

Advertisement 167
23 JAN 1924
GIFT TO CAMBRIDGE.

A School of Pathology.

LONDON, January 26.

The senate of the Cambridge University has accepted an offer from the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation of £100,000 for the provision of a School of Pathology and £33,000 toward its endowment. The latter gift is conditional upon the university authorities also finding a like amount.

News

26 JAN 1924

Pen Portrait

South Australian Scientist

Dr. Herbert Basedow, M.A., B.Sc., is proud that he is South Australian born. His attainments are such that he might take his place in scientific circles in any part of the world, but he has elected to remain in this State. He is interested in the progress of Australia, and aspires to political honors.



Dr. H. Basedow

Dr. Basedow is about 40 years of age. His stature of several inches more than six feet emphasises his personality. He had a brilliant career at Prince Alfred College. Later he attended the Adelaide University and the University, Gottingen, Germany, qualifying in medicine and science. He is a clever orator, quick to grip facts, tolerant but determined in argument, and has a good sense of humor. Public affairs and exploration have taken much of his time. He was attached to several Government exploration parties in the North-West and geological parties in the Northern Territory. He has traversed all the outlying regions of Central Australia. At present he is on a trip to the interior to report on the mine of the Central Australia Silver-lead and Copper Mining Syndicate.

Dr. Basedow has written largely for leading scientific journals. He represents the Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, "The London Mining Journal," and the Geological Society of Hamburg. In anthropology he is recognised as one of the leading authorities in the world regarding Australia.

As assistant Government geologist in South Australia, and chief medical officer for the Commonwealth in the Northern Territory, his work has been invaluable. He was last year elected president of the Northern Territory Association. He is interested in the north-south line.

Dr. Basedow has always lived an active life. He played football for his college in the first eighteen, and rowed in the University eights. He is a keen tennis player. He admits, however, that above all is the charm of outback life combined with his profession. Motoring and horses appeal. He is a voracious reader. In his opinion one is never too old to learn.

THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1924.

INTERNATIONALISM

(By Professor Coleman Phillipson).
PART II.

In my last article I pointed out how necessary it was for modern peoples to develop an "international mind." I tried to show, in the briefest possible space, the relationship of such an international attitude to the League of Nations. I emphasised the dangers of excessive nationalism, and I ventured to express the view that the salvation of the world depends upon a proper reconciliation of the interests of nationalism with the exigencies of internationalism. So far as the space at my disposal permits I should like to enlarge on these ideas; and first of all it will be well to say a few words on the question of group development.

Collective Mind and Individual Mind

Every human society begets a collective mind; and the more highly organised the society becomes the more pronounced does its collective mind become. This holds good in the case of a politically organised society, such as a State, as well as in the case of a municipally organised society—a city—and even an industrially or commercially organised association—an incorporated trading company. In each case the collective mind or the collective consciousness is more or less different from the individual minds of the members that make up the group. It is not merely a sum-total of the individual minds. The association or group is a moral organism, possessing its own peculiar life, consciousness, and purpose; and as such it has a personality. Being an organism, unity is its essential characteristic; being a compound or resultant of a multitude of individual organisms, it is also marked by diversity. Confining our attention more particularly to our membership of a nation, we may say that the social consciousness, like the Kingdom of God, is within us. As the social consciousness is a product of many factors, such as memories, traditions, beliefs, strivings, and aspirations, we can hardly say that it depends on the sporadic manifestations of conscious choice or will on the part of individuals. Thus we all understand what is meant when one speaks of the "spirit of a nation," though it is most difficult to define it; we know that it is not the same thing as the spirit of this or that section of the nation, or the spirit of this or that individual member of it. Again, an organised group, or community, is different from a mob; in the community the principles of egoism and altruism are harmonised; of a mob one cannot predicate harmony, and egoism in it overwhelmingly predominates.

Individuals and Group-Membership.

Obviously an individual may belong to various groups, just as a given point may be the centre of an indefinite number of concentric circles. His membership of one group imparts to him a particular group consciousness, his membership of another makes him participate in another group consciousness, and so on. His various memberships are possible and compatible with one another, so long as the natures and aims of the groups in question do not necessarily bring them into opposition. It is, if I may so express it, a case of wheels within wheels; at all events, we have a hierarchy of groups and memberships—family, village, town, county, country, continent (the last-mentioned group sometimes raises racial questions, as black and white, yellow and white). Other group-formations abound—membership of club, political party, social planes, etc. So, too, there are gradations of intellectual and moral development; there is the child, whose predominating sentiment centres round the family to which he belongs; the peasant's outlook is circumscribed by

the needs, ideas, and circumstances of his village; the townsman's by those of his town, though it comes to be more or less enriched, enlarged, or otherwise modified by those of his country; the moral idealist's or philosopher's outlook is wider still; it may take into account other countries and peoples, and is the outcome of such transcendent imagination as begets sympathy with and understanding of different races of men, and readily concedes equality of human rights.

