Udvertiser 29/8/21

IS THE PEACE TREATY JUST ?.

of August 25 Professor Celengia Pailling

on the points raised be oven the professor

and myself. I am indebted to "White

Bang' for taking up the cudgels on my

behalt, but the professor is correct when

he suggests that there ams nothing in my

sector necessitating a reply. The proces-

ser wook my effusion in the right spirit

and returned lest for jost. There was

just the possibility of my remarks being

taken in the wrong light, and a few shells

dropping my way should a retort follow

The subject of these letters is an important

one, and very difficult to understand, con-

sequently giving scope for divers views

Personally, I am grateful to Professor

In lineen for his attempts to throw more

light on the sarbject, although many do

not agree with his conclusions. I would,

however, ask him to deal as gently as pos-

able who those who differ from him, as he did in my case. We do not in our

controversies get that sweet reasonableness

which Muthew Arnold so often appealed

for, and heat does not always give us much

Wat. With respect to Mr. Taylo's con-

iontion as to the relative liabilities for

the great war, should we not go chack a

son oppenis to me to satisfy "Where Bang"

From "SIR ORACLE" - In your issua

advertiser 31/8/21 cord was obtained and from the men theniselves their family history. Then followed

PSYCHOLOGY.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Dr Eleanor Kemp may be regarded as one of the advance guard, so to speak, to this country of the ever-increasing army of psychologists. That army has assumed considerable dimensions in the United States, and when the real benefits conferred upon humanity by the 'atest development of the science are properly understood and thoroughly appreciated the numbers who will march beneath its banner will be numbered by thousands.

Formerly the psychologist was regarded as a being apart, a sort of visionary whose ideas were incapable of practical exposition. Now, however, the psychologist takes his or her place in education, medicine. and criminology-at least in America-and as the result of the visit of Dr. Kemp to Australia something practical may be looked for here along the lines adopted

in the United States, An interesting history of the rise and progress of the movement was given by D. Kemp to a reporter on Tuesday. The real need for dealing with the mentally unlit became apparent in America, she explained, during the war, the astonishing figures showing the mental deficiency of volunteers for the army awaking the nation to the necessity for doing something practical for the more unfortunate section of its population. Of course, the movement for the sagregating of the feeble-minded was in existence long before the war started, but more than anything the conflict demonstrated the need for co-operation between the medical profession, school teachers, parents, patients, and psychologists in handling the problem. Since then the work of unifying these forces had gone on apace, until to-day the psychologist was regarded as an indispensable member of society, and the conservative universities of Harvard and Yale recognised the science, a course of psychology having been estati-

ished at each institution. The medical profession, the doctor explained, were somewhat chary of admitting the claims of the psychologist, who held that the mind, and not the body alone. should receive expert attention from the afflicted one's infant days. However, the big New York medical men gave a lead, and the others had, penforce, to follow. Now, in a number of the states, institutions had been established in healthy surroundings in the country, and these housed many hundreds of feeble-minded children and aduks. The new psychology stressed are need for a mental history of the patient being supplied, and by this means the cailing-if the patient could follow one - was ascertained. Dr. G. Stanley Hall really inaugurated the new movement, layang stress on the value of the scientific, us against the philosophical, side of pay chology, and thus opening up a new field of scientific research in the university and inboratory. In these directions great propress had been made, and the American National Committee for Mental Hygiene had applied psychology in a practical way to the problem of dealing with mental patients discovered in alms-houses, mental cospitals, and other institutions. The feeble-minded persons had been separated from the psychopathic, or insune, and the mental dullard and the bright pupils in many instances also parted, the former being placed in institutions apart and directed by trained psychologists. This branch of the work resulted in the discovery of "the grit in the mill." as Dr. Kemp put it, namely, the dul! child, who was a clog on the whole education system, For that class of child there was what was called a "repeater" course in American schools. The caild had to go over the work a second time. This was the stambling-block to rest educational progrees which the psychologist had, to a great extent, been able to remove by the establishment of special institutions amid cheery surroundings in the country. To these institutions the trained psychologist was sent from the university and laboratory. Parents were educated to see that if the feeble-minded child remained in the city it would ultimately swell the number found in the law courts, whereas if it was

It was the object of the institutione, said the doctor, to retain the inmates for life, and employ them in some useful way, if possible. Thus many of the homes were nearly self-supporting, the inmates having learned a trade, such as furnituremaking, &c., and were therefore able to make most of the articles used in the bome. Such institutions did not place their goods on the open market, and thus avoided competition with labor unions. Dr. Nita Anderson, an accomplished psychologist, had established a system of grading by mental ages, not years, and this had worked successfully. Under a "abdial service" system a number of the

sent to the country it would at least be

kept out of mischief.

