

PSYCHOLOGY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Psychology and psycho-analysis are regarded in some quarters as modern fads comparable to the interest taken early in the century in the appendix, or to the recent universal indulgence in dieting, either for health or for reducing the dimensions of the figure.

The society woman of London regards being psycho-analysed in the same light as she would being shingled, or having her hair subjected to the permanent wave. In the modern press and novel all the paraphernalia of the psychologist is present, the jargon of "obsessions," "complexes," and the "subconscious" being widely used.

The sceptic is justified therefore in wondering what value, if any, lies behind it all.

Dr. Constance Davey, who has made a wide study of educational problems, in a recent lecture pointed out some of the directions in which psychology contributed to the treatment of practical affairs. It is now possible swiftly and fairly accurately to put a psychological tape measure over the individual and reveal his mental age and stage of development.

Thanks to recent discoveries of the psychologist vocational guidance, which is employed in our Education Department, has made immense leaps forward. Methods of education, in which self-help and the re-direction of original instincts are keywords, have been practically revolutionised.

Such features of psychology as suggestion and hidden reiteration are now commonplace in journalism and advertising. In industry a formidable list of the achievements of the psychologist can be prepared. Fatigue has been reduced, variety and interest have been fostered, and management has been simplified, with the result that the cost of production has been reduced, output, wages, and dividends have been increased, and general happiness promoted.

In London a psychologist reduced by half the breakages of crockery in the great Lyons refreshment business. In a large dressmaking firm the psychological sieve added 50 per cent. to the efficiency of the girls.

Work in a laundry was analysed, and the characteristics of the employes assessed. A revolution in happiness and efficiency followed.

Psychology plays an immense part in maintaining health and in character building. There is hardly a realm in which its aid is not little short of that of a magician's wand.

by some other living agent. A study was made of the parasite of the pest, it was bred, and used as a control, and the parasite in its turn was kept in subjection in the same way as by a predator. In importing these insects extreme care had to be taken that another parasite was not brought in with it. An organism which may be absolutely necessary from one point of view might be a pest from another. One insect fed on another, and thus a system of control was established. Illustrations were given of the depredations of worms and insects on the human anatomy. The degree of parasitism in hydatids was not nearly so prevalent in South Australia as in past years. The egg of the ordinary tape worm produced only one worm, but from the eggs of the dog tape worm hundreds and thousands were produced. One way to control this was to feed the dog only on well-cooked meat. Every living or growing thing had a parasite which could be controlled by another. In Australia about 40,000,000 acres were covered with prickly pear, which spread at the rate of one million acres a year. This pest was being controlled by biological means, and there were now acres completely cleared by an imported moth, which it would never have paid to clear in any other way.

Continued  
that it would be a real and potent influence in the University.  
A public inspection of the building was then made, afternoon tea being served in the refectory.  
The ceilings throughout the building were made of Celotex, a board-like material manufactured from sugar cane waste, which greatly improves the acoustic properties of the rooms and insulates them from excess of heat, cold and sound.

REG 28-3-29

LADY SYMON BUILDING

University Women Plan the Furnishings

THAT the management of the Lady Symon Building should be entirely carried out by women is the express wish of the donor, Sir Josiah Symon.

So it is not unnatural that all women, graduates or otherwise, are interested in this new home of the Women's Union of the University of Adelaide.

A desire to see the whole of the building was soon turned into an accomplished fact by the kindness of Miss Hildred Morris, the enthusiastic secretary of the union yesterday afternoon. Miss Morris personally conducted a tour for us, so the party saw everything that is to be seen.

One went first to the refectory, where meals are served in the cafeteria system to both men and women students. It is a huge, and beautifully proportioned, hall into which the afternoon sun shone softly through cloistered windows.

Over afternoon tea was discussed the probability of holding the annual University ball there, this season. It would certainly make a magnificent ballroom.

Then a move was made to the Lady Simon building, where one went downstairs first to see the dressing rooms for use after sports. They are completely fitted out with lockers, hangers, cubicles containing showers, and bathrooms. A long table runs the length of one wall, and is well supplied with mirrors. A large room is set aside for the use of visiting teams.

On the ground floor is the assembly, or debating room, in which are a small stage and a piano. Throughout the building, which is in Georgian style—and one enters through a Georgian porch—the walls are deep cream and the woodwork several shades lighter in tone. The floors of the rooms are dark polished wood, and those of the entrance hall and porches dull red cement. From the upstairs sun porch opens the rest room. The colour scheme is in itself a restorative for the tired student—dull blues and pinks—and

the large armchair and settee promise instant comfort.

