

CENSUS FIGURES OF RHODES SCHOLARS

Thirteen Hundred Abroad WHAT THEY ARE DOING

WHAT has become of the Rhodes scholars after completion of their terms at Oxford? This question, which has exercised many minds, is answered, up to a point, by a statement compiled and circulated under the authority of the Rhodes Trustees, covering the records of the Rhodes scholars for the years 1903-1927 inclusive. Mr. Rhodes instructed committees of selection, in the choice of a scholar, to pay attention to the following qualities—

1. Literary and scholastic attainments.
 2. Fondness of and success in many outdoor sports.
 3. Qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship.
 4. Exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and take an interest in his schoolmates—
- "for these latter attributes will be likely in after-life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim."
- The idea behind this compilation is that discerning readers may form their own judgment whether the scheme has succeeded.
- It is pointed out that the classifications employed in the compilation of the table are of necessity somewhat arbitrary—especially in relation to the vocations adopted by scholars after their tenure expired. Where a scholar has died or has changed his occupation, the last occupation only has been taken into account.

The analysis is in considerable detail. It shows that, during the period mentioned, 1,358 Rhodes scholars were elected, 742 of them from U.S.A., 223 from Canada and Newfoundland, 224 from South Africa, and 169 from Australia. U.S.A. had a greater proportion than any other country of scholars who had graduated in their own country prior to election, but, owing to the grading of Universities in America, the same value cannot be given to the preponderance of American post-graduate professors as would otherwise be the case. Not all American universities are ranked first-class.

Promise Fulfilled

Rather surprisingly, 65 of the scholars elected did not take up the scholarship or resigned during their tenure, but 36 of these were of U.S.A. (where other attractive openings were then numerous), only three being Australians. Twenty-three Rhodes scholars (two Australians) died or failed through illness to complete the course, and 32 (including five Australians) fell in the war or did not return to Oxford thereafter. There were but 70 who failed in examinations, and of these 39 were from U.S.A., four being from Australia. The record discloses that the academic accomplishments of the students at Oxford justified the confidence of the committees of selections in the scholars they chose. Australians at least held their own; 126 graduated in arts (111 with honors); 29 took "higher" degrees (B.O.L., M.B., B.S., D.M.), 32 obtained research degrees, 12 diplomas, and 22 university scholarships. Distinctions were won by six taking fellowships of Oxford, and two honorary scholarships. Australia's achievements in sport were, in proportion to numbers, in excess of the average, 49 representing Oxford against Cambridge, compared with 83 from U.S.A., 39 from Canada, and 49 from South Africa. Eight were selected for international contests, the figures for other countries being (in the order above mentioned), 3, 2 and 12.

From Farmers to Professors

The subsequent careers of scholars probably give the best indication of the value of the choice and of the capability of the men selected. Americans engaged mainly in educational activities (173 became professors, and 57 lecturers, instructors and demonstrators), law (162 in private practice, and 14 in public appointments), banking (89), Government service (26), and ministry of the Church and journalism (each 22). Canadians favored law (63), educational activities (professors 36, lecturers, &c., 21), banking and government service. The law also attracted 47 South Africans, Government service 30, and banking commerce and industry also 30. Australians went in greatest number (26) to medicine though 24 entered the

legal profession, 18 chose banking and commerce, and the same number the Government service. One Australian (not identified) went into the mission field, one (Professor H. Duncan Hall, who was in Adelaide recently) is senior member of the opium section of the League of Nations Secretariat, and two became Cabinet Ministers (Mr. T. A. L. Davy, Attorney-General of Western Australia, and Mr. W. S. Kent Hughes, who was in the Allan Ministry in Victoria). Only one Rhodes scholar has been knighted, and he is a South Australian. Sir Roy Lister Robinson, O.B.E., the second Rhodes Scholar from this State. He won distinction in scholastic achievements and in sport at Oxford. Sir Roy is vice-chairman of the British Forestry Commission, and visited Australia some time ago with a commission enquiring into Australian forestry. The catholicity of choice of careers by Rhodes scholars is shown by the fact that now they are farmers, professors, merchants, insurance managers, ministers, sculptors, artists, musicians, legislators, statisticians, engineers, soldiers, secretaries, litterateurs, journalists, publishers, lawyers, doctors, school teachers, heads of colleges, and other things not specified, the trustees having lost trace of three and having no particulars in 30 cases.

