

Advertiser 25/4/22. Advertiser 2/5/22.

Advertiser 4/5/22

Sir John Salmond, who arrived in Adelaide by the Ormaz on Monday, will be entertained by the Commonwealth Club of Adelaide at luncheon at the Victoria Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, on Friday. Sir John Salmond is a judge of the Supreme



Sir John Salmond.

Court of New Zealand, and attended the Washington Conference as delegate for New Zealand. South Australians will remember him as dean of the faculty of law in the University of Adelaide. He will be in Adelaide for a week.

Register 26/4/22.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION OF ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.
A general meeting will be held in the Prince of Wales Theatre on Monday, May 1, at 8 p.m., to discuss the need for residential colleges in connection with the University, and ways in which these may be provided. The following have promised to speak:—Mr. H. Thomson on "The need for residential colleges," Rev. A. J. F. Bickersteth on "A proposed Church of England college," and Professor Robertson on "The fraternity system in America." The subject will then be open for general discussion, to be introduced by Professor Strong.

Register 1/5/22.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual business meeting was held at the University on Friday evening. Professor Naylor presided over a good attendance of members and visitors. Officers elected:—Patron, Sir George Murray; President, Professor H. Darnley Naylor; Vice-Presidents, Professor Mitchell, Professor Strong, Messrs. W. R. Bayly, and D. H. Holdidge; Rev. K. J. F. Bickersteth; Committee, Rev. L. Robjohns, Messrs. G. A. McMillan and J. Crampton; Treasurer, Miss C. Clark; Secretary, Mr. G. M. Potts. The Rev. Brother Purton expressed the gratitude of the association for the return of the President from his trip to Europe. Professor Naylor then spoke on the interpretation of Vergil's Aeneid V, 1-6, and Quinetiban 10, vii, II. In the former passage it was shown that the word "medium" was used as a noun, meaning the "high seas," and that the words "dum magno amore dolores poluit" referred to the "bitter pains which Dido felt at the desertion of Aeneas, having poisoned her great love." In the latter passage the meaning was made clear by observing the method of writing in a Roman "volumen." The "flexus" were the turnings from line to line, and the "transitus" the proceeding from one page to the next. Mr. G. A. McMillan then selected seven passages from the twenty-first book of Iliad, and discussed with members the proper interpretation.

**UNIVERSITY RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES
AN INTERESTING DEBATE.
UNION BUILDING THE FIRST NEED.**

At a general meeting of the Graduates' Association in the Prince of Wales Theatre (University of Adelaide) on Monday there was a discussion on the proposed establishment of residential colleges in connection with the University, and the ways in which they might be provided. Professor Brailsford Robertson presided over a representative gathering.

The chairman said one of the original objects of the association, and one which had their warmest sympathy, was to support the proposal to provide a union building for the use of all the undergraduates. That seemed to preclude the association from immediate participation in an appeal for money for another purpose, because they could not very well go to people as the same body, asking for funds for residential colleges and also for funds to erect a union building. It was a very good thing that both appeals should be made, but until they had the union they could not as an association appeal for the endowment of a college. That function, however, had been taken up by a separate committee.

Mr. H. Thompson spoke of the need for residential colleges, and said there were not only the obvious practical advantages, such as board and lodging, discipline, supervision, and one tutorial system to be considered, but abstract things, including facilities for much greater contact between man and man. He believed that 80 per cent. of the law students, for example, at the present time, except possibly in the field of sport, mixed almost altogether with law students. In a residential college they would be able to get the other man's point of view. Even in Australia residential colleges were no new idea, as they had been tried in connection with the Sydney University for half a century, and in Melbourne for a number of years. A large proportion of each succeeding British Cabinet, and also of Great Britain's delegations at various international conferences were composed of former members of residential colleges. He opposed the idea that they were anti-democratic, or class institutions.

