

RESEARCH IN SOIL BIOLOGY

The trustees of the Science and Industry Endowment Fund are offering a research studentship in soil biology, tenable at an approved institution in England, for a period of two years. The studentship is worth £300 per annum, with allowances for fees and travelling totalling £250. The successful student will be required to give to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research an option on his or her services for a period of three years after the termination of the studentship, at a salary ranging from £400 to £500 per annum.

CHANCE FOR BIOLOGY STUDENT

Scholarship In England Offered

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Applications close with the secretary to the trustees, 314 Albert street, East Melbourne, on June 6.

Adv. 16.5.29

TO STUDY IN AMERICA

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

ONE GAINED BY ADELAIDE STUDENT

LONDON, May 14.

Fellowships, entitling the holders to two years at American universities, under the Commonwealth Fund of New York, have been awarded to Mr. M. Barak (New Zealand and Oxford) to Princeton for physical chemistry; and to Mr. T. P. Fry (Queensland and Oxford) to Harvard for law. Fellowships open to Government servants have been awarded to Messrs. R. M. Campbell (Victoria University, New Zealand) and A. H. Crane (Adelaide University).

Mr. A. H. Crane was born in Queensland on November 4, 1906, and is the son of Mr. Joseph William Crane, of Bundaberg, Queensland. He was a student in forestry at the Adelaide University, and in 1926 took his bachelor of science degree. He then received an appointment in the Queensland Forest Service.

REG. 17.5.29

"NOT CIVILISED"

Professor Hancock Indicts Australia

PRE-OCCUPIED WITH MONEymAKING

AUSTRALIA and America are not civilised—that is the opinion of Professor Hancock as he expressed it to members of the University Literary Society last night.

Professor Hancock said travel by civilised men in wild places was good, but travel by barbarians in civilised lands was deplorable. Europe and Asia were highly civilised, but America and Australia were not civilised.

Firstly, he said, they derived their civilisation from older countries; and secondly, they were too preoccupied with moneymaking, which could never lead to true civilisation.

Professor Hancock referred to the "barbarisation" of Europe by Americans. It was always easy to know a barbarian traveller. He stood for a "loud discord" and if he was an American he flung money about to excess. He was continually discussing the exchange and wondering what he would get for his invested dollar a pound.

The civilised traveller, said the speaker, was intellectually awake and took note of everything.

LANGUAGE OF PARADISE

He quoted a writer as saying that Spanish, French, and Latin were essential for travellers. In fact they were the three languages spoken in Paradise; God commanded in Spanish, the Devil tempted in Latin, and Adam apologised in French.

There were two types of civilised travellers—one was the aristocrat who was born civilised; and the other was the poor man who achieved civilisation by getting close to the landscape and achieving simplicity.

Civilised travel, said the speaker, could not be accomplished without conversation by the way. That was the reason why he preferred the bicycle to the motor car.

Adv. 11.4.29

LIFE'S BURDEN.

— Apr 11

AGE OF MATERIALISM.

DEPLORED BY SIR ARCHIBALD STRONG.

VANCOUVER, April 9.

Addressing the conference arranged by the Council of Education to-day, Sir Archibald Strong (Adelaide) stated that life to-day was staggering under a burden, dazzled by gold and by material things. But to hold that such a condition was permanent was as wrong as to deny the presence of the burden. The whole of the history of the past gave ground for the belief that there would be a literary revival, choosing its own harmony. Wherever there was suffering, and wherever there was faith in life, the higher spiritual values were still alive. Time was common to all, but leisure was a priceless property.

The speaker sketched the history of English literature, and referring to the changed conditions, said the greatest tragedy of literature was the divorce of the poetic drama from the theatre. He urged that means to overcome the situation would be to establish national theatres.

Mr. George Jeffrey (Adelaide) urged that Canada should pay more attention to sheep raising. "These British Columbia hills," he said, "would be grand for sheep, but as long as you don't think so we will be glad to ship you wool and mutton from Australia."

Adv. 18.5.29

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY

NEW PROFESSOR APPOINTED

Sydney, May 17.

The vacancy at the Sydney University created by the resignation of Professor Griffith Taylor, on his appointment as Professor of Geography at the University of Chicago, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. James Holmes, as McCaughey Associate Professor of Geography.

The new professor, who is 32 years of age, is at present lecturer in geography and head of the Department of Geography at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the University of Durham.

REG. 18.5.29

ARE AUSTRALIANS UNCIVILIZED?

Critics Answer Prof. Hancock

CANON WISE DISAGREES

"It is a pleasant change to hear that we are too pre-occupied with money making," said Mr. S. Talbot Smith (president of the Public Library Board) yesterday, discussing Professor Hancock's statement that Australians and Americans were not civilized, and that barbarians made bad travellers. "Most of our critics," he added, "accuse us of the exact opposite—giving all our attention to play."

He quoted from Professor Hancock's speech, "Travel by barbarians in civilized lands was deplorable. America and Australia were not civilized. Therefore, logically," said Mr. Smith, "all travel by Australians in Europe is deplorable. I prefer to think that Professor Hancock has been misrepresented."