This State Has Good Record

South Australia has had 29 Rhodes Scholars, of which L. C. Wilcher, B. W. Hone, B. G. Macgrath, and E. W. Gray are still at Oxford. Running through the list, it is found that of those who have completed the course, 12 have entered the medical profession, five have become educationists, two lawyers, two have specialised in forestry, one in bio-chemistry, one entered the Government service, and one is engaged in business. Mr. A. W. Morey, a brilliant young man, was killed in the war. Mr. N. W. Jolly, the first South Australian Rhodes scholar, is State Commissioner of Forestry in New South Wales. Dr. W. R. Reynell is at a West-End hospital for nerve complaints in London. Dr. W. Ray is practising in Adelaide. Mr. R. J. Rudall is a solicitor in practice at Gawler, and Dr. H. K. Fry has a practice in Adelaide. Mr. H. Thomson, K.C., has achieved great distinction at the Adelaide bar, and Mr. C. T. Madigan is on the staff of the University of Adelaide. Dr. E. Britten Jones practises in Adelaide, and Dr. H. H. L. A. Brose is Professor of Physics at University College, Nottingham. The lastnamed was a prisoner of war for over three years in Germany. Mr. F. E. Williams, upon whom the degree of M.A. was conferred by the Adelaide University the other day (his thesis being "an Ethnographical Report on the Orakaiva people of Papua), is Government Anthropologist at Port Moresby. Dr. H. L. Rayner is practising and doing research work in London. Dr. H. W. B. Cairns is now a Harley street specialist, and one of the leading brain surgeons in London. Dr. L. C. E. Lindon has a surgery on North terrace, and Dr. Howard is in Harley street, London. Dr. H. I. Coombs, after taking a position on the staff of Cambridge University, continued his work in bio-chemistry, was at Harvard, U.S.A., until last year, and is now doing special work at Toronto General Hospital, Canada. Dr. H. W. Florey is said to be on the staff at Cambridge. Mr. T. Ashhurst is in business in Sydney. Dr. D. J. R. Sumner is practising at Linden. Dr. F. L. Thyer at Kadina, and Dr. M. L. Formby in London. Mr. R. G. Milton is science master at Clifton College, Bristol. Dr. Wagner is reported to be physics master at a London hospital, and Mr. Reynolds, the latest to leave Oxford, is coming to Adelaide to relieve Dr. Grenfell Price as Master of St. Mark's College. The South Australian Committee of the Rhodes Trust has not definite information regarding the present position of some of the Rhodes scholars who went from here, but it is believed that the above particulars are fairly accurate. It is recognised that South Australia has sent to Oxford young men particularly well qualified to fill the requirements of the late Cecil Rhodes's terms. This State has been congratulated upon the invariable excellence of its choice. The results fulfil the highest expectations.

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Distinguished Rhodes Scholars

From "J.H."—In your interesting account of Rhodes scholars in Saturday's issue, you refer to Dr. Howard Florey as "said to be on the staff at Cambridge." I may add that Dr. Florey, after a brilliant career at Cambridge University, Calus College, was recently appointed Professor of Pathology at Sheffield University.

ADV. 28-6-32

Good Conservatorium Programme

Advanced students of the Elder Conservatorium gave their second concert of the year last night. Some difficult tasks were essayed. On the whole, a high general standard of excellence, creditable alike to teachers and taught, was revealed.

Outstanding in the instrumental section was Miss Gwen Paul's playing of the first movement of the Schytte C sharp minor concerto, with the orchestral part by Mr. William Silver on a second pianoforte. This noble work, so well interpreted, created a deep impression. In the opening movement of the Brahms F minor sonata, Miss Jessica Dix revealed no little promise. Sureness of touch, correctness of playing, and a delightful expressiveness, were evident throughout.

The first movement of Schumann's E flat quartet for pianoforte and strings was creditably played by the Misses Jean Hook, Helen Magarey, and Kate Yoerger, and Mr. C. O. Roennfeldt.

Miss Muriel Porter's pianoforte solo, "Novelette in D major" (Schumann) was neatly done, as were Miss Betty Puddy's Schubert items, the minuetto from Op. 78 and "Hark, Hark the Lark."

Mr. Harry Hutchins delighted the audience with his splendid rendering of the Saint Saens "Introduction and Rondo Capriccio," in which he provided violin music of high degree. Mr. Gordon Bowen in his organ solo, the Rheinberger E flat minor prelude, gave a scholarly performance.