The Rev. J. K. F. Bickersteth outlined the proposal to establish a Church of England college. He said the objection might be raised that it would tend to accentuate sectarian feeling, but the scheme of denominational colleges in Melbourne had been found to work exceedingly well. It was something which he thought was purely Australian. Already they had in their system of secondary education private schools, which were distinctly denominational, working in healthy rivalry and real friendliness, and by no means accentuating sectarian bitterness. As long as those schools existed in the community, so long would the need exist for colleges at the University corresponding to those schools, to which the boys could go on. Continuity of support was needed, and those colleges would each be allied to a very strong body in the community. He failed to see that an undenominational college would have such a body behind it. There was a proposal to found a Church of England college, but he would like to see at least four or five established on similar lines by other denominations. The proposal was in no way put forward in rivalry to the scheme for a Union building. (Applause.)

Professor Robertson explained the fraternity system in American universities, and pointed out that his intention was not to hold it up as ideal by any means. It seemed, however, that in a new country like Australia they were not definitely committed to any one precedent, and could look round the world seeking among the various methods adopted to secure the same ends those which seemed the most suitable to their conditions. In the United States the fraternity system had succeeded along its own lines in what it aimed to achieve. It had a great advantage in that it was a wholly voluntary effort on community lines by the students themselves. The beginning of a fraternity was that a group of students met together and decided that they would like to live together. Bonds were issued. The students shared a house, and derived benefit from the com-

munity life and the interchange of ideas that it promoted. The various fraternities were designated by Greek letter names. These Greek letters stood for mottoes that were supposed to embody the ideals of the fraternity. The discipline was very strict. There was also a sort of paternal supervision over the fraternities by the university, which, however, was careful not to interfere too much, and appreciated the value of the feeling of responsibility which the fraternity system inculcated in the students. The university intervened if there was grave occasion for it, but the need for intervention very seldom arose. With certain alterations, particularly in the mode of election, and some slight degree of extra supervision in the early generations while traditions were being built up, the fraternity system had its value, and might well in some modified form be considered in relation to a university like Adelaide. The whole welfare of the fraternity depended on the students themselves, and its officers had great responsibility on their shoulders. Students' self-government in one form or another was a factor of immense educational importance. (Applause.)

Professor Strong gave details in regard to the working of the collegiate system in Melbourne, where four residential colleges of a denominational character were attached to the University. He had not heard a single word said against these colleges on the score of sectarianism, and he did not believe there was any feeling amongst them on religious or sectarian grounds. The men of the different colleges took their part well in the corporate life of the University. The advantages of the fellowship which grew up in the colleges between man and man could not be exaggerated, and something of this was brought into the wider life of the University. He thought the college system and the Union scheme, worked in conjunction, were absolutely essential to the University life of Australia. (Applause.)

In a discussion which followed various speakers referred to the existence of a general feeling in favor of going on with the movement to provide a building for the Union. Professor Henderson said that project was regarded as very urgent, and, as being the next natural step to take from inside the University. The question was whether they should first cultivate the college spirit before they got the university spirit. (Applause.) They already had £5,825 in sight for the provision of a union building, but had to wait until they could get a suitable site. The appeal for funds was being well supported. Only that day Sir Langdon Bonython was interviewed on the question, and although he had been very generous to the University in other ways, he said at once he would be willing to give £500. (Applause.)

The Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell) expressed the view that the union scheme would not be injured in any way by the advocacy of residential colleges. It was not within the power of the council to allocate a site for the union building at the present time, but he would not give up without regret the hope that a good site would be found along Frome-road. He would not urge delay of the residential college proposal, because he feared competition with the other project, but he thought the union scheme should be put first. (Applause.)

The Chairman said the association would, no doubt, be more enthusiastic about the college scheme if it came four or five years later, after they had got the union established, in a building which would include a debating hall that could also be used for meetings to discuss students' affairs, and for the holding of dramatic entertainments. (Applause.)

Advertiser 2/5/22.

**MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY
DR. RIVETT OFFERED CHEMISTRY CHAIR.**

Melbourne, May 1.
The Council of the University of Melbourne to-day decided to offer the chair of Chemistry to Dr. A. C. D. Rivett, the appointment to take effect on the resignation of Professor Mason. Dr. Rivett is the associate professor of chemistry at the University.

