gratitude to the land which had been kind to them.

News 19-3-32

No Support for Science Centre at Canberra

The proposal of the Royal College of Surgeons of Australia to establish a science centre at Canberra receives little support from Adelaide University professors.

Profs. Kerr Grant, Harvey Johnston, and R. W. Chapman agree that finance will prove a bar. They say that the comparative isolation of Canberra would also be a defect.

"Activity in intellectual pursuits is usually if not always, found in large centres. Isolation seems detrimental," said Prof. Kerr Grant. "It would be better to build up existing research centres."

Prof. Harvey Johnston said that it was unlikely that any new experiments would be made at Canberra which could not be conducted elsewhere.

Sir Charles Martin said that it was difficult to start a new scientific centre in a city not well established.