REG 14-6-27

At a meeting of the council of the School of Mines, on Monday, the President (Sir Langdon Bonython) said:— It becomes my very agreeable duty as President of this council to offer Professor Chapman our sincere and hearty congratulations on the honour which the King has conferred on him. He deserves it for the work he has done in connection wit hthis school, to say nothing of the great and very important service rendered by him as Professor of Engineering in the University and in other spheres of public usefulness. We are glad that his unselfish labours have received recognition, and our pleasure is increased by the knowledge that the honour is everywhere regarded as thoroughly deserved.

MAIL 11-6-27

Prof. Chapman, C.M.G.

Of the latest birthday honors there was none more popularly received in this State than that bestowed upon Prof. R. W. Chapman, M.A., B.C.E., Elder Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics in Adelaide University since 1910. The professor is one of the greatest authorities in Australia on engineering and allied subjects, and is much consulted. It is nearly

PROFESSOR CHAPMAN

40 years since he came to Adelaide as lecturer on Mathematics and Physics at the University. From 1900 to 1907 he lectured on engineering. Then he was the first occupant of the Chair of Engineering, a position he held until 1910, when upon the departure of Prof. Bragg to Leeds, Prof. Chapman was appointed to his present Chair of Mathematics and Mechanics.

Fathers and Sons

In the present Parliament are some members whose fathers sat in the legislature before them. The "father of the Parliament," Sir Lancelot Stirling, who has been President of the Legislative Council more than quarter of a century, is a son of the late Edward Stirling, member of the Legislative Council which passed the Constitution Bill and afterward sat in the Upper House under responsible Government. The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Cowan) is a son of the late Thomas Cowan, member for Yatala in 1875-8. Mr. J. H. Cooke, M.L.C., is a son of the late Ebenezer Cooke, member of the Assembly for Flinders in 1875-82, and later Commissioner of Audit. Mr. Walter Duncan, M.L.C., is a son of the late Sir John Duncan, who sat in both Houses altogether for about 35 years.

At least four members of the present House of Assembly occupy seats in the Chamber in which their fathers represented the people. The four are the Premier (Mr. Butler), son of the late Sir Richard Butler (Premier and Speaker), the Attorney-General (Mr. Hermann Homburg), son of the late Mr. Justice Homburg (formerly Attorney-General and member for Gameracha). Dr. Basedow, son of a former member for Barossa, and Mr. J. McLachlan, member for Wooroora, the district his late father represented.

REG 14-6-27

Mr. R. F. C. Calder, who has graduated in engineering and received the diploma in applied science at the University of Adelaide, is a son of Mrs. Calder and the late Mr. W. C. Calder, who was for many years a member of The Register literary staff, and subsequently connected with the State Hansard staff. Mr. Calder is now in the employ of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company, Limited.

REG 14-6-27

Mr. R. F. Booker, who is a member of the teaching staff and sports master at the Unley High School, has received the B.A. degree at the Adelaide University. Mr. Booker has taken a keen interest in sport, having been captain of the Teachers' College football and tennis teams, and subsequently a member of the University Football Club. He was also a member of the Amateur League football team which recently played in Victoria.

REG 14-6-27

NEW GRADUATES.

Admitted on Monday.

A special meeting of the council of the University of Adelaide was held at the classics lecture room on Monday afternoon to confer degrees. The Chancellor (Sir George Murray) presided. The Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Mitchell), members of the senate and council, and a number of graduates were also present.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Dr. W. Ray) presented Herbert George Letcher for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

The Dean of the Faculty of Science (Professor T. G. B. Osborn) presented Mervyn Alexander Rankin (in absentia) and Alfred Eric Scott for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Professor W. H. Hancock) presented Henry Joshua Allen, Robert Franklin Booker, and Claude Hampson Coats for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science (Mr. J. Dalby) presented Rex Finlayson Cormack Calder and Harold Pflaum Matthews (in absentia) for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering and the diploma in Applied Science.

ADV. 15-6-27

THE FLORENTINE RENAISSANCE

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HANCOCK.

The life and work of the Florentine monk, Savonarola, was the subject of the second of a course of three lectures on the Renaissance in Florence given by Professor W. K. Hancock in the Prince of Wales Theatre at the University of Adelaide on Tuesday night. The Vice-Chancellor (Professor Sir William Mitchell) presided.