Advertiser 2/5/22.

The Council of the Melbourne University on Monday decided to join with the Universities of Sydney and Adelaide in defraying the expense of the visit to Australia of Professor Einstein, the distinguished German scientist, on his return from Java. The Melbourne and Sydney Universities will each contribute £8, and Adelaide £60.

THE VISIT OF PROFESSOR EINSTEIN.

Professor Albert Einstein, whom the Universities of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide propose to invite to Australia, is probably the greatest, and certainly the most discussed, physicist of the day. His revolutionary theory of relativity promises to upset the accepted systems of Galileo, Newton, and Euclid, and in addition it may present philosophy and theology in a new aspect. For many reasons it has been thought desirable to invite Einstein to Australia. Scientists here would welcome a personal explanation of this abstruse theory, the latest phases of which Einstein himself says are not understood by more than twelve men in the world. Moreover, it is essential that our universities should keep abreast of the times, and learn, at first hand, the various currents of scientific thought in the old world. Leading professors of the Melbourne University said on Tuesday it would be a red letter day in the history of Australian scholastic institutions if Einstein could extend his contemplated visit to Java, in order to come to this country to give a series of lectures. Although he became naturalised as a Swiss in 1901, Einstein was born at Ulm, Germany, in March, 1879. Thus he is the first German to be invited to the Commonwealth since the Armistice. It was in 1915 that Einstein dropped his bombshell in the scientific world by formulating his theory of relativity as an explanation of gravitational attraction, but long before that he had a distinguished record. In 1901 he was appointed to a post in the Berne Patent Office, and while there he published several scientific papers. He spent the next few years in perfecting his theory to his own satisfaction, and in 1905, when he first published it in its restricted form, he was hailed as a genius. He received his first academic appointment in 1909, when he became professor of mathematical physics at the Zurich Polytechnic. Five years later he went to the Berlin Academy of Research in order to work out his theories undisturbed. He remained there during the war period, and it is notable that he was the first to repudiate the manifesto signed by nearly all the intellectuals of Germany, denying the atrocity charges. Later he signed an appeal in favor of the revolution. At the present time he is at Potsdam engaged in verifying his theories. Our Melbourne correspondent telegraphed last night:—The Minister for Home and Territories (Senator Pearce) remarked to-day that he knew of no reason why it should even be suggested that the Commonwealth might not be disposed to permit Professor Einstein to visit Australia.

Advertiser 4/5/22.

Dr. E. Harold Davies (Director of the Elder Conservatorium) left by the Melbourne express on Wednesday to attend the annual conference at the Melbourne University of the Australian Music Examinations Board. Mr. C. R. Hodge (Registrar of the Adelaide University) accompanied Dr. Davies as a delegate to the conference. Dr. Davies has also been invited to lecture at the Melbourne University on the "Place of Music in Education."

Advertiser 4/5/22.

Mr. A. C. Garnett, successor to Mr. T. Hagger as pastor of the Grote-street Church of Christ, is the recently-appointed professor of psychology at the Adelaide University. Some years ago he set out as a missionary to China, but had to return owing to ill-health.

Advertiser 5/5/22.

Mr. A. C. Garnett, successor to Mr. T. Hagger as pastor of the Grote-street Church of Christ, is a South Australian by birth. His father is the superintendent of the Point Pearce mission station. After his primary education in this State Mr. Garnett went to Melbourne, where he attended a Bible college and afterwards the Melbourne University. He proved himself a brilliant scholar, and in addition to gaining first-class honors at the University won the Lawrie prize for philosophy. While at the University he accepted an invitation to take charge of the Northcote Church of Christ, where he ministered for some time. In 1920, having taken his M.A. degree, with honors in four subjects, he volunteered for mission work in China. He left, with his wife, in December, but after a year had to return, owing to failing health. He then visited several States in the interests of mission work, and in March last accepted the position of tutor of the psychology class of the Adelaide Workers' Educational Association.