

Advertiser 17.3.17

WORKERS' EDUCATION.

CLASSES IN FORMATION.

(By Victor E. Cromer.)

The arrival of Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A. the newly appointed director of tutorial classes at the Adelaide University, has led to a great revival of interest in the Workers' Educational Association in general and the University tutorial classes in particular. The University tutorial classes joint committee has already decided to make preparations for two tutorial classes in "Economics," and the students' list for the first of these classes is rapidly filling. Those desirous of being included in the first tutorial class to be started in South Australia should lose no time in sending in their names to the general secretary, box 30, Trades Hall. The particulars required are:—Name, address, occupation, affiliated organisation, and subject of study. Besides the economic classes, a large number of students have been enrolled for English literature, and, should the numbers increase to any extent, the necessary steps will be taken to enable University tutorial classes to be conducted in this most entrancing subject.

The Need for Students.

While it is a great truism that "the people perish for lack of knowledge," it must be borne in mind that, so far as instructors are concerned, there is no lack in South Australia. All that is required in this State is to bring labor and learning together. There are many fully qualified persons ready to teach in tutorial classes, study groups, and home circles; also to give single lectures, courses of lectures, and to provide facilities for obtaining all kinds of knowledge. The lack of students is a greater problem than the lack of teachers. Let but the students come forward in sufficient numbers, and the teachers of ability will be found ready and waiting to instruct them. Therefore those who desire instruction should come forward without delay and sit at the feet of those able and willing to impart their best knowledge under the most auspicious circumstances. The classes about to be started by the Workers' Educational Association, in conjunction with the University, are open to both sexes over the age of 16. Classes of all kinds will be started from time to time as the demand arises from a sufficient number of pupils.

Many Interesting Activities.

The educational work of the W.E.A. is by no means confined to the University tutorial classes. It has already been decided to hold public lectures at least monthly, while short courses will be arranged for from time to time. There has been a suggestion from a number of intending students to form a class lasting for a year in the subject of "Political Science." Should that demand take definite shape, efforts will be made to bring such class into being. It is also intended in the near future to commence rambles through the Botanical Gardens and other places, led by prominent botanists, zoologists, geologists, and so on. These rambles will combine healthful exercise with intellectual stimulation. Finally, it is probable that something in the nature of a summer school will be held during the next Christmas holidays, at which lectures in many subjects will be given under picnicking conditions. There is no end to the methods of the Workers' Educational Association in the provision of opportunities for intellectual and educational development.

Register 20.3.17

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION BOARD.

SPECIAL SENIOR EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1917.

PASS LIST.

(This list does not include W.A. candidates.)

English Literature, Eg.; Modern History, Mh; Latin, L; French, F; German, Gn; Arithmetic and Algebra, AA; Geometry, Gt; Trigonometry, Tg; Physics, Pc; Inorganic Chemistry, C; Physical Geography and Geology, Pg; Drawing, D; Theory of Music, M.

Bridgland, Anyeley Vernon, AA, Gt, Tg (Mr. D. H. Hollidge, M.A.); Chaplin, Eriet Kim Ina, Eg, M (Mr. G. C. Newman, B.A.); Dawkins, Albert Norman, Tg (private study, Rose Park); Elliot, Ellen Marie, D (Adelaide School of Arts and Crafts); Harris, George David, F (private tuition, Woodville); Holmes, Jessie Elleen, AA, Gt (Miss Ingamells, B.A.); Johnstone, Benjamin George, Eg, Gt, Tg, Pc (Mrs. Dorach and Miss Blair); Kinnaird, Alexander Ross, Gt (Unley District High School); McLaughlin, Eugene, L (Miss Langman); Messeri, Keith Santo, AA (private study, Malvern); Milton, Hayward Arthur, Gt, Tg (private study, North Adelaide); Mougan, Horace John, Eg (Mr. A. B. Ellis); Moore, Arthur Paris Reading, L (private tuition, Malvern); O'Donnell, John Andrew, L, Tg (Sacred Heart College, Glenelg); Patrick, Elsie Furneaux, Gt, M (Miss I. Heyne); Smith, Raydon Percy, Eg (private tuition, Unley); Tolley, Lloyd, L, C (Kyre College); Trelcar, James Leonard Sydney, Tg (private study, Parkside); Webb, Arthur Liddon, AA (private tuition, Adelaide).