sources of decided interest and away from the beaten track. He begun with List's "Songet in D flat," which he played with artistic regard to tone. Grouped with it was the stirring 'Presto' from Schubracket included the Rachmaninoff "Prelude in D," a "Caprice" by Schutt, and the (ascinating "Scherzo" from a suite by the English composer York Bowen. A feature of Mr. Pearce's playing is rippling finger passage work and good judgment Miss Hilda Gill was n pedalling. the vocalist, her rich tone and careful management in phrasing made Brahms' 'The Sandman' a lullaby of attractive sweetness. Bembarg's "Chant Hindoo," a number in which dramatic thoughts are expressed in the text and music, was also given. Mr. Harold Wyld was the accompanist.

of intuition and capable realisation. Mr.

George Pearce's pianoforte solos were from

Molwertier 30/8/21 PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

DR. FLEANOR KEMP'S LECTURE.

Before a keenly interested audience of the University Graduates' Association of Adelaide, Dr. Eleanor Crosby Kemp, a visitor from the United States, spoke at the Prince of Wales Theatre, University of Adelaide on Monday night on the new psychology in its relation to social problems. Professor Brailsford Robertson presided.

Dr Komp's address was not so much a lecture as a conversation on a fascinating subject, and her conversation, often highly technical, was full of humor, which her audience thoroughly appreciated When it came to announcing the result of a psychological examination of 2,500 officers of the United States army she skilfully kept her bearers in a state of curiosity as to where the medical profession came in. . They came fourth, just before the dentists, who were last.

Dr. Kemp treated her subject under four heads-psychology in education, medicine, immigration, and criminology. One of the most encouraging things that the war had done among the apparently discouraging things, was the interest it had aroused in the United States in the question of education-whether it was doing its best for the wehare of the people, Une of the facts that had startled the public was the tremendous number of the can't and ble of the army who were intellectually below par. Although they had had general education for many years no one realised what a poor thing it was. A test carried out in the army showed that 30 per cent. were below par. A similar test was also made among 2,500 officers. The branel of the service that stood nighest was the engineers, then came, cavalry, infantry, medical, and dental. The result of these investigations when made public roused the ire and wonder of the country. The speaker described with much detail the great advances made in the application of psychology to the problems of education, and instanced a number of universities that bad taken it up. Educational psychology, as practised at Clark University for the past 30 years, had been adopted by two of the oldest universities, Harvard and Yule, which followed English traditions and were as conservative as Oxford and Cambridge The work of vocational guidance at the Carnegie Institute was described, and Dr. Kemp went on to stress the importance of children's clinics, where the his could be separated from the unfit, and the latter rent to special schools for the mentally deficient. The importance of these schools could be estimated by the fact that the teachers were paid 1,000 dollars a year more than teachers in ordinary schools. Special committees had made a survey of the gaols, mental hospitals, and poorhouses, and their investigations proved the absolute necessity for segregation in certain cases.

In dealing with psychology in relation to criminology. Dr. Kemp gave a very interesting account of an experiment originated by Mr. Mitchell, the Mayor of Next York. He established a splendidly equipped labaratory at police headquarters and appointed Dr. Kemp and four male doctors. to examine the prisoners. They examined 500 cuses, and out of that number there were 350 who were definitely feeble-minded and psychopathic, or who showed some definite trait that could be prevented. The doctors picked out of the line of privoners men whom they regarded as justifying an examination and sent them to the laboratore. From the police their criminal re-

physiological, psychological, and psychiatric

examinations, after which the medical offi-

vers sent their recommendation to the pre-

siding judge. Another psychological ex-

amination was necessary in the case of the

judge, for while some were very sympatho-

tic others had no time for psychology, so

the medical officers had to use discretion.

(Laughter.) An exammation of the cost

of 200 criminals showed that the State had

spent two million dollars on them. Had

they spent that sum in preventive work it

would have paid better than graduating

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thun in cr.me.

MR. C. T. MAINGAN, B.A., B.Sc., newly appointed Lecturer in Geology at the University of Adelaide, and concerning whom biographical particulars appeared in The Register Last Saturday.

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IS THE PEACE TREATY JUST?

