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HOW POLITICIANS ARE ATTACKED

"Universally Railed At And Pilloried"

PROFESSOR'S ADDRESS

"There is no class in modern society which can be attacked with such impunity as politicians," said Professor C. V. Portus, professor of political science and history at the University of Adelaide, when speaking last night in the Prince of Wales lecture theatre at the final lecture of the 1934 series of University public lectures.

Professor Portus, who spoke on "What is Political Science?" said that politicians were universally railed at and pilloried. From pulpits, from armchairs, from lecture rooms, and from editorial desks, the chorus went up. He often wondered what would be the reaction of any other group of professional men if it had to bear the kind of criticism that was being constantly levelled against politicians. What would the doctors, or the lawyers, or the parsons, or the teachers say? There would be indignant protests, manifestoes from professional organs, spirited repudiations—perhaps even reprisals. But the politician had no professional organ, no B.M.A., no Incorporated Law Institute, no Synods, no Teachers' Federation—not even a trade union.

"So they don't hit back—partly because they are very busy men, partly because it would be impolitic, and partly, no doubt, because they realise that the dice are loaded against them in any public discussion but the widespread view that they are fair game for the slings and arrows of outrageous critics," added the speaker. "The favorite charges against politicians are that they are corrupt and inefficient. As to corruption, it does not require a very extensive knowledge of history to realise that there has been a steady growth in the standards of political morality in the last hundred years."

Political Science Defined

Professor Portus said that political science was that part of social science which treated of the foundation of the State and of principles of government. If in speaking of the art of government we meant the actual methods by which the knowledge acquired from studying government was applied to the practical business of government, then we would have to include the art of government within the scope of political science. He doubted very much whether the dictators or the Parliamentary leaders could communicate that art. A handbook of practical politics, in that sense, might be constructed for the aspiring politician of today. It might profess to teach him how to handle political situations, how to enforce obedience on reluctant followers, how to defeat the opposition, and how to woo a reluctant electorate. Of course, there were many people who did not want to have the scientific temper applied to enquiries into social and political institutions. They preferred to rely on tradition and emotion as their guides.

Close Connection With Economics

The speaker stressed the fact that no political scientist could neglect the close and vital connection between political science and economics. Between the 19th century Individualism and the 20th century Communism, there existed a complex gradation of opinion, of which the left wing contended that the State, by natural evolution, would take over and control instruments of production; while the right wing was content to envisage a social service State, based on private property, and depending on taxation to redress, in some degree, the economic inequality that made for instability.

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MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS

Heads of schools and teachers of music in schools have been asked to attend a demonstration of musical appreciation and aural training, under the direction of Miss Heather Gell, at the Elder Conservatorium on Saturday morning, August 18. This will be an interesting outcome of the conference which was recently convened by the Director of the Conservatorium (Dr. E. Harold Davies) regarding the teaching of music in schools. Miss Gell will select children of various ages whose natural reactions to sounds and rhythms, and their general musical proficiency will be noted.

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SURVEY PLANS FOR NORTH APPLAUDED

How Aerial Work Will Be Done

DR. MADIGAN'S INTEREST

Expressing gratification yesterday at the Commonwealth Government's announcement of plans for the geological survey of Northern Australia, Dr. C. T. Madigan, lecturer in geology at the Adelaide University, pointed out that as there was a lack of qualified men in Australia, the services of experts from abroad would probably have to be engaged for some phases of the work.

The Commonwealth hopes that this big scheme, which will take three years to complete, and cost £150,000, will result in the location and plotting of all areas bearing gold and other minerals. A reconnaissance from the air for the purpose of mapping vast territories by aerial photography will be followed by ground work in which three geological parties and one geophysical party will co-operate.

Dr. Madigan said that while he believed the survey would be most valuable, he was not over-optimistic about the possible discovery of any new gold-fields of extraordinary value. The country had already been fairly well combed by experienced prospectors, and it appeared that there were now no gold deposits of great magnitude undiscovered.

Mapping From Air

Physiography of the areas could be almost completely studied from the air and mapping done from planes, said Dr. Madigan. Aerial photography had become a big aid to geological work as the result of recent developments, and he expected that the company which was making an aerial survey of Western Australian gold-fields would probably get the job for similar work with the forthcoming survey. This was not a job for the ordinary flying man, as it was highly technical—and particularly the photography—and there was no Australian capable of doing it.

