

NEW SURVEY OF TASMANIA

LONDON, December 16.

Prof. G. C. Henderson, emeritus professor of history at the Adelaide University, who left South Australia several years ago, is planning a geographical survey of Tasmania in 1933, principally to discover the actual scene of Tasman's landing, which at present is uncertain.



Prof. Henderson

Prof. Henderson said that when he had completed his book of recent surveys of Fiji, he would finish his collection of old maps and charts of Tasmania, which geographical and Dutch societies had lent him, and would buy a small ship in which he would approach the island on Tasman's course.

Dr. Wyder, a Dutch map manufacturer, is co-operating. It is hoped to secure the assistance of the Commonwealth Naval and research departments.

News 9-1-33

M. ENQUIRY DEMANDED

I demand an exhaustive enquiry into the examination results of Norwood High School. Out of a class of between 30 and 40 boys I understand that only three passed. My boy has gained a high position in the class throughout the year, and found the examination reasonably fair. Before the published results the teachers at school were equally confident of success. Who is to blame? My boy said that his very best subjects those he apparently failed to get. On every parent is indignant about it. Many parents gone without needful things in life to give boys a chance. I demand a re-examination of the papers. If my boy must continue at school another year he will be too old to secure employment. I suggest that a meeting of parents be held.

DISGUSTED.

News 10-1-33

LEAVING EXAM. CRITICISED

Passes 60 per cent. in 1931

AVERAGE YEAR

In a letter to "The News" yesterday, a correspondent signing himself Disgusted, demanded an exhaustive enquiry into the leaving examination results of the Norwood High School. He pointed out that of a class of between 30 and 40 boys only three were successful. Who is to blame? he asked.

Mr. H. Budd, of Magill road, Norwood, has now written supporting "Disgusted's" proposal for an enquiry. "I consider it nothing short of robbery," he says, "to pay £2 17/ for an exam, and then not be able to see the result of it and find out why the girl or boy failed."

"Although the examination fees have to be paid in advance we, as parents, are not allowed to see the papers without paying an extra fee for each paper. I would be pleased if Disgusted would communicate with me."

"The percentages of passes for the 1932 leaving examinations have not yet been compiled, but in the previous year slightly more than 60 per cent. of the candidates were successful," the registrar of the University (Mr. Eardley) said today when the letters were referred to him. In that year 4,151 students passed and 2,719 failed.

"That is an average year for the examination results. All applications for information about failures should be made to me, and it will be given as far as it is available."

REPORT COSTS £1

"On application to the board, a special report can be supplied on payment of a fee of £1 for each subject in which the report is requested. This fee is paid to the examiner."

Another correspondent, who signed himself Desideratum, has written pointing out that in the leaving examination a student who passes in four subjects and English receives a certificate, whereas another student with, say, 10 or 12 subjects to his credit is denied the certificate.

"If a student were progressively successful in all subjects twice over he still would not be eligible for the certificate unless he fulfilled an empty and valueless rule requiring four passes at one time," says

Desideratum.

In replying to this comment Mr. Eardley said that the rule requiring four subjects to be passed at the one time added to the value of the certificate.

"The rule that a pass in English is compulsory for a certificate was modified by a regulation recently approved by the University senate. In future, a candidate, provided he has passed in four other subjects, will be granted a leaving certificate if he has satisfied the examiners of his ability to use the language as an instrument of expression. However, this rule does not apply to the recent examinations."

Adv. 13-1-33

EDUCATION IN AMERICA

"Almost A Passion With People"

MR. LUSHEY RETURNS

Visits to 12 of the principal cities of the United States, and contact with the leading educationists in universities, teaching colleges, high schools, and elementary schools, led Mr. H. M. Lushey, senior lecturer at the Teachers' College, to the opinion that America's great contribution to world education is along the lines of experimentation and research respectively.

