

older women were sent out to domestic service, and carefully watched after the right kind of home had been found for them. Co-operation between the psychologist and the medical man for the purpose of getting a correct history of the patient from the hereditary and other view points was now a common practice in America. Care had to be exercised in the segregating of the children so that only the right kind of children were segregated.

Dr. Kemp, who is visiting Australia and the Pacific Islands in order to gain knowledge, and who is a leading psychologist in the United States, where, among other positions, she holds that of vice-president of the League for Mental Hygiene, considers that there is a wide field in Australia for the practical application of psychology to those social and economic problems, in the solution of which it has proved so successful in America. "I find there is a good deal of enquiry on the matter in Adelaide and Melbourne," she remarked. "I refer to the Universities, and, after all, these are the centres from which such a movement should emanate. Professor Berry, of the Melbourne University, and Professor Robertson, of the Adelaide University, are taking much interest in the matter, and I am hopeful that something practical will be done. The first thing, I think, should be the establishment of a central clinic, in one—or for that matter in each—of the big cities, and the taking of steps for training the public to understand what the practical application of psychology to social problems really means. The Universities should be prepared to stand at the back of such work, and show that they realise how valuable is the contribution of the trained psychologist to educational and social problems. You have a splendid nucleus in the Universities, and I have been much interested to see how sympathetic and anxious the staffs of the Melbourne and Adelaide Universities are to learn something more of the matter."

Register 31/8/21

#### A DENTAL DONATION.

A letter has been received from Mr. Percy E. Braithwaite, of Sydney, the Australian representative of Messrs. Claudius Ash & Sons & Co., Limited, of London, forwarding as a donation to the Department of Dentistry, Adelaide Hospital, a hospital pump chair, and a children's clinic pump chair for the use of the institution. Mr. Braithwaite has been asked to convey to his principals in London, the board's cordial thanks for this important addition to the equipment.

Advertiser 31/8/21

#### DENTAL CONGRESS.

The time seems to have arrived when dentistry is beginning to be looked on as a branch of medicine. In the past, the care of the teeth has been left largely to the individual, with the aid of a few men more or less qualified to attend to such matters. But the Dental Congress, in session in Adelaide last week, indicates a growing realization of the necessity of first educating the people to the recognition of the necessity of the care of teeth equally with the care of the body, and, secondly, the great need of protecting the people from being the victims of advertising quacks. The time has certainly arrived when steps should be taken to prevent unqualified persons practising in its literal sense as experts in this branch of science. Unfortunately, too many of them practise to the detriment of the victim. Medicine has been put on such a footing that we know when we consult a doctor he will be a man who at least has learnt the first elements of his profession. At the present time there is great difficulty in ascertaining whether any particular dentist is qualified to deal with our teeth. If the Dental Congresses can do something towards bringing about a reform in this direction, they will not spend their time and money in vain. It is only due to the qualified men themselves and the public generally that any person can tell whether he is consulting a quack or a qualified man. The reform should not be difficult, for what

has been done in the medical profession could just as easily be done with the dental profession, and it is more than time that it was.

Advertiser 31/8/21

#### ELDER CONSERVATORIUM CONCERT.

There was a large and appreciative audience at the Elder Conservatorium on Monday evening, when the twelfth concert of the season, a Violin Recital, was given by Miss Sylvia Whittington, A.M.U.A., and Mr. George Pearce, assisted by Miss Hilda Gill, A.M.U.A. How one missed our dear old friend, Mr. Howells, whose keen personal interest in the Conservatorium Concerts never flagged. His is a place that will never be filled, he belonged to the old school, who identify themselves with the cause for which they work.

The programme opened with Saint Sean's "Sonata in D Minor, Op. 37," in which both artists were heard to advantage. The talented violinist gave a wonderful interpretation of the "Allegro Agitato," which offers a striking contrast to the "Adagio," with its marked strain of tenderness. She was at her best, too, in the "Allegro Molto." Mr. Pearce was equally brilliant at the pianoforte. Miss Whittington's solo, Wienawski's "Sarasabande," together with Suizen's "Serenade," and Pugnani-Kreisler's "Prelude and Allegro," and an insistent encore evoked Cyril Scott's "Lullaby." Mr. George Pearce was in particularly good form. "Sonnet in D flat," (Liszt) was a fine example of his work. Schumann's "Presto Sonata in G Minor," Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in D," a charming "Caprice," by Schutt, and "Scherzo," by York Bowden. As an encore "Consolation," by Ranc. Brilliant technique marked his performance throughout. The vocal numbers contributed by Miss Hilda Gill all met with appreciation. They included Bemburg's "Chant Hindoo," Brahms' "The Sandman." Mr. Harold Wylde, F.R.C.O., and Miss Clytie Whittington were the efficient accompanists.