Dr. Madigan, who was the first in Australia to use aerial photography for geological work, said that although many aerial photographs had been taken of the interior by Australian scientists, their value was not so great as it might have been had there been pilots and photographers specially trained for the job.

"To make the most use of this work requires much experience, and it is a highly specialised job," he said. "It is a quick way of making a survey, but much ground work is necessary to support it."

Ground Work Essential

"It is impossible, of course, to discover gold mines from the air, but once the nature of the country has been determined from the ground in fairly wide and separated areas, those observations can be extended over greater areas with the use of aerial photography, and from the air possible and impossible metalliferous country can be determined. Whether commercial minerals actually occur or not must always be entirely a matter for ground prospectors."

The mapping of the north from the air, Dr. Madigan said, was likely to be a very expensive process. To make a mosaic map of the entire area to be covered by the survey would necessitate the taking of about 500,000 photographs. Possibly, however, aerial work to be done would be confined largely to reconnaissance flights, with which, according to the report from Canberra, it was intended that the survey should be begun. For exact aerial mapping, absolutely vertical photographs had to be taken, each covering an area of about a square mile. An overlap had to be allowed for on each, so that the photographs could be pieced together to make a map. Oblique photographs were often useful, but only where the country was very flat. Pilots had to be trained specially for the job.

Geologists Scarce

Referring to the fact that the company making the gold survey in Western Australia had had to import about 20 geologists for the work, Dr. Madigan said it was unfortunate that Australian universities could not anything like supply the existing demand for geologists. Following the gold slump of a few years ago, the number of geological students had fallen off. Those now completing their courses were likely to receive appointments immediately they were available.

Aerial survey work had developed further in Canada than anywhere else, Dr. Madigan added. There, a technique had originated which, in some cases, produced more accurate results than a ground survey.

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SIR JOSIAH SYMON'S WILL

Bequests Varied By Two Codicils

Estate Of £220,000

Following an order of the Full Court suppressing certain portions of the document, probate was granted yesterday of the will, dated October 22, 1931, and two codicils, dated July 14, 1932, and April 7, 1933, of Sir Josiah Henry Symon, who died on March 29. The estate is valued at £220,026 10/2. The executors are Elder's Trustee and Executor Company, Miss Eleanor Dorothy Jean Symon, and Mr. Carrill Hector Nicholson Symon. Miss Lesley Kilmeny Symon is appointed literary executrix to give effect to the library bequest.

In the will Sir Josiah Symon expressed a wish to be cremated and for his ashes to be buried at Upper Sturt, where he lived. The first codicil revokes this in favor of burial at the North Road Cemetery.

Library Bequest

Sir Josiah Symon left his private library at "Manoah," Upper Sturt, which he said, "it has been one of the brightest pleasures of my life to collect," to the Adelaide Public Library upon the condition that it be maintained as a collection under the title "Sir Josiah Symon's Library." The bequest includes shelves, cupboards, and fittings, and originally certain scrap books, manuscripts and papers relating to the Federal movement in Australia, "which may be of value to the future historian." Certain books and documents are excepted and also a number of pictures and other articles. The second codicil confers on Miss Kilmeny Symon, in co-operation with Lady Symon, full powers to retain such papers relating to Federation as she selects, to be dealt with as she thinks fit, and full executorial powers to carry out the bequest. They are given an annuity of £100 each for such time as they are engaged in giving effect to this bequest, and any expenses are to be refunded out of the residuary estate.

"The library, with its books, pictures, photographs, and so on, I looked upon as though it were a friend, and I wish it to hold that character for those who may frequent it hereafter," stated the will.

Originally, the will provided for a gift of £650, of which £150 was to be applied towards the removal of the library and the fitting up of a special room at the Public Library for its housing. The remaining £500 was to be invested and the income applied for maintenance and additions. This amount was reduced to £300 by the second codicil, £150 of it to be applied as above.