CANON WISE SURPRISED

Canon Wise was greatly surprised by the report of Professor Hancock's remarks.

"It is quite contrary," he said, "to my own experience. Professor Hancock seems to have taken certain types he has met and generalized from them about the whole race—a common mistake, but unfortunate."

"There are black sheep in every flock," he said, "but to condemn the flock is hardly reasonable. I have been 30 years in Australia, and have also travelled, and I have never seen any justification for Professor Hancock's remarks. Australians are not looked upon as barbarians abroad; their characteristics are just the opposite to those Professor Hancock suggests."

"HINTING AT TRUTH"

The Rev. Winifred Kiek said, "I think the professor is probably hinting at the truth that we get out of travel what we put into it. It is a case of 'to him who hath shall be given.'"

"But the best traveller I know of was a South Australian woman, Mrs. M. Player. An interview on her tour, in The Register Women's Page, was the best I have ever read. It showed that with the right spirit and a store of information a traveller can make every journey wonderful."

WHAT IS CIVILIZATION?

Mr. W. J. Denny, M.P., said there was a lot to be said for Professor Hancock's view, but the question was, what is civilization?

"If it means real learning, and not just the veneer travellers acquire," he said, "then in the new countries the desire for education and learning is probably keener than in the old. Professor Hancock's remarks are entirely directed to the fortunate minority who are able to go about the world."

"Is it not better to educate the vast masses rather than to consider the privileges of a few, he asked. The real question is to what extent the young countries are tackling this problem. By reading Shakespeare with intelligence a man can surely form a more correct view of affairs than does the dilettante traveller."

Adv. 20.5.29

SIR ARCHIBALD STRONG ON LITERATURE

Although we published a cabled report of the speech delivered by Sir Archibald Strong at the Educational Conference in Vancouver, we take from the "Star" of April 9 the following fuller account:—

Life to-day is staggering under a burden, dazzled by gold, by material things, but to hold that such a condition will be permanent is as wrong as to deny the presence of the burden. The whole history of the past is good ground for belief that there will be a literary revival, choosing its own harmony. The raw material of art lies to hand in life, suffering is always present, sharing the nature of an infinity, vast in its scope. Wherever there is suffering, wherever there is faith in life, the higher spiritual values are still alive. It will be well to be on guard lest the machinery of modern endeavor engulf the soul of man. Despite life's complexity of content, there would arise a great new spirit of literature.

With choice diction, a flawless command in language, and aided by a commanding presence, the speaker traced English literature from the Elizabethan age to the present, garnishing his remarks with copious quotations from outstanding poets and writers who had left an ineffable mark on the literature of their times. "Literature and Leisure" was the subject of his address, and it might almost be summed up by saying, in his opinion, leisure is life. Man works for his daily bread, for the wherewith to enjoy his leisure, and in those periods of leisure, properly used, life in its greater sense is lived. Time was common to all, but leisure was the priceless property of civilised man. Time he pictured as a jungle and leisure as an area reclaimed from that jungle, an area that can be cultivated and made to produce fruits, not of the soul, but of that other garden of possibility unbounded, the mind.

