

PROFESSOR OPENS FETE.

It is a very great compliment when a big personality from the University world crosses the bridge to the lighter side of life in the social world, but the bridge that links these worlds so far apart must be a very solid plank before the journey over is made. Professor Rennie, one of the most beloved of our professors, will perform the opening ceremony at a fete on Saturday, November 27, to be held in the garden at the residence of Mrs.

"In the subjects which form a special course for students desirous of studying those sciences which are fundamental to the secondary industries which employ animal and plant products." The following new section was added:—In the following subjects which form a special course for students desirous of studying those sciences which are fundamental to the pastoral and agricultural industries:—First year—Botany I, chemistry I, mathematics I, zoology I (as for medical students, first and second terms), elementary physical chemistry (third term only). Second Year.—Physics I, chemistry, surveying and drawing, biochemistry (third term only). Third Year.—Geology I, botany II, entomology (second and third terms only), biochemistry (first term only), soil technology (second term only), plant pathology (third term only)."

Medicine and (Survey) Surgery. The regulations of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, allowed on December 1, 1921, were repealed, and the following substituted:—"To obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine, candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University of Adelaide, and must pass the prescribed examination. No candidates shall be eligible for examination until the ninth academic term after his admission to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, except by permission of the Council."

The regulation of the degree of Master of Surgery, allowed on December 12, 1907, were repealed, and the following substituted:—"To obtain the degree of Master of Surgery candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Surgery in the University of Adelaide, and must pass an examination as hereinafter prescribed. Masters of Surgery of other Universities will not be recommended for admission to the ad eundem degree of this University unless the Faculty of Medicine certify that in its opinion the degree is equivalent to the degree of Master of Surgery in this University. No candidate shall be eligible for examination until the ninth academic term after his admission to the degree of Bachelor of Surgery, except by permission of the Council."

Musical Scholarships. The regulations of the public examinations (music) scholarships allowed on November 30, 1916, and amended on December 11, 1924, were repealed, and the following substituted:—"Two scholarships tenable for three years, one in the theory and the other in the practice of music, shall be offered annually at the public examinations in music held in South Australia and at Broken Hill. The scholarship in theory of music shall exempt the holder from payment during the tenure thereof of all fees for lectures and examinations in the course for the degree of Bachelor of Music; the scholarship in practice of music, which shall be of the total value of £50, shall be paid in equal instalments at the beginning of each year of tenure. The scholar must devote the proceeds of the scholarship to his further education in the practice of music, and he may receive instruction from any teacher or in any institution approved by the Council of the University."

Two exhibitions, one in the theory and the other in the practice of music, of the value of £10 10/ each, will be awarded each year to the most distinguished candidates who obtain honors in grade IV at the September examinations held in South Australia and at Broken Hill."

It was decided that every candidate for the University diploma in applied science and the Fellowship of the School of Mines and Industries, before entering upon the course, must fulfil the requirements for matriculation in the faculty of applied science, but if the candidate had not passed in language other than English, he might be permitted to present himself for examination at a later date. It was agreed that the Professor of Laws should henceforth be designated as the Bonython Professor of Laws.

Reg. 25.11.26. AUSTRALIAN WONDERLAND.

Dr. Basedow's Description.

A fascinating description of an expedition undertaken in May last through a tract of hitherto unknown country in the north-west of the Northern Territory was given by Dr. Herbert Basedow in the Adelaide Town Hall on Wednesday evening. The hall was well filled, and among those present were Lady Bridges (who was attended by Mr. Legh Winsor) and Gen. Sir Brudenell White.

The lecturer, who was introduced by Mr. C. R. J. Glover, said there were few tracts remaining in Australia which had not been explored. In the early seventies the map contained many black areas, representing portions untroubled by the foot of a white man, but to-day there were few such areas. There was one which, until recently, had been unexplored. It lay to the north-west of the Northern Territory, and at about the beginning of May he had the privilege of accompanying the Mackay Expedition, which was instrumental in lifting the veil of mystery that had enshrouded that country. The area was visited in the early 'seventies by Ernest Giles, the famous Australian explorer; but being in dire need of water, and harassed by the natives, he retreated and left the country to the aborigines. It was not until 1906 that the local Government realized the importance of again sending a party to that region to take up the work of Giles. A party under the leadership of Frank George also met trouble with the natives, and two of the party were speared, necessitating a precipitate retreat to Alice Springs, where George died. For 20 years that country had slept under the veil of mystery. Other parties endeavoured to approach the ranges, but always met trouble with the natives. Mr. Donald Mackay, a well-known pastoralist of New South Wales, decided this year to undertake to explore the country between Lake Amadeus and the Petermann Ranges, and the result of that expedition he (Dr. Basedow) had the pleasure to submit to his fellow-citizens before casting it before the critical world. (Applause.)