From EUGENE OSTOPFSKY":-Daring the past few weeks I have read with interest the comments in "The Advertiser" on the above subject, but I am sorry to learn how the people have been kept in the dark about the real and true origination of the war. Kindly permit me to explain how we in Russia found the war originated. Prior to the war I was a Russian officer, and held a high position on the staff of the army. Highly confidential information passed through my hands, and I know from what I saw that the war was not actually caused by Germany. The true position is that the Russian mobilisation began in May, 1914; At that time orders were sent to staff officers to move their regiments south, and as near the Austrian and German borders as international law permits. As soon as the German Government moved their army about the end of July, 1914, the Russians crossed into German terratory and blew up the bridges, without declaring war, and many other provocative acts were carried out, because the Russians wanted the Germans and Austrians to declare war on Russia. The Russian people could thereby be more encouraged to put their heart and soul into the moorrisation, &c. During the war we frequently learnt that England did not want any German territory. All she wanted was to crush German militarism. Once this had been achieved Germany would be a free people, also Russian militarism would not be any more required, and of course when the Russians read this they thought they would also be a free people. (I don't like their present freedom.) One of the writers mentioned the cruelties the Germans committed against the natives in their colonies prior to the war. Now look at English history. How perfect this race is! Are you listening, Professor Phillipson? Whilst the Boer war was in progress England imprisoned thousands of Boer women and children, and 26,000 of these unfortunate wretches died. Do you know how many Indian peopla have been shot by the British soldiers? Did you read that the troops in Cairo burnt large buildings winch contained many people, and some were burnt alive? Many girls were seen running in the street in a nude state. They had no time to dress, and whilst they were escaping the burning building set fire to their night attire, which they had to tear from their bodies or otherwise be burnt to death. A nice sight, caused by disciplined soldiers! Last, but worst, the Irish, poor unfortue, nate people, are murdered in hundred shot down for nothing by gaothip soldiers. Professor, do not menui; man eruelties to foreigners, but see

soit first.

to carlier than July 29-August 4, 1914, and nechaps start with the suppression of Posnic and Herzogovina, following this in somence with Austria's ultimatum to Serton, and her refusal to modify the conditions? When we opened "The Advertiser" and read these terms it seemed like tidexclaim "Jelushophat," or make some much remark, followed by a presentment of worse to follow. Would Austria, without the comment and communee of her stronger ally, have thrown down the gage to Busela and not expect it to be taken vo. over this question of Serbia, especially with the fale of Bosma and Herzogovina in our minds? Would she have persisted in her defiance in hie rice of strong protests on the part of Russin, Great Britain, and Serbia's appeal for modification, unless prompted from Berlin to sit tight, and of pedge one total. The partial mobilisation of Russia forces was the effect of polor causes, and not the cause of the war. It appears to me that the time was rine in the eyes of the Central Powers for the testing of their great war machines, to put to the test the super-man teachmes of Trieschke, Nietzehe, and too "Might le the supreme right" of the Bern. hardis It is true Britain ball her "Morning Post," "National Review," and Maxse, bet the effects of these bear no comparisen on the shaping of national policy to the Akyears "super-man" philosophy of Frussia. Still whatever may be one views. on the various points raised in this controversy and the apport opment of blame, the penalties must be paid by the wrongdoers, involving many nations to the third and fourth generations. Whather the Peace Treaty is or is not just, it is beyond the to give an unqualified Yea! or Nay! It is too generous from one viewpoint, and t does not harmonise with Mr. Lloyd George's "To the uttermost farthing," On the other hand. Mr. Keynes and those who follow his line of vision, think it is excessive and impracticable. From the French aspect the penalties are totally inadequate, and she has suffered great bardship and much agony. This still leaves us in the position from which we started-Is

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the Peace Treaty just? I fancy I can

hear the future, like Mr. Speaker, saying

-All those in favor say Aye! On the

contrary No! The --- have it."

ELDER CONSERVA-TORIUM.

VIOLIN AND PLANOFORTE RECITAL.

At the Elder Hall last night on enthusizetic tudience heard a violin and pianoforte recital of well-chosen, well-played music. Miss Sylvia Whitington may be relied upon for exceptional depth of preparation, fine technique, polished interpretation, and all that spells success in violin playing. The exquisite tone and beauty of the violin she used was the subject of universal admiration. The popular and gifted violinist played for solos, the "Polonaise Brilliant," by Wieniawski; a stately "Sarabande," by Sulzer, written to emphasise the powerful effect of the G string; "Serenade, by Herbert, which was repeated according to the express wish of the andience; and the Pugnani-Kreisler "Prelude and Allegro." Mass Clytic Whitington was associated with her sister in these numbers and showed ease and unanimity with the soloist. Miss Whitington and Mr. George Pearce played the Saint-Saons "Sonata in D minor" (Op. 75), for violin and planeforte. In the number the considerable and bush of the score were revealed by the players with a high degree