Advertiser 1/9/21

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

##### A REPLY TO SIR SIDNEY LOW.

Mr. H. Heaton, University of Adelaide, writes:—

Sir Sidney Low's letter on the International Labor Office, published in "The Advertiser" of August 31, is so misleading and calculated to create prejudice against that office that I beg leave to reply to some of his main points. The gist of Sir Sidney's attack is—(1) That the office is squandering money and costing "over £400,000 annually;" (2) that it is illicitly engaged in socialistic propaganda, and that the whole tendency of its publications is "socialistic, revolutionary, subversive, and anti-national;" (3) that it is a menace to British industry, and endeavors to get discussed and passed projects which, "odiously enough," will "inflict considerable damage on certain British industries (unmentioned), throw a large body of British workpeople out of employment, and be extremely advantageous to some of Britain's most energetic trade rivals;" (4) that it has "been active in fields where it is a mere unauthorised trespasser," and has appointed special commissions to undertake investigations into political and economic matters outside its sphere, e.g., Russia, Hungary, Spain; (5) that it has wide, wild, dark schemes in mind for the "international partition" of raw materials,

to the detriment of Great Britain, and these schemes, if they succeed, will cause international strife and "eventually perhaps another world war, by creating intolerable political and economic complications." In short, the labor office seems bent on bringing into being an international Labor tyranny." What are the facts?

1. The office has not cost over £20,000 annually. In 1920 it spent about £220,000; its budget for 1921 was £265,000, and for 1922 £360,000. This income is drawn from the general fund of the League of Nations, and hence if any nations are in default they are so to the League as a whole, and not to the Labor Office. The details of expenditure are determined by the governing body of the International Labor Organisation set up in chapter XIII. of the Treaty.

2. The governing body controls the publication side of the office as well as every other activity; hence it is worth while to note the composition of this body. It consists of 24 persons; twelve of them represent Governments, six of them employers, and six employees. Considering the present complexion of the Governments represented, it is difficult to see how a majority of this body would approve a policy of publishing works which are revolutionary, subversive, &c. The office is authorised by the Treaty to collect and distribute "information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor," and to "edit and publish a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest." This work it is doing amazingly well, and its printed matter is of the utmost value to all concerned with international economic conditions. The volume of the monthly review from which Sir Sidney Low quotes contains a masterly survey of the first two years' work of the office, an account of the development and limitations of the ideal of self-government in American industry, a digest of world and wage movements, &c. The charge of socialistic bias probably rests really on the fact that the director of the office is a Socialist. But Albert Thomas' socialism is of the reformist order, and the governing body, in whose hands the appointment lay, chose him because for the last 25 years he has been one of the most active advocates of that international uniformity in labor legislation which the office is established to promote.

3. The suggestion that the office is aiming indirect blows at British industry is ludicrous. The governing body draws up the agenda for the annual conferences. The next conference is to discuss and make recommendations to the various Governments concerning agricultural labor conditions, protection against anthrax, the use of white lead in paint-making, a weekly day of rest, and the employment of youths under 18 as trimmers and stokers. Which of these matters is a blow at Britain exclusively? The conditions of British agricultural labor are better than those on the Continent, and the main effect of reform in that field would be beneficial to Britain by equalising competitive conditions in agriculture. The anthrax and white lead problems are not confined to Britain, and every student of occupational diseases is agreed that anthrax must be fought and every possible effort made to eliminate the possibility of lead poisoning. Does Sir Sidney Low ask Britain or any other country simply to grin and bear these diseases?

