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TO CONCLUDE.

Dr. Pavy was awarded the order of C.B.E., the only other South Australians to receive the honour being Mrs. Barr Smith and Professor Bragg. "Professor Bragg and I marched along to Buckingham Palace to be decorated by His Majesty the King. We were called alphabetically, and, of course, the professor received his insignia long before me. After I had been summoned and had received mine I found that the professor was waiting for me, and we walked proudly out of the Palace gates together."

In 1917 Dr. Dorothea Proud married Capt. Gordon Pavy, 48th Battalion, A.I.F., who has returned to South Australia with his wife with the intention of studying law.

Dr. Pavy was offered splendid positions in England, but her loyalty to the State which chose her for the first Catherine Helen Spence scholar brought her back to us. The results of her wonderfully successful training of the welfare staff, combined with her exceptional capability in the realm of sociology and economics, indicate that she may be trusted to undertake questions affecting the welfare of women in South Australia. What are we going to do about it?

Adv. 11. 3. 20.

ADULT EDUCATION.

HOME FOR STUDENTS.

LONDON, March 8.

The World Association of Adult Education is appealing for £250,000 to endow and convert the famous Crosby Hall, at Chelsea, into a hall of residence for students from English-speaking countries who are attending London University and other approved centres of education. Lord Gorell, Lord Sandwich, and Mr. Crawford Vaughan are prominent promoters, and the High Commissioners have promised their support.

Reg. 17. 3. 20.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

From "AUDIO":—Regarding the inaugural address at the Elder Conservatorium, the director is reported in The Register of March 11 to have said:—"Those who entered a class should be prepared to help the teacher by reading the subject to be discussed—they should not rest on the teacher and expect pre-digested information. Students who wished to be spoonfed or who looked for 'tabloid' form of instruction were not fitting themselves to receive instruction, and naturally would never obtain a musical education." I think this requires amplification. According to the University calendar the Elder Conservatorium has been established for the purpose of providing a complete system of musical education, and it is stated that the instruction of students shall be conducted by the director and such professors, lecturers, and teachers as the council shall appoint. It is generally conceded that the sum of knowledge in any branch of study is so vast nowadays that no teacher can be expected to have compassed it all. How much less can this be expected of the pupil? Nor is the teacher expected to teach the students everything. What is expected is, and the calendar clearly lays the duty on the teachers, that certain necessary instruction be given, and it is, to say the least, only fitting and natural that the pupil should largely rest on the instruction given. In comparative or even total ignorance the pupil goes to be taught. It is the special role of the teacher with his wide experience, and from amid the mass of literature, to select the more salient features and to present them to the pupil with such spark of genius as to make the dry facts and dead bones of the books to come to life again. As to "pre-digested information," how is it possible else for a teacher to teach unless he first digests what is taught? Hence, I hold that the student commendably absorbs the professor's words, and in noting them down partakes directly of the living enthusiasm of his teacher. Whatever undeniable aid books may give, it remains that "the professor's notes" are looked upon the world over by students as the real dependable thing. They do not comprise, and the student knows they do not comprise, all that is to be known, but he claims, when carefully taken, that they do represent a fair and

full account of the subject matter of the lectures as interpreted and delivered by the professor and as modified by his genius or lack of genius. Apart from the students, too, is it encouraging to the parents who pay the fees, and who naturally ask if the students have to depend on themselves and their text books, what do they need the teachers for? When the great Teacher opened His mouth, He spoke to the people in parables so they could understand—the eternal verities thus being made simple. Books and home work cannot take the place of good teaching. They are all very well, but can be overdone, and when overdone are apt to degenerate into the last subterfuge of the incompetent teacher, who thus easily seeks to shift his responsibility on to the shoulders of his unhappy pupil.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE PEACE.

