

### Unheeded Forestry

Two notable declarations have been made in Adelaide this week on the need that exists in Australia for fuller attention to afforestation. The Governor-General repeated the warning that Lord Novar frequently uttered when he, as Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, represented the King in the Commonwealth sphere. And the A.N.A. congress was emphatic in its demand for an active policy for the fostering of tree growing.

Enlightened and progressive Australians plead constantly for forestry. They have been doing so for more than half a century. Fifty-three years ago the Government Botanist warned South Australia that if the destruction of trees were not prevented this country in course of time would have to import its timbers, and that its land, streams, and climate would suffer. His warning was not heeded, and the evils he prophesied have come to pass. South Australia now pays to other countries a sum equivalent to something like half the interest on the public debt for timber it has neglected to grow. Soil, climate, and streams have suffered, and floods have become frequent and destructive. These things would not have happened if the warning of 53 years ago had been heeded.

Not only was the warning disregarded then, but it is still unheeded, though every year the evil effects of the denudation of the land of its trees will become more evil. Everyone knows this State is imperilling its future, but only those who place the future in proper perspective seem to care. To pleas for forestry politicians in this State seem deaf, and even, strange though it may be, dumb. The reason is obvious. The benefits of forestry are distant in point of time. Political parties, if they refer to it at all, do so only in a vague, academic way. There is no party capital to be made out of it. It does not affect the life of any party. All it affects is the life of the State.

Other States have been more fortunate. From five to 10 years ago both Victoria and New South Wales took the subject of forestry up as something worth while. They relieved forestry from political control, and appointed commissioners with wide powers. Queensland and Western Australia have not gone so far, but at least they are awake. Tasmania is beginning to stir. South Australia alone is fast asleep.

Yet South Australia needs forestry more than any other civilised country on earth. An established principle in statecraft is that any country should have at least one-fifth of its territory set apart for tree growing if its soil, climate, stream-flow and timber supplies are to be protected. The Commonwealth Year Book says the provision made in the several States of Australia falls far short of one-fifth. The percentages of total forests and reserved forest areas respectively are:—

	Total Forests.	Reserved.
New South Wales ..	5.55	3.45
Victoria .. .. .	20.98	7.49
Queensland .. . .	9.32	0.88
South Australia .. .	1.56	0.07
Western Australia ..	3.55	0.26
Tasmania .. . . .	59.60	6.13

From these figures it will be seen that Australia needs 300 times as much reserved forest area as she has before she attains the standard of safety.

*Register*  
9.10.23

### ELDER CONSERVATORIUM. CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL.

The charm of the chamber music recitals at the Elder Conservatorium is undeniable for the programmes are arranged to include so much that is characteristic of various periods and schools. The recital at the Elder Hall on Monday evening was of the usual high level of presentation of great compositions. The concert opened with a really artistic rendering of Mendelssohn's beautiful "Quartet in E flat, Op. 12, for two violins, viola, and violoncello," by Mr. Gerald Walenn, Miss Kathleen Meegan, Miss Sylvia Whittington, and Mr. Harold Parsons. The delightful serenity of the first movement was interpreted particularly well, and the dainty canzonette was given in a manner which brought out its delicate charm to the full. The "Andante espressivo," a most lovely "Song without words," gave ample scope for artistic handling, as did also the strongly contrasting concluding movement, "Molto allegro and vivace," full of vigour and animation. The return to the theme of the first "allegro" brings the quartet to a calm and peaceful ending. Miss Hilda Gill, A.M.U.A., was the vocalist of the evening, and she sang with characteristic effect two numbers from Brahms, which were especially suited to her voice:—"Longing at rest" and "Cradle song of the virgin." Miss Sylvia Whittington played the viola obbligato in her usual sympathetic and artistic manner. Mr. Harold Wyde, F.R.C.O., acted as accompanist. Strikingly individual, and at the same time marked by melody and sincerity, Dohnanyi's "Quintet in C minor" was received with enthusiasm. Mr. William Silver was at the piano, and gave an effective and expressive rendering to this really great work. The dignity of the opening, the quaintness of the scherzo, merging into the molto vivace; the fine expressiveness of the adagio, the theme introduced by the 'cello, working up to a fine climax for all the instruments; and the beautiful concluding movement—these were all most delightfully handled by all the musicians, who were applauded warmly at the end of each movement, and recalled again and again at the close of the work.

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### EXPERIMENTAL WIRELESS.

Mr. F. B. Oldfield states that on Monday evening two Adelaide wireless stations succeeded in carrying on an uninterrupted conversation. Mr. H. Lloyd (5 AI), and the St. Peter's College Wireless Club (5 DO) were the speakers. The power used was very low—less than is ordinarily employed in receiving—and each operator heard clearly what was said. The distance between the two aerials was only a few hundred yards, but the successful tuning-in which enabled an uninterrupted conversation to be held, is applicable to any two stations which can be made to oscillate in sympathy. Experiments will be continued to ascertain the maximum range and there seems every possibility of the two stations in question being efficient even up to 10 miles. The transmission and receiving on Monday were carried out on two valves using four volts and half an ampere on the filament, and about 60 volts on the plate. The volume of speech was ample, and when one set put on another stage of amplification to listen to music, incoming signals were heard throughout the room.

### Naughty Child

Unsatisfied Desire  
and Demands for  
Obedience Often  
Cause Naughtiness.

### FAULTS NOT INHERITED.

(By the Rev. W. Laughton, M.A.)