##### Bolshevism Indicted.

4. The charge of trespassing on unauthorised fields is based on ignorance of the facts. We have all for a long time felt the need for a thorough investigation into Russian conditions, and the labor office met that need when it agreed to undertake an enquiry. The Russian Government would not, however, admit the commission, which had, therefore, to content itself with going through all available "literature," Russian newspapers, official decrees, &c. From this exhaustive survey of all the printed material within reach it produced a report, which is the best-informed and most vigorous serious indictment of Bolshevism yet published. Sir Sidney is also widely astray when he says the Office was "prying about elsewhere" and "plunged into the tangle of Hungarian politics." The facts are that in May, 1920, the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs wired to the Office that he had learnt that "certain agents have perfidiously sought to influence foreign opinion against the present Hungarian Government." In order that these slanders may be refuted once and for all, he asked the Office to send a delegation, as large as possible, to investigate the position. A commission of three was sent, investigated the treatment of labor by employer and the Government, and in due course made a most valuable report.

5. Sir Sidney's final point about the wild economic ambitions of the Labor Office is a delightful addition to the world's work-out supply of bogies. The Office has no executive powers, except to send on to the various Governments in the League copies of all draft conventions and recommendations carried by a two-thirds majority at the annual International Labor Conferences. To these conferences each Government sends two Government representatives, one employers' delegate and one employees'. The agenda is drawn up by the governing body, which is similarly constituted. When the Office has forwarded the copies of resolutions carried, it has no further power except over countries which voluntarily accept these recommendations. Each Government is pledged by the Treaty to submit the resolutions to Parliament within a year. Parliament can accept or reject them as it thinks best. There is no compulsion. If it rejects them the matter ends there. If it accepts them, and is later accused by any complainant of not having kept its word, an enquiry may be made and penalties suggested. But all this is set down carefully in the treaty, and the Office's work is defined for it there. As for the alleged plan to pool raw materials, the truth is that the International Miners' Congress at Geneva, in August, 1920, urged the Labor Office to consider the establishment of an international office for the distribution of fuel, ores, and other raw materials indispensable for the revival of normal economic life. This resolution, coming from the representatives of thirteen nations, Allied, enemy, and neutral, was forwarded by the Office to the economic section of the League of Nations, which exists to consider such matters, but nothing of importance has been done. This idea of pooling resources is not, however, a primarily socialistic one. It has been made by many anti-socialists since 1918, who have seen in it the only way to get Europe on to its feet again.

##### A Charge of Reaction.

The peroration of Sir Sidney Low's article reveals its true motive. During the last year or two Sir Sidney has been writing articles, along with Horatio Bottomley, Francis Gribble, Lovat Fraser, and others of that ilk, in a Sunday illustrated paper which, under the guise of a plea for economy, is fighting hard to crush out that realisation of the need for a better social order which the war drove into the minds of many. The promises of provision for better health, better housing, better education, all have been jettisoned, and now this school wishes to wipe the Labor provisions out of the Treaty. Chapter XIII. of the Treaty, with its declaration that labor is no longer to be regarded merely as an article of commerce, is an integral part of the peace settlement. It is a rare reminder of that (now spent) wave of social idealism which swept over the world in 1917-18. We were to have a new world, labor's position was to be substantially improved, capital and labor were to be partners, and "injustice, hardships, and privation" were to disappear for ever. Some of the delegates at Versailles approved of chapter XIII. because they still held this ideal, others because they thought

labor would be so pleased with its new toy that it would not notice the contents of other chapters. And now the reaction is in full swing. Many Governments wish to wriggle out of their obligations; the submission to Parliament of draft conventions and recommendations of conferences is being inexorably delayed, and attempts are being made to prevent the Labor organisation from opening up discussion of new topics. Against that stultifying effort Albert Thomas and his colleagues have to fight hard; they are getting plenty of opposition from the Lows of the world. They are getting little assistance from this home of advanced social legislation, Australia. Australia sent no delegates to the first conference at Washington in October, 1919. She did not deign to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions passed at that conference till March, 1921, although she was bound by the treaty to submit them to the competent Parliamentary authorities within a year. Up to the present I believe that the Federal Government has not transmitted any of the Washington recommendations to any of the State Governments, under whose province most of them really come. And so, along with Albania, Bolivia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Persia, Peru, and Portugal, we are breaking a clause of the first treaty we signed. There was no such leisurely delay in observing those parts of the settlement which dealt with Nicaragua and New Guinea.

Register 2/9/21

#### DEMONSTRATIONS IN PHYSICS.

The third of the series of free demonstrations in physics will be given this afternoon in the Prince of Wales Theatre at the University at 4 p.m. The subject is "Spectroscopy."