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR INTENDING MEDICAL STUDENTS, MARCH, 1917.

Biology.—Fowler, George Swan Murray; Webb, Arthur Liddon; Welch, Arthur Walter Sydney James.

Chemistry.—None passed.

Physics.—None passed.

Register 21.3.17

UNIVERSITY DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

WOMEN.

An interesting point in connection with priority in Australia in granting degrees to women has arisen out of the mention of this subject in Professor Ernest Scott's new "Short History of Australia." He named Melbourne as the first university to give these degrees. When his book was reviewed in *The Register*, this claim was questioned. Adelaide has long been under the impression that it held the indicated honour. The reviewer consulted, and naturally felt safe in relying on, a statement which appears each year in the preface to the Calendar of the University of Adelaide:—"It was the first university in Australia to grant degrees to women (as authorized by Act of Parliament in 1880), or degrees in science." This has until now gone unchallenged. On receipt of *The Register* review, however, Professor Scott wrote from Melbourne:—"I know that C. H. Pearson prided himself on the authorship of the innovation. If I had done an injustice to Adelaide in this respect, I should be most sincerely sorry . . . but the Registrar assures me that Pearson's Act was passed in 1879." This proves to be the case, and gives Melbourne priority by one year. There was still the chance, however, that Adelaide had had women students ready earlier to take advantage of the new privilege granted to them. Miss Edith Emily Dornwell's degree (in science) in 1885 is well remembered as being the first of its kind here. Mr. Hodge, Registrar of the University, has been making final enquiries into the matter, and he courteously informs us that Melbourne points to a degree (in arts) conferred in 1883 on Miss Bella Guerin—the same lady who, as Mrs. Lavender, was much in the public view a few months ago. Thus an apology is due to Professor Scott; and the University of Adelaide will have to revise the claim so long made innocently, but incorrectly, in its calendar.

Register 23.3.17

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY, MARCH, 1917.

—Pass List.—

First Year.—Physiological Chemistry.—Hoopmann, Friedrich Wilhelm. Physiology.—Michell, Charles Francis; Walker, William Deano; White, Alan Hubert, thus completing the first year.

Second Year.—Physiology.—Bourke, Herbert; Merwin. Anatomy.—Prior, William Arthur; Wells, Clarence Gordon. Materia Medica.—Pryor, William Arthur, thus completing the second year.

Third Year.—Surgery.—McNeill, John, thus completing the third year.

Fourth Year.—Surgery.—Hall, Norman Bruce, thus completing the fourth year. Medicine.—None passed.

Review 21.3.17

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

A FINE RECORD.

Private Donald Kerr, LL.B., M.M., who in August, 1915, enlisted for active service at the front, returned to Adelaide on Monday and was cordially greeted by many friends, who are proud of his splendid record. He has been at Ypres, Armentieres, and Pozieres. It was at the last-named place that he won the Military Medal he was wearing. Having been detailed with three others for A.M.C. duties, he found that a number of Australian wounded men were in trenches along with Germans, he explained to a representative of "The Advertiser" on Tuesday. "We had to get to them," he said, "if they were to be rescued." He then related how he persevered in the attempt to reach the men and was successful in securing several of them. He was struck with shrapnel, however, and severely wounded in the neck and the left arm. Subsequently, while in hospital in England, he met one of the



wounded men, who told him he had laid in the trench from Saturday till the following Friday before he was found and removed. Private Kerr was in a hospital in England for nearly six months. General Birdwood visited the institution and congratulated him on his courageous work. He received a letter from Major L. W. Jeffries which stated:—"You were most highly recommended for honors by practically every officer of the battalion who was at any time in the trenches between August 12 and 15. They have all spoken in most glowing terms of your conduct, and it was the opinion of all who saw your work that you deserved the highest honor that it was possible to give. No man could have done more to deserve any decoration than you did, and the men who owe their lives to you are very numerous."

Advertiser 29.3.17

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND LOYALTY.