A bioscopic record of the expedition was then screened, showing interesting details of the outfit, and fascinating glimpses of native life in that little-known country. The tribes met with included the Aluridya and the Wongapiteha, members of which were shown in various occupations, such as dressing their hair and preparing for initiation. Pictures of the most remarkable rock drawings were also screened, and the lecturer proceeded to give a verbal description of the country thus pictured. He said the expedition consisted of 24 camels, and the personnel included four Europeans, and three aborigines, to say nothing of "Spotty," the dog. They carried 600 lb. of meat, 900 lb. of flour, and a ton and a half of water. Referring to the route traversed the lecturer said they made westward from Charlotte Waters to a place named Coorocowpunya, which meant "there shall be bread and water;" but there was neither as a matter of fact. From there they made for a spot in Eyre's Ranges, where one of their aborigines reported there was not enough water to give a dog. After consultation with Mr. Mackay they decided to alter their plans and go west towards the Musgrave Ranges instead of north, as originally intended. They set out next morning on a 45 mile stage to a hill known as The Sentinel. They had to cut through 17 miles of dense jungle en route, and were rewarded by finding good feed for the camels, and a plentiful supply of water. The hardships of the journey even thus far accounted for one of their pack camels, and another had to be broken in to take his place. They then set out for Eyre's Rock, 25 miles to the north of the range, where they were again disappointed in the matter of water. Further west to Mount Olga and north-west to the Western Australian border they got to the Petermann Ranges, returning home via the Musgrave Ranges, and the head of the line at Oodnadatta.

The lecturer gave a vivid description of Mount Unapproachable, which he said had been sighted by Giles, but declared by subsequent explorers to be non-existent. Giles had been unable to get to the mountain being blocked on every hand by the waters of Lake Amadeus. The Mackay expedition, after having taken a round of angles proved the truth of Giles's contention as to the existence of the mountain. Another wonderful feature described was Eyre's Rock, rising abruptly 100 ft. above the level of the plain. Its surface was broken by cavernous erosions caused by the violent desert winds. These caves were the habitat of numerous bats and lizards. Other strange landmarks were Mount Olga and Mount Woodroof, the latter being the highest point in South Australia above sea level—5,200 ft. Dr. Basedow gave details of the native method of extracting a tooth—a necessity for initiates, and remarked on the curious custom of long hair worn by the men, and short hair by the women. The doctor reproduced by means of a phonograph and megaphone a weird aboriginal chant used in a totemic ceremony which was descriptive of a mother dog lamenting the loss of her pups which she eventually finds. The rhythm of the chant and the hard guttural voices of the singers were perhaps the main points of interest. Dr. Basedow was warmly thanked at the instance of Brig-Gen. S. Price-Weir

Research by Prof. Wood Jones

WILL GO TO HAWAII

Prof. F. Wood Jones (Professor of Anatomy at Adelaide University) will leave for Honolulu next February. He will take up a research position at the University of Hawaii, and will study the effects of racial mixture. He believes that there will not be a great amount of teaching involved in his new post. The situation was made available by the Rockefeller Research Foundation.

Prof. Wood Jones expressed pleasure at the prospect of living in the beautiful island. He had been there twice before. His wife and family will go to Britain and will subsequently join him in Honolulu.

"The research work is likely to prove most interesting," he said. "Racial mixture is strong in Hawaii, the most prominent race being the Japanese."

"Chinese, Koreans, Portuguese, Costa Ricans, Scandinavians, and a small negro element are represented. These have been welded with the Polynesian races from the other islands, as well as the original population of the island, of whom there is not a great number left. The rest is American."

No Stigma Attached

"Racial mixture in Hawaii is free and unrestricted, and carries not the slightest stigma. The result has turned out extraordinarily well."

"In most cases where there is a half-caste population there is an element of low caste, but in Hawaii there is none."

"From what I have seen during my two visits to Honolulu the best non-European mixture is that of Hawaiians and Chinese."

Although comparatively a young man, Prof. Wood Jones is well qualified for anthropological research work. He is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, a Doctor of Science, and has held the Elder Chair of Anatomy at Adelaide University for seven years.