The bulwark of the national structure is the smallest group—the family: that is the very foundation of a nation, not only from the point of view of historical evolution, but also—and what is more to our present purpose—from the point of view of national cohesion, strength, and efficiency. Where family sentiment is strong, there we find strong and stable peoples and States. The service of Scotsmen to Great Britain and the Empire is as well known as their clannishness is conspicuous. Impair the strength, the purity, the coherence, the unity of the family, and you undermine the mental, moral, and social foundations of wider collective life. Destroy the national spirit, and you destroy the indispensable foundation for the international spirit. Many good things, besides charity, begin at home.

Group Spirit

The development of the group spirit is of the utmost importance. We all say, since Aristotle, that man is a social being; but not all of us realise the necessary implications of the statement. The cultivation of the group spirit, as in the case of the esprit de corps in a team, has a widening, harmonising effect on all subject to it; its essence is an adjustment of one's self in the interests of others, and above all of the entire group. This development depends on two things: first, knowledge of the group, of its function, aim, and purpose, whereby self-regarding sentiments or those interfering with complete fusion may be mitigated; secondly, attachment to it. Thus will the self-regarding sentiment be harmonised with the wider group sentiment. Thus, in the case of the nation-group, will the sentiment that makes for prejudice, jealousy, covetousness, hostility, be restrained so as to engender a feeling of sympathy, brotherliness, and peacefulness. Thus will the old international spirit and regime be supplanted by a higher spirit and more salutary regime under the League of Nations.

NEWS

26 JAN 1924

ADELAIDEANS IN SYDNEY

Novelist and Secretary

Mrs. Kate Helen Weston and her daughter, Miss Mignon Weston, of Adelaide, are having a holiday in Sydney. "The Sun" publishes the following interview:—

With her name on the title-page of three novels, and her signature attached to much fugitive verse and many stories, Mrs. Kate Helen Weston, of Adelaide, still has time to devote to women's work in her home community.

Mrs. Weston is on a visit to Sydney, with her daughter, Miss Mignon Weston. Miss Weston has a brain as quick as her mother, but her artistic temperament turns to music rather than to literature.

"I think I must have been behind the door when literary gifts were given out," she said. "But I am kept so busy with my music that I'm afraid I wouldn't have any time for scribbling, even if I had the talent."

Miss Weston is secretary of the Adelaide Conservatorium, a position held by her mother before her, and is probably the only woman oboe player in Australia. "When I told a member of the Musicians' Union here that I played the oboe," she said, "he looked at me rather queerly, and asked if it wasn't a strange instrument for a girl to play." Miss Weston is a member of the South Australian Orchestra, which has been established more than three years.

Mrs. Weston is particularly interested in the work of the National Council of Women, of which she is the Adelaide press secretary. She is also vice-president of the Liberal Women's Educational Association.

Her chief past and pet enthusiasm is the community singing movement, which she founded in Adelaide four years ago. The seasons last from April to November each year, and the final wind-up is held in the Exhibition Hall, which seats 4,000 people. The song-hour is held in the Town Hall every Friday from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., and the hall is always crowded to the doors. The Town Hall and grand organ are given free of charge for use during the song-hour. Collections are always good, and as there were not special calls on funds last year, a singing scholarship, valued at £25, and tenable at the Conservatorium during 1924, was given. Sydney can take a leaf out of Adelaide's community singing book.

At the recent municipal elections Mrs. Weston, a staunch Liberal, contested a Labor seat. She was unsuccessful, but she polled a larger number of votes than any of the six women who had previously stood for election in various wards.

"The Adelaide Council is a close corporation of Conservative men," said Mrs. Weston, "and they do not want women councillors. Women have an irritating habit of asking pertinent questions at a time when men would rather keep quiet—no wonder they don't want us to sit with them in council!"

Mrs. Weston resigned the position of honorary organising secretary of the community singing movement last November, and hopes to devote more time to novel-writing in the future. Her three books—"The Partners," a tale of the North-West Coast of Western Australia; "The Man Macdonald," an Anglo-Indian story; and "The Prelude," dedicated to the people of Queensland—have all been successful.

NEWS

26 JAN 1924

REPERTORY THEATRE

**Dr. Strong New Chairman
YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED**

"Could Mr. Bryceson Treherne, the founder and first director of the movement, have looked down the seasons until now, he surely would have felt his faith justified, for Adelaide holds its own in the world's Repertory field." This statement occurred in the report presented by Miss Muriel Craigie (corresponding secretary) at the annual meeting of the Adelaide Repertory Theatre last night. The general tone of the report was most satisfactory, and showed that the theatre is a power in the intellectual and dramatic life of Adelaide.

Four plays had been produced in 1923. Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," John Galsworthy's "Loyalties," Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman," and Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants."

The question of music at the performances had given the board of management much food for thought. In a small band of capable enthusiasts in the musical world would show the same spirit as the actors and actresses, and "for the love of the work," provide a suitable programme between the acts, the financial resources of the theatre would be greatly relieved.

The membership for the year was 207, which was satisfactory.

Life membership of the theatre had been conferred on Mr. T. H. Nave, Mr. Wilfrid Neill, and Mr. Ray Walsh, in recognition of their work as producers. The financial statement showed a credit balance of £58.