

Ado 20-7-35

Mrs. Brose Entertained

Mrs. Brose, who is a former member of the Adelaide Repertory Theatre, and who arrived in Adelaide with her son three weeks ago, attended an entertainment of short plays as a guest of the society on Wednesday night, and after the performance was entertained backstage by the president (Mr. Talbot Smith), vice-president (Mr. F. H. Nave), business manager (Mr. Herbert Sando), treasurer (Mr. J. H. Mullins), secretary (Miss Muriel Craigie), and members of the board. Mr. Nave proposed the health of Mrs. Brose, and welcomed her back to the scene of her early successes. He stated that the place which the Repertory Theatre occupied today in the cultural life of Adelaide was due in a large measure to the founders, among whom Mrs. Brose was prominent.

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Adelaide Doctors Abroad

PARLIER this week I reported that Dr. Francis Muecke, a Harley street specialist, would be there for the jubilee dinner of the Adelaide University Medical School. This set me inquiring for the names of graduates of the University who are practising abroad. I compiled this list which I do not submit as being complete.

Dr. H. W. Florey, professor of pathology at Oxford University. He was Rhodes Scholar in 1921, and accompanied an Arctic expedition to Spitzbergen. His wife, who was Miss M. E. H. Reed, is also a doctor.

Dr. H. C. Cairns, who was summoned to the bedside of "Lawrence of Arabia" after that brilliant man sustained the injuries which led to his death.

Dr. C. H. S. Hope and his wife, formerly Miss Laura M. Fowler. Dr. A. J. Lewis, of Maudslayi Hospital, London. Dr. M. L. Formy, a former Rhodes Scholar. Dr. Julian A. R. Smith, and Dr. Brian Macgregor, Rhodes Scholar in 1930.

Comments were made by Sir Raphael Cilento, Director General of Health in Queensland, and his wife, who before her marriage was Miss McGlew. Dr. J. L. T. Isbister, of Macquarie street, Sydney, and Dr. J. L. Jona, of Collins street, Melbourne.

Dr. A. M. Trudinger, of the Sudan Mission, and now on a visit to Adelaide, also attended the school.

Ado. 22-7-35

NEW VALUE OF EDUCATION

Challenging Address By St. Peter's Headmaster

Comments of a challenging nature were made in an address on "Some Principles in Education" delivered by the headmaster of St. Peter's College (Rev. Gny Pentreath) to members of the senior branch of the Australian Student Christian Movement at the Y.W.C.A., Hindmarsh square, on Saturday night.

Mr. Pentreath said that the whole subject of education now had a new value. People were interested in it, but emphatically not because of its success. On the contrary, the brightest hope of education was the consciousness of most teachers that they had often been teaching the wrong things. The curriculum of the secondary schools almost everywhere was determined by public examination bodies under the aegis of the universities, and it was necessary that a candidate for a university course should pass a test to show that he had the foundation for higher study well and truly laid.

But what percentage of boys and girls who were trained in secondary schools proceeded to a university? In England 94 per cent of secondary school pupils did not so proceed, yet they were forced to work to a syllabus suitable to the six per cent who did. Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls left school with their minds like an abandoned building site, scarred with a series of foundations upon which no structure was ever to be reared by later completed higher study.

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LITTLE-KNOWN ADELAIDE

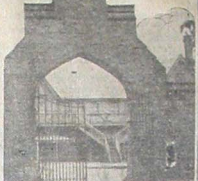
The Barrack Square

IMEDIATELY behind the Museum and Public Library buildings is a world of its own—the Barrack Square.

No quarter in Adelaide is quite as old-fashioned as this, and only occasionally do people cross it. This was not the case in the early days, for most of the buildings were used as a Female Immigrants Depot—a place where immigrants could live until positions were found for them. Records show that in 1857 the military authorities, who were having difficulty in finding quarters for their regular soldiers, took over the buildings, and, spending £940, turned them into barracks. They had no use for either the bakehouse or the ovens at first, but turned this section into cells, "for refractory lobsters," as the draughtsman put it, remembering the red coats of the regular soldiery.

Until the 18th Royal Irish Regiment left in 1870, there was a contingent of regular soldiers in Adelaide, almost continuously from its founding, "to support the cause of order and maintain the supremacy of British rule."