He was born in London 47 years ago, and is a son of an architect. He was educated at London University, and studied at London Hospital. He received his honor degrees in anatomy and physiology. Later he received an appointment at the Royal College of Surgeons as lecturer. He was Professor of Anatomy at London University when he was appointed to the professorial staff at Adelaide.

Valuable Scientific Work

His scientific work has brought him much fame. He was recently awarded a Fellowship of the Royal Society, which is the pinnacle of fame for original scientific investigation. He is noted for his studies of the embryological development of marsupials, and has a unique collection of specimens.

He published "Corals and Atolls," a scientific work which attracted much notice. This was the result of much study at Cocos Island, where he was medical officer to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company a few years before the war.

Prof. Wood Jones also published "Arboreal Man," in which he propounded his views of the evolution and development of the human race, and again attracted much favorable notice among scientists. The most recent work from his pen is "Unscientific Essays."

For some years Prof. Wood Jones was anthropologist to the Egyptian Archaeological Survey in Nubia. He left Egypt in 1909 and took an appointment as lecturer in anatomy at Manchester University, and was later demonstrator in anatomy at St. Thomas' Hospital, London.

Since joining Adelaide University he has declined several tempting offers. One was the post as Professor of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

NEWS 22-11-26

News. 22.11.26. Examination Time

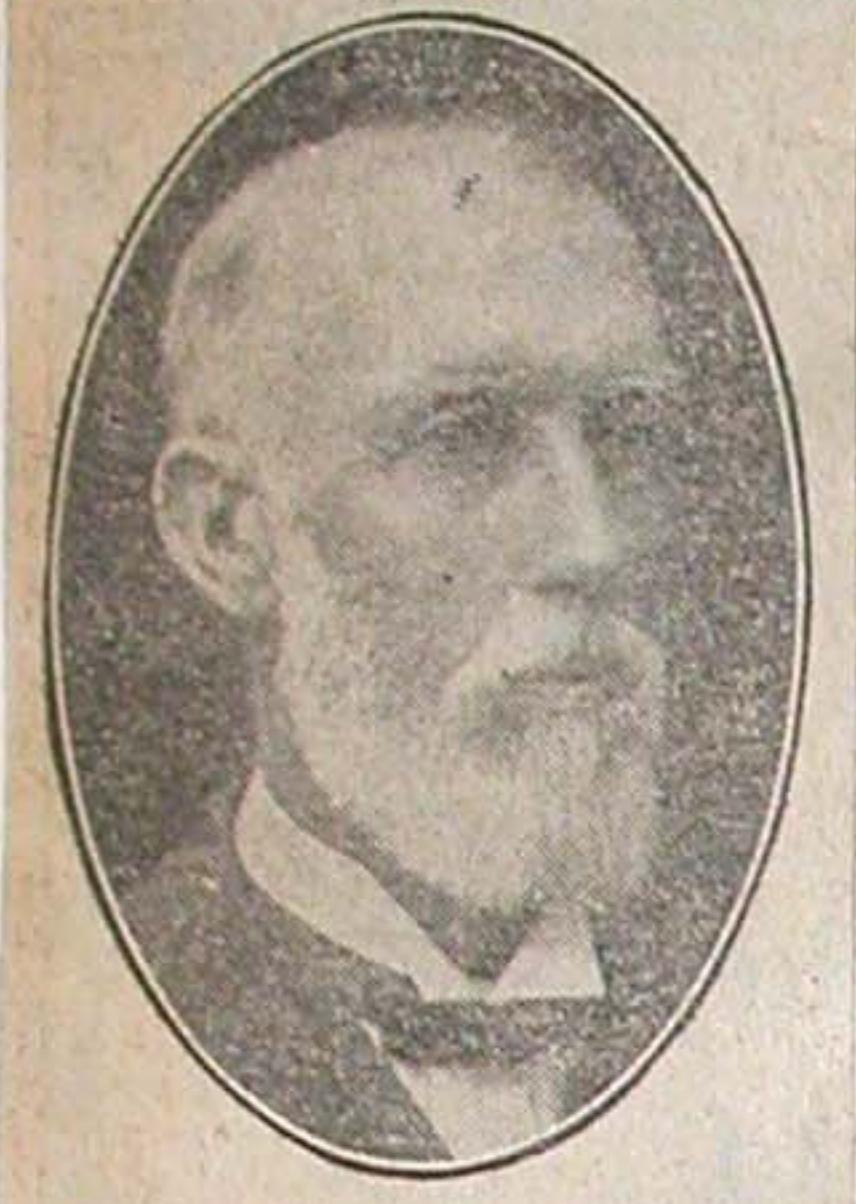
"Former Student," Glenelg:—As I saw in "The News" a photograph of the New Ideas Company, which will most likely rehearse at the Garden Theatre, Exhibition Grounds, I think it only fair to complain on behalf of students who will be doing examinations this week.