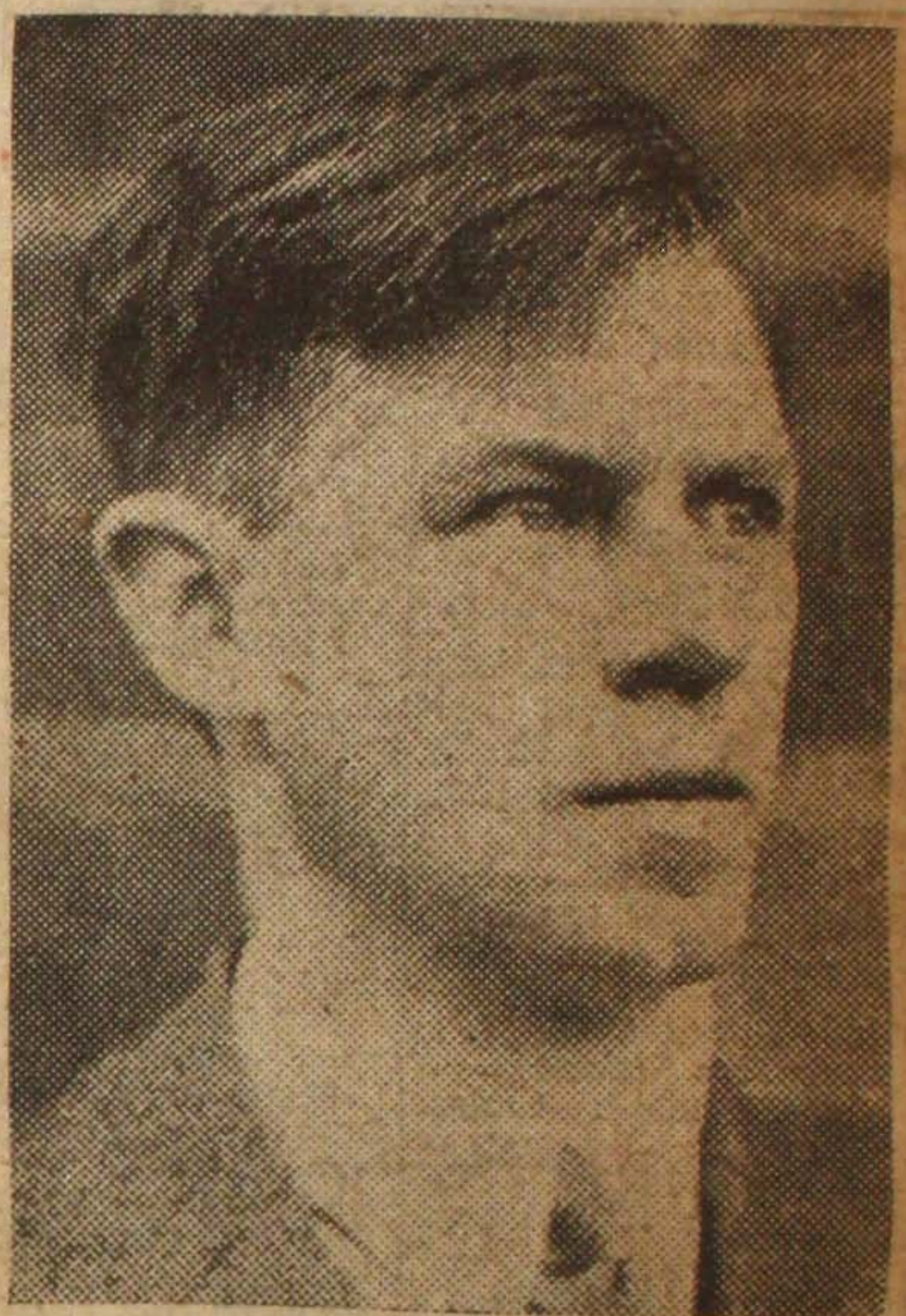
Illustrating his simile he said a monkey knew something of time. To that animal it was something that punctuated its periods of sleeping and eating. Civilised man alone knew leisure which at its best became a bridge between time and eternity. The speaker granted that to most men leisure was merely a relief from work, but frequently it was a period of dynamic energy producing imperishable song. That leisure has been so precious to some they have been willing to starve and to fight for it, he said. John Milton was one illustration of that and another was Wordsworth. A period "supreme in English literature" was from 1560 to 1660. At that time the area of London was that of a small provincial town, and yet it produced Shakespeare and a round dozen of other playwrights, any of whom would

have been a distinction to any nation. Comparing the time with the present day he came to the conclusion that the interest taken in literature then was different from that of this aloof and sophisticated age. There was a strange sense of glory in it, he said.

Referring to changed conditions and their bearing to literature and leisure, Sir Archibald said the greatest tragedy English literature had experienced or ever would experience was the divorce of poetic drama from the theatre. Poetic plays are almost dead to the English stage, he said. He stressed the fact that it was not the modern poet's lack of ability because for the last century and a half the greatest poets have been playwrights. He thought it was because the poet had lost his close association, his contact, with the stage. He suggested the means to overcome the situation thus created would be to establish national theatres, and they would tend to quicken the taste for the highest type of English drama.

Dealing with present-day fiction, the speaker said there was much fiction being written that possessed the highest qualities of good literature. Many, he said, did not have sufficient time to appreciate properly the flights of fancy such as dealt with in poetry, and to such good fiction could render a great service.

REG. 20.5.29



PROFESSOR W. K. HANCOCK, of the University of Adelaide, who considers that Australia and America are not civilised, and are preoccupied with moneymaking.

MAIL 18.5.29

THIS year the University of Adelaide is offering two additional exhibitions under the music examination scheme, each to the value of £12 12/ to the most distinguished candidates in theory and practice of music in the honor list of the September examinations of South Australia and Broken Hill. All particulars can be had from the University.

REG. 21.5.29

PROF. CHAPMAN ON ENQUIRY BOARD

Engineers To Investigate Weir Subsidence

MELBOURNE, Monday. — Professor Chapman, of Adelaide University, has been selected as one of the three engineers to be appointed by State Order-in-Council to enquire into the cause of the subsidence at Eildon Weir, in the Alexandra district. The others are the chief engineer of water supply for the Metropolitan Board of Works, Melbourne (Mr. E. G. Ritchie) and the State Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioner of New South Wales (Mr. H. H. Dare).

Residents at Alexandra and near the weir fear that the subsidence may lead to disaster.

The weir, formerly known as the Sugarloaf, is the head works in the Goulburn River, which supplies irrigation to the Goulburn Valley and Northern Victoria.

Its capacity is 306,000 acre feet of water. It is now storing 54,000 acre feet. There has been a subsidence in part of the clay retaining wall, which has exposed the concrete core.

REG. 20.5.29

Professor Hancock's Address

The representative of The Register who reported Prof. Hancock's address returned to the city yesterday and was shown the professor's statement that he had been "absurdly misunderstood." Our representative's reply is that the report of the address was fair and accurate in every respect.