Professor Hancock said they would not find it difficult to imagine the sway of Savonarola in Florence if they reminded themselves of how the age of Cromwell followed the age of Elizabeth, or of how Wesleyan Methodism arose in reaction against the elegance, poise, and polite scepticism of the eighteenth century. Savonarola stood for the resurgence of the mediaeval conscience, the voice of doom which brought before men the vision of sin and the fear of judgment when their eyes were sick with seeing, their ears of hearing, their senses of passion, and their minds of understanding. It was not enough to say that Savonarola stood for the rebellion of conscience against wickedness. The love of beauty and wisdom was not wicked. Florence was by no means a wicked city. There were two different paganisms—the Hellenic paganism of Florence, and the Roman paganism of Rome. Savonarola attacked both. Lorenzo de Medici himself had called Rome the sink of all vices, and, in the end it was Roman paganism, with its senseless riot and unoriginal magnificence, which brought ruin upon creative Florence. Savonarola was a young monk when he first became conscious of the iniquity of Renaissance Rome, and prayed that he might be able to "break those soaring wings." Rome, under the Borgias, shocked all Europe; it was like a theatre scene, where the trap-door might open at any minute. Savonarola first prophesied judgment upon Rome in 1482. Before the death of Lorenzo, he had begun to excite the people of Florence. Preaching became necessary to him; he could not live without it. The lecturer read quotations from his sermons illustrating his great eloquence. The diaries and letters of contemporaries and the work of the artists bore witness to the tremendous power which he gained in Florence. In 1498 his prophecies seemed to have come true, for the French swept over the Alps to chastise Italy. Italy had never before seen a standing army, so the French simply tumbled into victories. The Medici were driven from Florence, and Savonarola became the unofficial dictator of the city. The lecturer showed how Savonarola governed Florence by sermons; he even sketched out the new constitution from the pulpit. He believed sincerely in liberty, but freedom was not an end in itself; it was but a means to the restoration of "righteousness." It was important to realise what Savonarola meant by righteousness." The Republican Government were righteous, and all who opposed them were "accursed of the Lord." Worldly learning, mirth, and fashion were also accursed. Savonarola declared that he would destroy all books "except such as excite to virtuous conduct." Literature, therefore, must forget that there had ever been a Renaissance. His ideas of the place of morality in art placed him in opposition to all the glories of Renaissance painting. Had he been born a decade earlier, they would have missed the greatest of Botticelli's works. If he had had his will, Leonardo would never have been able to paint as he did. He sent the small boys of Florence round the city singing hymns, to collect "vanities" such as false hair, cosmetics, "wordly books," and "Pagan" paintings. These were burnt in the great piazza, while enthusiasts danced round the fire, singing songs of "holy madness." In the end the passions which Savonarola had stirred up were his own undoing, for he had taught the Florentines to live by excitement. The natural sequel to the burning of the vanities was the burning of Savonarola—the greatest blot on Florentine history. The influence of Savonarola however, survived his death, and nerved the Florentines in 1530 to resist the power of Rome, backed by the armies of Spain and the Empire. Rome, having stirred up the anger of the Empire, hurled it on Florence.

The lecturer, using lantern slides of Michael Angelo's Medici tombs, suggested that Michael Angelo had there expressed the tragedy of the downfall of Florence.

REG. 15-6-27

FLORENTINE RENAISSANCE.

Lecture by Professor Hancock.

The Prince of Wales Theatre at the Adelaide University was filled on Tuesday evening for the second of a series of lectures by Professor W. K. Hancock, on "The Renaissance in Florence," the lecturer taking for his subject "Savonarola." The Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Mitchell) occupied the chair.

If the audience reminded itself, said the lecturer, of how the age of Cromwell followed the age of Elizabeth, or of how Wesleyan Methodism arose in reaction against the elegance and poise and polite scepticism of the eighteenth century, then it would not find it difficult to imagine the sway of Savonarola in Florence. Savonarola stood for the resurgence of the mediaeval conscience, the voice of doom which brought before men the vision of sin and the fear of judgment, when their eyes were sick with seeing, their ears of hearing, their senses of passion, their minds of understanding. It was not enough to say that Savonarola stood for the rebellion of conscience against wickedness. The love of beauty and wisdom was not wicked; Florence was by no means a wicked city. There were two different paganisms—the Hellenic paganism of Florence, and the Roman paganism of Rome. Savonarola attacked both. Lorenzo de Medici himself had called Rome the sink of all vices, and, in the end, it was Roman paganism, with its senseless riot and unoriginal magnificence, which brought ruin upon creative Florence. Rome, said the lecturer, had "the receptivity and sterility of all great capitals, spoiled women of pleasure among the cities."