When I was busy puzzling my brain how to solve a mathematics problem the noises of a rehearsing company could be easily heard. This was also the experience of fellow-students.

The scholars undergoing examination in Brookman Hall were disturbed not only by the music, but by the noises of the carpentry shops underneath.

I am not thinking of myself, for I obtained my certificate, but of the unfortunate candidates who just failed.

[Mr. F. W. Eardley (Registrar of the Adelaide University) said that all steps possible would be taken to minimise the inconvenience.]



PROFESSOR E. H. RENNIE.

C. R. Morris, at that prettiest of all suburban roads, Victoria avenue, Unley Park. The connecting link between the learned professor and the fete is that it is in aid of the Student Christian Movement of the South Australian branch, of which he was for many years Chairman, and still takes a keen interest in its work.

ADV. 25.11.26

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

A meeting of the senate of the University of Adelaide was held in the Prince of Wales lecture room on Wednesday, the Warden (Mr. Justice Poole) presiding over a large attendance.

Statutes of the John Howard Clark prize allowed on December 21, 1910, and revised on December 13, 1917, were repealed, and the following substituted:—"There shall be an annual prize, to be called the John Howard Clark prize, which shall consist of one-half the annual income of the fund received by the University as aforesaid. The prize shall be awarded to the candidate for the honors degree of bachelor of arts who shall have been placed highest in the final examinations in the school of English language and literature, and shall be judged by the examiners to have reached a sufficient standard. If more than one candidate shall be considered by the examiners to have attained a standard worthy of the prize, the name of the second in order of merit shall be reported to the council. If the examiners shall consider no candidate worthy of the prize, they shall so report, and no award shall be made for that year; but there shall not, by reason of this lapse, be more than one prizeman in the following year."

The B.A. Degree.

In connection with the B.A. degree the regulations of December 6, 1922, were repealed, and it was agreed that candidates for the ordinary degree shall attend lectures and pass examinations in ten of the units that are set out in regulation H. Their selection shall be made in accordance with the following provisions:—(a) Two units, of which Latin or Greek shall be one, must be selected from group I. (b) One unit must be selected from each of the groups II., III., and IV. (c) Every candidate must select certain principal subjects for consecutive study. It may be explained that the reduction from 12 to 10 units would place the examinations on the same footing as other universities in the Commonwealth.

Doctor of Letters.

Regarding the degree of doctor of letters the following regulations were agreed to:—"A bachelor of arts with honors or a master of arts may proceed to the degree of doctor of letters by complying with the following regulations. No candidate shall be admitted to the degree until the expiration of the fourth academic year from his admission to the degree of bachelor of arts with honors or of master of arts. Every candidate shall submit to the examiners for the degree a published work, or a typewritten thesis, or a combination of published and unpublished work. The work submitted shall contain an original, substantial, and scholarly contribution to some branch of letters. If the work be a thesis it shall be proposed by the candidate and approved by the faculty of arts at least twelve months before the date on which it is presented for examination."

Bachelor of Science

For the degree of bachelor of science the first paragraph in section D was altered to read:—

News. 26.11.26.

FACULTY OF MUSIC

University Results

Results of the Faculty of Music examinations conducted in October by the University of Adelaide are as follows:—

Final Composition for Mus. Bac. Degree.—Scarlett, Robert Dalley. Ordinary Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

November, 1926.

First Year.—Passed with credit—None. Passed—Ekers, Theodora Allman.

Second Year.—Passed with credit—Burnard, David Alexander. Passed—None.

Regular 27.11.26.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

OCTOBER EXAMINATIONS.

PASS LIST. FACULTY OF MUSIC. FINAL COMPOSITION FOR MUS. BAC. DEGREE. Scarlett, Robert Dalley.

NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS. ORDINARY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

First Year. Passed With Credit—None. Passed.—Ekers, Theodora Allman.

Second Year. Passed With Credit.—Burnard, David Alexander. Passed.—None.