At a meeting of the University Senate on Wednesday the following new clause was added to the statutes:—"During the continuance of the present war every student of the University shall as soon as possible, unless exempted by the council, make and sign the following declaration in the presence of the Registrar or other duly appointed person:—"I solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm my absolute allegiance and loyalty to the British Throne and Empire."

Daily Herald 2.4.17

LIFE OF THE RUSSIAN

ADDRESS BY MR. HEATON.

An interesting lecture on "The Economic Life of Russia" was delivered by Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A., (Director of the University Tutorial Classes) at the Trades Hall on Friday night. The speaker said that the greatest shock the war had provided was that given recently when news came through from Petrograd of the Russian revolution. Most opinions of the Russian were gathered from books which were sensational and melodramatic. They should learn to distinguish between the Russian people and the Russian Government. This was essential as when it was said that

Russia wanted this, or that, it was necessary to find out the significance of the term "Russia." The first class was constituted of the nobility, who were despotic. Then there came the middle class, who were the result of the coming of western culture to Russia. The wealthy ladies, belonging to this class, put on western ideas with their clothes. Some of this class of people wanted free thought and free government. Their members were small, and it was to such a class that they had to look for leaders. The third class was the peasant—the moujik, who constituted the real Russian. They numbered 85 per cent. of the total population. People should always beware of thinking that the Russian was an Englishman dressed up in a fur coat and a fur hat. The difference was very marked. The Russian was more akin to the Asiatic. The Roman law and the Roman Empire never touched Russia to any extent. The ideas of the French Revolution and the business of colony grabbing and the industrial revolution were things which did not interest Russia to the same extent as western civilisation. Russia was still very medieval in her outlook, and standards of civilisation. The Russian Empire comprised about a seventh of the land of the earth, and had an area of eight and a half million square miles, which was nearly equal to three Australasias. This vast area had been the result of conquests.

One ought to sympathise with the German social democrat who feared the Russian bear. Russia was expanding her territory at the rate of 100 square miles a day, and it was by playing on this string that the German Government got the social democrats to vote for increased grants on the pretence that they wanted to fight the Russian bear. Russia was a huge country, and was therefore capable of producing everything. If she desired she could be the greatest timber producing country in the world. In the fruit belt it was possible to grow anything. Below the surface lay an equal wealth of copper, coal, and gold. She promised to become the most productive country in the northern hemisphere.

Australian butter producers were up against a serious problem in regard to trade, and they should realise that after the war Russia was going to be a big competitor in trade, especially in butter. During the last 25 years Russia had been undergoing a change, and was becoming a country of industry as well as one of agriculture. This had attracted English, French, and Belgium capital into the country, and had brought many evils with it. When the Russian himself was the employer good resulted, but the introduction of foreign capital developed into a brutal hunt for dividends. In Russia trades unionism was forbidden by law, but nevertheless the spirit for organisation was prevalent, and secret societies were formed in many quarters.

The Russian could endure much, but if he was asked to put up with too much industrial misery he would revolt. The religious life, the land problem, and the revolution and the future outlook were also touched upon by the speaker, who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Register 3.11.14

AUSTRALIA AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Mr. J. Currie-Ellis, of Sydney, who, on April 23, 1908, delivered the third of the series of Joseph Fisher lectures in connection with the University of Adelaide, is on a brief visit to this State. The lecture referred to was on "The Influence of Commerce on Civilization," and in the course of it he advocated the establishment of chairs and professorships of Oriental languages. In conversation with a representative of The Register on Monday he stated that the other States were waking up to the importance of the question. Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane Universities had taken the matter up, Newcastle University had broached the subject, and the idea was extending beyond Australia. Because of the interest he desired to see, not himself, but the University of Adelaide get the credit for initiating the matter nine years ago. It is interesting, in the circumstances, to note his remarks on the subject. In time to come, he said, Australia, with its predominant position on the shores of the Pacific, would enter the arena of the Pacific Ocean, along with the countries on its shores, in the battle for existence and self-preservation. On the shores of this great ocean, countries numbering in population probably half the inhabitants of the globe, exist. To meet the wants of the case, and to enable the youth, who will in future call Australia their mother country, to cope with a situation which will present itself in no uncertain attitude in coming