The two-storey building on the south-western corner of the ground—now the Children's Library—was used for the schoolroom and as a girls' and boys' quarters. The guardhouse was situated near the gate at the north-



east corner, while the six barrack rooms on the eastern side were each supposed to have "accommodation for 18 men." Some of these rooms have made way for the new University building, but the office of the Director of the Art Gallery (Mr. Leslie Wilkie) is now on one of them remarkably well.

Until the Old Folks' Homes were built at Macell these premises were used as a Destitute Asylum.

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"Bored To Tears"

And how many of the victims of education gladly continued through life the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom? Instead, they were frequently bored to tears by the clamor of the intellectual achievements of their race. Was it true in heaven that the right education was necessarily a literary education and nothing more? Should not hand and ear and eye be trained in craft and music and art appreciation? To be able to read, to make sense of and enjoy the pattern of a carpet, the color of a landscape, the shape or plan of a building, brought just as much happiness as the reading of a book. Was it not becoming more than ever necessary to educate physically in these artificial urban days? But education could not stop with training of mind and of body. It was a positive menace to the human race to turn out people trained by science to control enormous natural forces, unless they had been trained to control themselves, and to appreciate and desire the best and the eternal things.

Mr. Pentreath quoted the report of a school in Kashmir which, he said, had many points to teach the man who thought the best school was necessarily that which produced the best examination results. In the Kashmir scale of value a knowledge of English was worth 150 marks; pluck, courage and good temper displayed towards other boys, 300 marks; history, 150 marks; high diving, 100 marks; cleanliness, 200 marks; and a fine esprit de corps, 300 marks.

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LATEST TRENDS IN SCIENCE

Noted Adelaide Man's Return

Dr. Henry L. Brose, director of physics at University College, Nottingham, a former South Australian Rhodes Scholar, who has secured a place in the front rank of world scientists, returned on Saturday in the Corfu to South Australia, where he will spend a week before going on to Sydney.

In an interview, Dr. Brose discussed some of the latest developments and trends in scientific research. Regarding the discovery of a method of transmitting electrical energy by wireless, Dr. Brose said that feeling generally in scientific circles was that both Germany and England had possessed the knowledge for some years. Other countries were now taking up similar investigations. Because of the military authorities, it is very difficult to obtain technical details of the discovery," he explained.

Dr. Brose said that the discovery had been made by a brilliant young Dutch-American, Van de Graaf, who had been associated with him at Nottingham. He added that Van de Graaf expected to obtain a volume of 15,000,000 by comparatively simple electro-static methods. "I heard him lecture on the subject, and was keenly interested," said Dr. Brose.

Dr. Brose told of the tremendous demand for well-trained physicists for research work and industrial purposes which had become noticeable recently. "Science seems to be a very good career nowadays," he said. As an illustration of the great demand for technical physicists, Dr. Brose said that in Germany an attempt was being made to disperse students from taking up the study of medicine as the profession was overcrowded, and to induce them to study physics.

Great strides were being made in the study of ultra-sonics, very short sound waves, according to Dr. Brose. The device was in use at present on ships for the purpose of depth finding, he said.

Germany Progressing

"Despite the recent severe criticisms of Germany, there is no doubt that the country is progressing remarkably well under the new regime," Dr. Brose said, "and science hospitality in Germany is amazing. The German scientists are willing to show you right through their laboratories, and keep nothing back from you. They will spend hours with you if they see that you are interested in science."

A friend of Professor Einstein, Dr. Brose has translated a number of important German scientific works into the English language. In Sydney he will deliver a series of lectures on scientific subjects, including "The Secrets of the Strategists," "Chemistry, Ancient and Modern," "The Electron and Its Use," and "Turning Wireless Waves and Medicine to Therapeutic Work." Other subjects on which he will broadcast will be "New Trends of Science in England," "Science in the Detection of Crime," and "Reading Thoughts by Wireless."

Youthful Professors

THE acceptance of a professorship of English literature at Halifax University, Nova Scotia, by Mr. Leslie Cameron, of the Education Department in Adelaide, recalls the coming here of Prof. Brazz, just on 50 years ago. It is barely three years since Mr. Casson went to Oxford. Mr. Brazz had only just taken a very high degree at Cambridge in mathematics—"brangler" as it was then called—when he was invited to Adelaide. He died in 1881, long afterwards that he was started at finding he would have to teach physics as well, studied the subject on the voyage, and for some time "kept only a little ahead" of his students.

As everyone knows, he became one of the world's greatest authorities in it. Marrying a daughter of Sir Charles Todd, he stayed here till Europe absolutely demanded his presence.

* Ado 20-7-35