Paper read before the Education Conference in Adelaide, and summarised for "The News"

Recent psychological research has thrown quite a flood of light on the problem of the naughty child. Hitherto naughtiness has been accounted for on the assumption of original sin and the total depravity of human nature. Such an inheritance could be counteracted in some measure it was thought, by appropriate discipline and necessary punishment.

We are beginning to realise that the naughty child is much more the product of his surroundings than was admitted. His distressing fault are more often induced than inherited. As a matter of fact, the child to begin with is neither good nor bad. He is a bundle of possibilities. Whether he becomes good or bad depends for the most part on his training.

The force of the contention that naughtiness is generally induced will be more readily appreciated once we realise that mind is dynamic. A human being might be described as mind, or psychic energy, functioning through a body. Endowed with energy, a human being simply must act. Energy must express itself. The educator's task is to ascertain even more clearly and exactly those laws in obedience to which the psychic energy operates.

### MIND OF NORMAL ADULT.

From the genetic point of view there are four historical layers underlying the mind of the normal adult. Each of these layers pushes up its influence and affects the life from time to time. First in order we observe the layer of the animal mind. We show nutritive and racial instincts with the animal, and so have much in common with the lower order, both physically and mentally. While the animal is at least part of us, there is no valid reason why the animal should unduly dominate.

Next there is the layer of the savage or primitive mind. Primitive man had to contend against very great odds. Very naturally he would employ his mentality for protection. Such defensive activity did not, however, make for rapid progress. It was true in distant ages, as it is true today, that progress depends upon the free play of the unbiassed mind. Fear makes for bondage. Curiosity, however, is the necessary prerequisite for progress. The bondage of fear is not felt. Hence we approach the third layer, viz., the child mind. But curiosity is not the only characteristic of the child mind. There are others which, being allied to the primitive layers, must be sublimated rather than negated, otherwise these infantile non-sublimated traits carry over into adolescence or even adulthood. The result is a selfish, fearful, anti-social character, which when opportunity offers, preys upon the community, even if it does so "within the law."

### DESIRE FOR TRUTH.

The fourth layer that underlies adult mentality is the traditional mind. Most of us are prone to accept uncritically very many things with regard to life. We somehow or other regard customary views as representing the secure conclusions of humanity, then we unconsciously regard these views as final, and try to impose them in turn upon the rising generation. The unspilt child wants to ask the how and why of things. His desire for truth is balked. He learns to dissemble. He plays a double part. His naughtiness is surely a product of his surroundings. Much of the mystery surrounding the manifestations of the average adult mind is dispelled when it is recognised that a human being is powerfully influenced by each mental layer.

Now childhood is the period during which primitive traits should be eliminated. If this be done then the development of the psychic energy is kept up to date and the person is not hampered in later life by the presence of infantile or primitive traits. The personal approach to the study of mind has been admirably set forth by Jung. He divides mind into:—(1) that personal conscious mind, (2) the personal unconscious mind, (3) the impersonal unconscious mind.

The problem which confronts each and all of us is to secure the development of these three departments in harmony with each other. If, however, experience is such that the various departments are thrown out of harmony then an attempt is made by the psychic to maintain some measure of conscious harmony by repressing those memories which are disagreeable. Repressed experiences have an emotional tone, and when banished from the realm of the conscious life they are not got rid of; they are submerged, but they remain vital and active. They cause internal conflict. Only a part of the sun of energy is now available for the work in hand, and work under such conditions easily produces fatigue. The fatigue, however, is due more to the conflict than to effort. The repressed mental material, however, is active, and just because mental material has been repressed the psychic is unsound. Thus the stage is set for compensation behavior, commonly called naughtiness.

### UNQUESTIONING OBEDIENCE.

Naughtiness is oftimes the child's very natural and understandable answer to the demand for unquestioning obedience. He tries to be himself and to throw off the domination of the adult. The only way he can assert himself is by being naughty. He thereby regains his self-respect, even though we adults think far otherwise.

Another factor in the production of naughtiness is unsatisfied desire, legitimate desire either of the intellect, the motions, or the volition. Very frequently the growing child wants to know about things. He asks what we are pleased to call awkward questions. We neither confess our ignorance nor answer his questions. Small wonder that his reaction is contrary to our accustomed ways. Or it may be that the child gets neither recognition nor affection from some one in authority. Such experiences have a strong emotional tone; the affections may be either wounded or starved. The unpleasant memory is banished from consciousness, but the buried emotion, not being resolved in the light of reason, remains active. These buried emotions or complexes split the stream of energy and deflect it into various bye-channels, which run out into pools of naughtiness. Or it may be that the child is balked in his desire to do things. The creative activity is negated, and of course, he sets up compensation behavior, much to our annoyance.

### TWO TYPES OF CHILD.

In general there are two main types of child and two corresponding types of naughtiness. There is the child who goes things. He is the extrovert. His naughtiness. There is the child whose presence felt and rebels against restraint. The other type is moody; he turns in on himself, and even sulks. He is the introvert. The one goes in the direction of the rebel and the other of the suicide. In between these extremes there are all studies of behavior.

*Register*  
13.10.23

Mr. Arnold B. Harvey has been appointed secretary to St. Mark's University Residential College. He is well known throughout the State as secretary to St. Peter's Old Scholars' Association. Mr. Harvey also had a good record of active service abroad during the Great War. Apart from his association with business circles, he has also been prominent in the realm of lacrosse. St. Mark's College has been established by the Church of England, at the residence of the late Sir John Downer at Pennington terrace, North Adelaide. It is hoped that the institution, which will be undenominational in its scope, will be opened next year.