Dark wood shelves cover entirely one of the walls in the library, and the desks, tables, and chairs are carried out in the same substance and colour. On either side of the mantelshelf are two mass sconces, set flatly against the wall. The only ornaments are some small statues, exquisitely done in Carrara marble. Nothing detracts from the dignity of the room. Even the central heating pipes are cunningly concealed in a desk! Through windows curtained with striped silk (dull mauve and pinkish-yellow) one catches glimpses of the trees along Victoria drive, and, in the distance, the University Oval.

"Here is the common room," said Miss Morris, "all the students have taken a special pride and interest in its furnishing." It is certainly a delightful place. There is colour in the blue of the upholstery, scarlet cushions, and again the view of the trees and river through the windows. The cretonne curtains are patterned with large conventional flowers in blue and green; the Persian rugs are dull blue; on the walls are excellent reproductions of the Old Masters, and exquisite pottery bowls are filled with flowers. Comfortable window seats run the length of the northern wall, and everywhere is the air of relaxation.

Although the building is, officially, only a few days old, it is already permeated with the atmosphere of association with graduates, past and present. More than one woman has crystallised her memories of happy University days with the gift of a picture, or a piece of furniture.

The desk in one of the smaller rooms—now used more or less as an office—once belonged to Miss Margaret Darnly Naylor. And, the old scholars of Miss Martin's School have furnished the rest room as a tribute to the memory of Miss Caroline Clark.

husband at law since. Returning to the Adelaide University Dr. Pavy gained her degree in law last year.

Although Dr. Davy is not so closely connected with the work of delinquent children as Dr. Davey and Miss Curtis, in many ways the three Spence scholars are constantly in touch with one another in the work.

REG. 30-3-29

Three Spence Scholars

DR. Davey is psychologist to the Education Department, and evening lecturer on psychology and logic at the Adelaide University.

Her work as psychologist in the department chiefly deals with backward and difficult children. Opportunity classes have been formed for children who are backward and need individual help.

Dr. Davey and Miss Curtis are two of the three Spence Scholars, Dr. Dorothea Pavy, wife of Mr. Gordon Pavy being the first to gain the scholarship.

It is interesting to note how the work of one Spence scholar links up with that of another. Since the scholarship was founded to create a deeper interest in

sociology in South Australia, only those women are selected who have given definite social service to the State, or who intend to make that their aim.

REG. 30-3-29

Book on Welfare Work

DR. Dorothea Pavy's book, Welfare Work, to which Mr. Lloyd George wrote the preface, deals with the welfare of women and young persons in factories, a side of life which the authoress studied fully during the war when she was in charge of a munition factory under the direction of the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions.

After the signing of the Armistice she was transferred to the Ministry of Labour to assist in the re-organisation of woman munition workers to other forms of industry.

"These workers," said Dr. Pavy, "were mostly girls from 14 years upward, whose sole experience had been in wartime occupation. Classes were formed for instruction in domestic science and general work in women's spheres."

Received Order of C.B.E.

DR. Pavy's services to the Empire were recognised by the King and she received the order of C.B.E.

Dr. Pavy studied at the University of London in the School of Social Science and took an honours diploma. In 1917 she was married, and has worked with her

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia today Dr. J. G. Davies (agrostologist of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute) was appointed to deliver lectures in pharmaceutical botany at the University of Adelaide this year. The appointment followed the decision made on Friday night by the council of the University to begin a class in botany for students of pharmacy.

NEWS 4-4-29

APV 4-4-29

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HARVEY JOHNSTON.

At the Institute lecture-room, North-terrace, on Wednesday evening, Professor Harvey Johnston delivered an illustrated lecture on "Aspects of Biology in Relation to Man," in connection with the Workers' Educational Association. Mr. F. Goring, vice-president, occupied the chair.

The lecturer dealt with the subject of pest control as applied to human beings, animals, and plants, taking in turn biological and non-biological methods. America, he said, led the world in pest control. The mechanical means of non-biological control was demonstrated by the treatment of water for the extinction of mosquitoes. In the matter of cattle tick it had been discovered that by clearing all stock off an infected area for six months the pest in that region would die of starvation. The fruit fly in Queensland was causing considerable trouble, and for these certain lures in the form of chemicals were used to attract and exterminate the male fly, and others were used for the female insect.

Biological control did not necessarily mean elimination; the idea was to keep the pest within definite limits, and the control in this was exercised