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wrong," I quoted them from President Wilson's utterances. As "Veritas" talks of international law, let me explain in two or three words the view of international law on the forcible annexation of territories. If a State A invades another State B, and takes from it a portion of its territory, that is *prima facie* a wrong; but when B, in its treaty of peace with A agrees to surrender its rights over the said territory, A becomes henceforth legally entitled to it, and its new possession is recognised by the world at large. Thus Germany became entitled, under international law to Alsace-Lorraine by the Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10, 1871. Similarly, Germany, by the Treaty of Versailles, surrendered her rights over Alsace-Lorraine to France; therefore France becomes legally entitled to these provinces. (If "Veritas" consults my book on Alsace-Lorraine he will find that I have expounded this doctrine more fully). Now, "Veritas" may say this is like playing battledore and shuttlecock. Of course it is. How could it be otherwise under the old conditions? It is mainly for this very reason that it was found necessary to establish the League of Nations and after some of the doctrines of international law. But before the Treaty of Versailles was signed Germany had no right to appeal to these new doctrines, because these new doctrines only came into existence after signature and after the creation of the league. And so I admit that under the former regime "might" to a large extent eventually became "right." Before, unfortunately, international law was lacking in a sufficiently powerful sanction, so that international law could not be strictly compared with national or civil law, and, obviously, the same standard of justice could not be applied to both. That is neither my fault, nor the fault of "Veritas," but it is a fact which we must consider in the development of human society and international relationships. We hope that with a powerful and effective League of Nations international justice will be approximated to civil justice. It is clear, therefore, that I did not in the least contradict myself, and I did not, to use the phrase of "Veritas," "give the show away."

Finally, "Veritas" commends to me Plato's "Republic." I thank him. The "Republic" is an old and a great favorite of mine, and I have on several occasions recommended it to my students. Now I have read it a few times and know it in the original also. "Veritas" admits he "did not get far into it," so that his knowledge of it is, admittedly, very imperfect to say the least. None the less he refers to the way "Socrates handled mercilessly various young pigs, sophists, and muddleheaded intellectuals who tried to tell him what justice was." No doubt "Veritas" is here comparing me with one of the latter, and himself with Socrates! And the most delightful part of the situation is that Socrates sets forth his view of justice in the same sense as I did, in my previous article. I said that the best definition of justice is "giving each one his due"; and Socrates in the fourth book of the "Republic" (marginal page 424) says:—"Justice will be admitted to be the having and doing what is a man's own, and belongs to him." Thus "Veritas," intending to cite evidence against me, really cites it in my favor, and still more impairs his own position. The victorious Allies in allotting to themselves their due, and to Germany her due, have certainly kept within the bounds of the highest standard of justice, and for this reason; they have asked her to make good only a small part of the damage she did to them. Of course, there are regrettable mistakes in a treaty of 440 articles; different parts of it are displeasing to different people. How could it be otherwise, when it was unavoidably the result of a great many compromises? Still the essential point remains—that the terms in their totality do not violate the principles of justice.

My parting word to "Veritas" is this:—As I have from time to time engaged in discussion with men who were gentlemen, scholars, and cognoscent of the world's affairs, and we have always adhered to the dictates of courtesy and sportsmanship, I am most anxious that the same principles shall prevail between you and me. If you want to take exception to any view I express at public lectures, &c., do so by all means, but observe these simple rules, and you will find I shall vie with you in following the same course.

IS THE PEACE TREATY JUST?
 From PROFESSOR COLEMAN PHILLIPSON, The University.—I am most grateful to the contributor who signs himself "Sir Oracle" for his letter, which appeared in "The Advertiser" on August 17. I am grateful really, not ironically, for he has imported into the controversy an element of humor, which is always a welcome relief. It is what Livy would term a "deverticulum amoenum." There, I give him Livy, so that he now has four in his classical collection. Let us see, now, how this correspondent acquits himself of his humor. He eschews "heavy artillery," and especially "Big Bertha;" presumably he has recourse to a lighter weapon, say, a rapier, but, unfortunately, he is not dexterous enough in its use, and in attempting a sly thrust deals himself a severe blow. For he first of all assigns to be the exalted dignity of Sir Oracle, and immediately afterwards takes it away from me and bestows it on himself, and even goes to the length of publicly proclaiming his ungenerous assumption by actually signing himself "Sir Oracle."

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UNIVERSITY RIFLEMEN.
 Our Sydney correspondent telegraphed on Friday that a Sydney University rifle team had left for Adelaide by that night's express to take part in the annual inter-university rifle meeting for the Venour Nathan shield. The Sydney University representatives are L. W. Wing (captain), A. M. Welch, E. S. Pratt, E. V. Newman, T. G. Hewitt, G. B. Downes, N. B. Shannon, P. Wilson, and I. V. Newman, with Mr. E. E. Wunderlich as manager.

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THE NEW DENTAL HOSPITAL.
 Special interest attaches to the holding of the fourth Australian Dental Congress in Adelaide next week, in view of the recent establishment of a School of Dentistry in connection with the University, with which is associated the dental department at the Adelaide Hospital, now occupying temporary premises, but shortly to be accommodated in a modern building, to be erected on Frome-road, adjacent to the Adelaide Hospital. Plans for the new dental hospital, as it will be styled, have been completed. They were shown to a representative of "The Advertiser" on Friday. They are the result of an investigation of similar institutions in other parts of Australasia and abroad, and are said to embody improvements that will make the Adelaide Dental Hospital the best designed and most completely equipped institution of the kind in the southern hemisphere. The building will consist of two storeys. Special attention has been paid to the convenience and comfort of the staff, patients, and students, and to the efficient natural lighting of the conservation surgery and the prosthetic room, two of the largest and most important apartments. There will also be laboratories, a lecture-room, library, patients' waiting and recovery rooms, sterilising, metal casting, and plaster cast departments, and rooms for lecturers, students, and others connected with the institution. A hot water service will be laid on throughout the buildings, towards the cost of which £15,000 was received from the British Red Cross Society's donation to Australia. The total expenditure is likely to be about £30,000. It is expected that building operations will be started at an early date.