Investigations into various fields of education were made in America by Mr. Lushey, who returned to Adelaide this week. He was granted an honorary commission by the Government to investigate training of teachers in America, and he will submit a detailed report upon that phase of his enquiries. In addition, however, much useful information was gathered touching almost every aspect of education, and no doubt all levels of teaching will benefit from the enquiries made.

"Throughout the States," said Mr. Lushey, "education is almost a passion with the people. In some cities it absorbs 40 per cent. of the taxes, and nowhere is it allowed to languish for want of public interest. Throughout American life there is intense practicality, and so in education nothing is retained unless it serves the practical in the child's growing personality."

Many Nationalities

Mr. Lushey pointed out that it was difficult to compare the two countries in regard to education, one reason being the number of foreign races living in America. In one school he found a class of 25 children who represented 18 nationalities. An interesting feature was the desire of adults to acquire knowledge. The schools were open to people of all ages, and it was not uncommon to find classes containing people of from 40 to 50 years, chiefly foreigners, learning English. The teaching of English to these foreigners was the only part of the educational system which was subsidised by the Federal Government.

Unemployment, said Mr. Lushey, was not so well handled by the Americans as in this country, the absence of a centralised control being one of the greatest difficulties in dealing with the question.

Mr. Lushey found that among the thoughtful Americans England was much admired, not only for her consistency on the financial question, but also for many other phases of her national life and character.

"Australia," added Mr. Lushey, "is not well known in the States, and what views are current regarding this country are mostly erroneous. Distance is the great drawback, but the initiative lies with us and not with the Americans if a better understanding is to be brought about."

Adv. 13-1-33

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON IN ENGLAND

No Idea Of Another Trip To Antarctic

LONDON, January 12.

When the Strathnaver was at Plymouth Sir Douglas Mawson denied that he had any idea of organising a new expedition to the Antarctic.

"Where would the funds come from?" he asked. "Certainly not from Australia, and probably not from Britain."

Sir Douglas Mawson's engagements include a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society and the exhibition of a sound film of his recent expedition.

Praise for Sir Douglas

NOW that Sir Douglas Mawson has arrived in London, he will soon be meeting a friend of his who, although he rarely leaves the precincts of his quiet English home, and has never been out of England, is recognised as one of the world's greatest authorities on Antarctic exploration.



Sir Douglas Mawson

The authority is the Rev. Gordon Hayes, vicar in a quiet Malvern parish. He and Sir Douglas have been friends for years.

Mr. Hayes, in his latest book, "The Conquest of the Antarctic," says that the Australian expeditions led by Mawson, with Capt. J. K. Davis in command of his ships, did as much, if not more, than the expeditions of Scott, Shackleton, or Amundsen.

Adv. 20-1-33

St. Andrew's College

The report of the master of St. Andrew's College (Mr. R. R. P. Barbour) contains details of the results secured by students at the annual examinations of the University of Adelaide.

The percentage of passes obtained was again very high, and there were many distinctions. The outstanding successes were those of D. C. Williams, who obtained credit and first place in both Greek III. and Latin III., credit and third place in comparative philology, and second class in the law of wrongs; and C. W. R. Price, who passed the final M.B. examination with credit, winning the Charles Gosse medal for ophthalmology. M. W. Fletcher passed the fourth M.B. examination (fifth year) with credit and third place. Other results were:—

L. A. McLean, passed final M.B.; T. R. Taylor, law of evidence and procedure (second class), graduated LL.B.; J. M. M. Gunson, passed fourth M.B.; K. H. Heard, passed second M.B.; C. A. N. Smith, biochemistry (credit), botany II., agriculture II., geology I.; D. W. Cox, pure maths. II., chemistry I., physics I., geology I.; W. D. Padman, constitutional law (third class); P. B. Casson, zoology I., surveying.

The report states that several scholarships and bursaries, tenable at St. Andrew's College, and varying in value from £40 to £100, will be available for 1933. Applications should reach the master at the college on or before February 25. Full information may be obtained from him.