Auldana Vineyards

Sir Josiah Symon directed his executors as soon as possible to wind up the vigneron business of Auldana Limited, of which he was the principal shareholder, giving them power to use their discretion in the matter, but requiring them first to offer the vineyard and business to his sons at a price representing 50 per cent. of the vineyard and business for probate purposes. All moneys received in respect of the Auldana property are to be held in trust, one half for Mr. C. H. N. Symon, and one half for Misses E. D. J., E. M., L. K., and F. A. N. Symon and Mrs. M. A. Clark in equal shares.

Sir Josiah directed that his property at "Manoah," should be retained during Lady Symon's widowhood as the family home, and that upon her death or remarriage the ornaments and pictures should be divided between certain members of the family. He gave his nephew, the Rev. Dudley Symon, of Sussex, England, £500 to be applied on behalf of his son; £500 each is given to his nephews, George and James Nicholson, and £1,000 to his niece, Isabel May Symon. To Miss Eleanor Symon is left £500 to be applied for the benefit of Northgate Homes Incorporated or such other charity as she should see fit. Sir Josiah Symon also gave Miss Eleanor Symon the Court suit, sword, and appurtenances which he wore at the King's Coronation.

The residuary estate is left in trust for Sir Josiah Symon's daughters in equal shares, and he expressed the wish that the "Manoah" property should not be sold for less than £18,000.

A gift of £500 for the library of the Women's Union of the Adelaide University is revoked by the second codicil. The codicil says:—"And I declare that my reason for this revocation is owing

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to the trouble which I have had with the Federal taxation authorities in regard to my gifts to that union." To his chauffeur, Horace James Gillard, Sir Josiah Symon gave £25, if he were still employed at his death, "free of all death duties (whether Federal or State) in recognition of his long and faithful service to myself and my family."

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VALUABLE GIFTS TO INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

Anthropological Collection Of Dr. Cilento

CANBERRA, August 7. Dr. R. W. Cilento, of the Central Federal Health Administration, has presented to the Australian Institute of Anatomy, for the nation, his important anthropological collection of New Guinea skulls and Melanesian brains.

The collection is unique because of the light it throws on the distortion of the brain consequent on the production of artificial skull deformity, and the subsequent effect upon the behavior of the individual. It was the custom among certain tribes of New Britain to alter the shape of the skull by means of coconut bandages. This began soon after birth and continued for 10 months or more. It resulted not only in permanent deformity of the skull, but also produced effects on the frontal region of the brain affecting especially the functions of the will, intelligence and co-ordination. Originally a mark of nobility, and an unerring method by which a friend could be distinguished from a foe, the practice became universal among the tribes in which it was practised.

Included in the collection is one of the most perfect specimens known of trephining, an improved form of trepanning, by members of the stone age. The removal of a piece of skull bone to cure fits, by allowing the escape of evil spirits, was performed successfully during life by means of a coarse stone instrument, without antiseptics or anaesthetics, and it is stated could not have been bettered under modern conditions. The patient survived for 60 years after the operation.

Pathological Specimens

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Sir H. Gengoult Smith) has presented to the institute a large and important collection of wax models prepared in Paris. This deals for the main part with normal or physiological dissections of the human body, but illustrates pathological specimens as well. Included in the collection are magnificent specimens illustrating the different phases of human and avian embryonic development.

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New Assistant Director Of Institute Of Anatomy

FREMANTLE, August 7.

On his way to Canberra to take up duty as Assistant Director of the Institute of Anatomy, Canberra, Dr. Philip N. Cutner passed through Fremantle today on the Balranald. He is acting as ship's surgeon for the voyage, and is returning to Australia after 11 years abroad.

Dr. Cutner has recently been appointed to the position after a brilliant academic and research career. An old boy of Sydney Grammar School, he graduated in medicine in Edinburgh University, and later received the F.R.C.S. He spent three years in America doing research work in biology at the University of California. In Great Britain he did research work in tuberculosis and was the Sir Philip Russell research scholar at Edinburgh for 1933-1934. His last post before leaving for Australia was assistant to Professor Wilkie in research at the surgical department, Edinburgh University. He is 30 years of age, and was a triple color in sport at Sydney Grammar School.

Dr. Cutner said his work would be directing research at the institute in comparative anatomy, physiology and pathology, particularly in reference to Australian species such as the platypus, kangaroo and wallaby, which were gradually dying out. He would work in association with Sir Colin Mackenzie, director of the institute.