Of the singers, Miss Iris Hart proved most effective, her rendering of the air from "Le Cid" (Massenet), "Pleurez Pleurez, Mes Yeux," revealing her as the possessor of a clear, melodious voice which she knows how to use. Miss Mavis Ramsay was heard to greater advantage in the "Sapphic Ode" than in her other Brahms song, the "Minnelied." Bishop's "By the Simplicity of Venus' Doves," sung by Miss Phil Hefferman, was at times unintelligible by reason of poor enunciation.

Mr. Kenneth Ward sang "Still as the Night" (Bohm) in good style, as did Mr. Noel Stephens the lugubrious "Helen of Kirconnel" (Keel).

The accompanists were Misses Alice Meegan, Jean Barbour, Gwen Paul, Jessica Dix, and Betty Puddy.

News 28-6-32

"GIVE NATIVES A NATURAL HOME"

Then Let Them Alone, Says Dr. Fry

MORAL PEOPLE

"If we really want to save the Australian aborigines we must give them a natural home, and what is more important, leave them alone," Dr. H. Kenneth Fry will say in an address that he will give at the University tonight.

Dr. Fry's address will be the third of a series of public lectures arranged by the University. Dr. Fry is one of the most prominent investigators in Australia into the mental characteristics of the aborigines. He has been engaged in research for some years, and the plea he will put forward tonight will not be a sentimental one nor one merely of compassion, but the result of cold scientific observation.

"The Australian aborigines have an amazing culture of their own, but they lose it when taken out of their natural element," says Dr. Fry. "Association with our civilisation has wellnigh destroyed this culture."

"It would be just as fair to judge the white race by the squalid types found round European port docks as it is to judge the blacks by those that have been taken from their natural element."

"The aborigines are probably the oldest living race of people in the world today, and, contrary to general belief, they have developed a refinement and strict moral code."

Dr. Fry will outline, too, the work done in the study of the mental qualities of the aborigines by the expeditions to Central Australia of the University Anthropological Board.

Where Did the Aborigine Come From?

WHERE did the Australian aborigine come from and when?

Dr. T. D. Campbell stated in a lecture this week that the evidence on which to base an answer is far from complete. If the Wadjak skull from Java and the Talgar specimen could be safely ascribed to anything like the Pleistocene Age, then it could be reasonably believed that the early migration to these parts must have occurred from 20 to 50 thousand years ago.

It was generally agreed that the early Australian reached this continent by the use of some sort of craft when the sea-covered caps were not as large as they are today, and he certainly brought his wife and dog with him.

Of all modern races the Australian, Dr. Campbell said, is looked on as the most primitive; and if we could go back to the ancestors of modern races, we should most likely find them not all unlike our own aborigines.

The primary groups—negroid, Mongoloid, and xanthocroid—showed by their physical characteristics, he said that they had in many ways specialised in their development away from the type of physical make-up termed primitive. Actual fossil remains of man gave tangible evidence of human existence stretching back probably hundreds of thousands of years. But these very early types existed long before the type known as homo sapiens—to which all modern races, including the Australian, belong. The earliest and most authentic finds of fossil forms of homo sapiens had been found in western Europe. These in some ways showed skull features similar to the Australian, and the remains of their handiwork and habitations showed that they certainly lived somewhat similar lives to the Australian aborigines. However, the relationship between our Australians and these early forms of European man was not yet clear. Before homo sapiens, there lived in western Europe a remarkable type of human being known as Neanderthal man. This type also showed various skull resemblances to the Australian, and some authorities would claim a relationship between the two types—but the weight of authoritative opinion and recent investigation was against this.

Nevertheless, practically all authorities were very definite on the primitiveness of the Australian native.

But just where he originated and what exactly is his relation to well-known fossil types of man had not yet been ascertained. In south-eastern Asiatic regions there was some promising evidence on the earliest history of the Australian. In southern India there exist tribes known as the Dravidians, in Ceylon the Veddahs, in the Malay Peninsula the Sakai—all definitely Australoid in type. In the Celebes and in Java also there are tribes with Australoid characteristics.

These occurrences were looked on as evidence that the original Australians or proto-Australians evolved somewhat in the great northern land masses and migrated in a south-westerly direction.