Savonarola was a young monk, when he first became conscious of the iniquity of Renaissance Rome, and prayed that he might be able "to break those soaring wings." Rome under the Borgias shocked all Europe; it was like a theatre scene, where the trapdoor might open at any moment. Savonarola first prophesied judgment upon Rome in 1482. Before the death of Lorenzo, he had begun to excite the people of Florence. Preaching became necessary to him; he could not live without it. The lecturer read quotations from his sermons, in illustration of his terrific eloquence. The diaries and letters of contemporaries and the work of the artists bore witness to the tremendous power which he gained in Florence. In 1498 his prophecies seemed to have come true, for the French swept over the Alps to chastise Italy. Italy had never before seen a standing army, so the French simply tumbled into victories. The Medici were driven from Florence, and Savonarola became the unofficial dictator of the city.

"His Own Undoing."

The lecturer showed how Savonarola governed Florence by sermons; he even sketched out the new constitution from the pulpit. He believed sincerely in liberty, but freedom was not an end in itself; it was but a means to the restoration of "righteousness." It was important, said the lecturer, to realize what Savonarola meant by "righteousness." The present Government was righteous, and all who opposed it were "accursed of the Lord." Worldly learning and mirth and fashion was also accursed. Savonarola declared that he would destroy all books "except such as excite to virtuous conduct." Literature, therefore, must forget that there had ever been a Renaissance. His ideas of the place of morality in art placed him in opposition to all the glories of Renaissance painting. Had he been born a decade earlier, we would have missed the greatest of Botticelli's works. And, if he had had his will, Leonardo would never have been able to paint as he did. He sent the small boys of Florence round the city singing hymns, to collect "vanities," such as false hair, cosmetics, "worldly books" and "pagan" paintings. Those were burnt in the great piazza, while enthusiasts dance round the fire singing songs of "holy madness." The lecturer said he himself agreed with the Erewhonians that "unalloyed virtue is not a thing to be immoderately indulged in." In the end, the passions which Savonarola had stirred up were his own undoing, for he had taught the Florentines to live by excitement. The natural sequel to the burning of the vanities was the burning of Savonarola—the greatest blot on Florentine history. The influence of Savonarola, however, survived his death, and nerved the Florentines in 1530 to resist the power of Rome, backed by the armies of Spain and the Empire. Rome, having stirred up the anger of the Empire, hurled it on Florence. The lecturer, using lantern slides, suggested that the tragedy of Florence's struggles and overthrow was expressed in Michelangelo's sculptures of the Medici tombs.

NEWS 11-6-27

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Development of Manufactures

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

"Successful correlation of pure scientific research with industrial development is one of the most crucial problems of civilisation," said Prof. T. Brailsford Robertson, referring to the statement of Prof. Carter Goodrich, of Michigan University, that America drew its business men from its universities.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the material prosperity of a country will come more and more to depend upon the degree to which co-operation is achieved. In no country has this co-operation been achieved so successfully as in Germany, and it is to this that Germany owed its phenomenal increase in prosperity during the 25 years preceding the war."

Prof. Brailsford Robertson said that at his suggestion an employment bureau, or appointment board as it was called, was established at Adelaide University a year ago. It was designed primarily to help recent graduates, but it had been extended to undergraduates in search of spare-time positions and to former graduates.

Value of University

The University could gauge the qualifications of the student applicant far better than the employer, and could consequently furnish the prospective employer with a more reliable report on the qualifications of the applicant than could be obtained from elsewhere.

"It is hoped that employers who desire to use trained men will make much fuller use of this bureau," he said. "I believe that it has been availed of but there is room for extension. I do not think that the public is fully informed of its existence. The bureau has been established not only in the interests of the students, but to benefit the industries of the State.

"It is apparent that when manufacturing industries in America and Europe are using university trained men to control the scientific aspects of their work, we cannot compete with these manufacturers unless we employ similar methods. Few manufacturers in Australia avail themselves of the universities and the men that the universities train.

"Furthermore we find that they are poorly informed of the precise character of the training their men should have" he continued. "For example a jam or fruit canning factory or a butter factory, or any other manufacturing concern dealing with foodstuffs, really needs a man who has a broad general training in chemistry, bio-chemistry, and bacteriology.