SCIENCE AND MIND.

MEASUREMENT OF INTELLIGENCE.

By Investigator.
 "The greatest study of mankind is man." If this dictum be accepted it follows that psychology—the study of the human mind—is the greatest of all the sciences. That it has an intensely utilitarian aspect is becoming generally recognised. Physical and chemical sciences direct us in the use of our raw materials, but it remains for the practical psychologist to deal with the most important of all—the human material. The problems presented are highly complex. It is difficult even to determine where instinct ends and intelligence begins. Much controversy has waged round the question whether insects such as ants, bees, and wasps are intelligent. Their actions are so remarkable and so well adapted to their environment that it is natural to conclude that they are governed by intelligence. Investigators such as Fabre and Bethe have demonstrated, however, that their behaviour is automatic. The wasp making her nest at the end of a long burrow in the ground, and taking care to close the opening with a plug of sand before going to forage for food for her offspring, would appear to be acting intelligently; but it has been shown that she requires the stimulus of burrowing through the sand door on her return as an impulse for setting up the series of actions culminating in feeding her young. If the burrow be opened and the plug removed in her absence, she pays no attention to her larve, treading on them, and allowing them to die of exposure. Her actions are reflex, "like a series of echoes, each of which awakens the next, one not acting until the previous one has sounded."

—Foreseen.—
 It is characteristic of the actions of the lowest animals that they can be predicted. A given stimulus always produces the same response. Man also has this primitive power of responding to a certain stimulus in a certain way; but, if necessary, the response can be altered by the higher centres of the brain assuming control. The development of the higher functions is intimately associated with the formation of a certain layer in the brain. In the young child this layer is absent. He is born with a brain undeveloped beyond the primitive animal stage. Its subsequent development may proceed normally, may be accelerated, or may be completely or partially arrested. Accelerated development produces the brilliant child; complete arrest results in idiocy; partial arrest leads to complex cases of feeble-mindedness in one direction and normality in another.

—Mental Defectives.—
 In cases of arrested mental development can the degree of arrest be scientifically measured? Dr. R. J. A. Berry (Professor of Anatomy at the University of Melbourne) has devoted years of research to the solution of this problem. In collaboration with his colleague, Mr. S. D. Porfeus, he has examined thousands of children, comparing presumably normal school children with controls drawn from known abnormal sources. He points out that it is not yet sufficiently recognised that all children of a given age are not equally advanced in a physiological sense. The number of years a child has lived is his "chronological age." In contradistinction to this, the stage of maturity, mental, physical, or sexual, which the child has attained, is his "physiological age." Differences between the chronological and physiological ages may and frequently do persist into adult life, and as regards the brain are responsible for marked individual intellectual differences. He further states that the forms of mental defectiveness which are easily recognisable constitute but a very small percentage of the mentally subnormal. At least 70 per cent. can be diagnosed only by specially trained experts. Head measurement alone will not serve as a measure of intelligence, although it may afford a first and rough estimate of the stage of brain development attained. Professor Berry uses this in combination with certain standardized psychological tests. He is a strong advocate of the establishment of a child-study clinic, providing for the co-operation of the medical profession, the educationist, and the psychologist. Such a clinic would undertake the examination, not only of the mentally deficient child, but also of normal and exceptionally brilliant children. Societies interested in the subject have induced Professor Berry to visit Adelaide early next month, when local audiences will have an opportunity of hearing him develop his views. He has earned a high reputation as a lecturer, and is able to cite many illustrative cases drawn from his own observations. Three lectures, illustrated by lantern slides and charts, have been arranged, and the public are invited to attend the whole series.

THE DENTAL CONGRESS
AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.
OPENING ON MONDAY.

The Australian Dental Congress, which will begin its sittings in Adelaide on Monday, is regarded in professional circles as the most important gathering of its kind that has taken place in the Commonwealth. There have been three previous congresses, at Sydney in 1907, Melbourne in 1909, and Brisbane in 1912. Adelaide was to have had its turn in 1915, and preparations for the meeting were well in hand when the war intervened and a postponement was decided upon. Since then a big advance



Dr. E. J. Counter.

has been made in dental science, and the Adelaide Congress will have to do with the latest developments in all branches, theoretical as well as clinical. A large number of delegates and visitors from the other States are expected to arrive by special train to-morrow. There will be 45 delegates from Victoria and 25 from New South Wales. Representatives of Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand will also be present. Papers



Mr. A. Swann.

to be read to the congress have been forwarded by eminent authorities in England and the United States, and a distinguished visitor will be Professor W. K. Gregory, who came to Australia some months ago upon a scientific investigation. The meetings will be held in Brookman Hall and other rooms at the School of Mines and Industries, which have been placed at the disposal of the executive by the council.

The president of the Congress is Dr. E. J. Counter, of Adelaide, who was elected to that office at the Brisbane gathering nine years ago. The vice-presidents are:—South Australia, Mr. Alexander Swann