From HERBERT HEATON, University of Adelaide.—Two of your correspondents in The Register to-day (Tuesday) object to the character and contents of my lecture as reported in your columns on Friday last. From the nature of the letters I gather that neither writer was present at the lecture. Had they been present they would have been aware that what I gave then was not a lecture, but rather a resume of the important book by Dr. J. M. Keynes on "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," published by Macmillan last December. Whatever facts I gave and whatever opinions I expressed were drawn entirely from this book. I adopted this course because of the reputation of the author, who is one of the three leading financial experts in Europe, and who was not merely attached to the British Treasury during the war, but was the official representative of the Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference. Dr. Keynes sat as deputy for the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Supreme Economic Council, but resigned in June, 1919, "when it became evident that hope could no longer be entertained of substantial modification in the draft terms of peace." Dr. Keynes therefore possesses all those qualifications of expertise and knowledge based on personal observation which Mr. McNamara regrets that I lack. If Mr. McNamara will not accept what I said, will he accept the statement of the distinguished authority on whose book I lectured? I have no desire to enter into a contradiction of the various misstatements concerning underground stores of wheat and vast herds of milk cows made by my critics. My chief contention was that the demands made by the treaty were so large, in view of Germany's reduced potential production, that they could not possibly be carried out. If my critics will point out in detail some way in which Germany is for instance—(1) To hand over £100,000,000 before 1921; (2) to pay the interest on the £5,000,000 or more of bonds which she is to issue in the next few years; and (3) develop a big surplus of exports over imports—I will gladly withdraw my own assertions, and forward the details to the sorely perplexed Supreme Economic Council, which, at this moment, is wrestling in vain with these problems. Meanwhile, may I remind your correspondents that the conclusion which Dr. Keynes reached last June are now coming home with force to many prominent people. If it is pro-German to think that the diplomats in Paris overreached themselves in their desire to get all they could, then I am afraid that Dr. Keynes (and myself) must accept that title. One can do this with equanimity in view of the excellent company of Germans in which one finds oneself. For instance, Gen. Smuts declared when he signed the treaty:—"There are punishments foreshadowed over most of which a calmer mood may yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion. There are indemnities stipulated which cannot be enacted without grave injury to the industrial revival of Europe, and which it will be to the interest of all to render more tolerable and moderate." Do these sentiments convict Gen. Smuts of pro-Germanism? Or, again, there is Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, who is reported (in The Register March 4) to have spoken as follows:—"English people have not yet begun to realize that the Peace Treaty is thoroughly un-English. It is equivalent to hitting a man when he is down. We do not want revenge, we want friendship, and the League of Nations with Germany, Austria, and Soviet Russia within its pale." Is Gen. Gough, the commander at one time of a British army, pro-German? Or, again, listen to Mr. Asquith (The Register, February 11), who declared at Paisley, on the eve of a recent election, that "all were agreed that Germany should pay the largest sum possible as war damages, but it was more important to accelerate the restoration of normal economic life in Europe." Germany and Austria were about to start in the new world with a millstone of unlimited indebtedness. This was not statesmanship, business, nor common sense. It was not a clean peace, which would end all war—£1,000,000,000 was about the possible that could be got from Germany." Mr. Asquith concluded—"I am prepared to write off our share as a bad debt." Is Mr. Asquith pro-German? And since the people of Paisley, having heard this declaration, returned Mr. Asquith triumphantly to Parliament, are the people of Paisley pro-German? Or, finally, let us look at the summary of the recent Supreme Council memorandum, which appeared in The Register, March 9, i.e., the same day as I gave my lecture. The cable read as follows:—"The reconstitution of German industry affects the whole of Europe, and it is the duty of all the Allies to help in the restoration of the country to its normal energy. . . . Economic equilibrium cannot be re-established without putting both Germany and France into something like the condition in which they were situated prior to the war, to enable them to again pursue their industries." It looks as if the Supreme Economic Council has turned pro-German. If this is not the explanation, there is only one other, namely, that while it is easy to sign a treaty and to compel the vanquished to sign it, the real test comes when the attempt is made to enforce the terms. Some of the terms of the treaty were possible, and those will probably be enforced, though two of them (the trial of the Kaiser and of the war criminals) have, in fact, been abandoned. But there are some terms which are simply unenforceable, and these include the great bulk of the reparation clauses.

Reg. 18. 3. 20.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

Examination Results.

Supplementary Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—March, 1920.

Pass List.—First Year.
Physiology.—Angus, William R.; Mitchell, Thomas O.

Organic Chemistry.—Birch, Hugh McL. Thus completing the first year.

Second Year.
Physiology.—Fisher, Harry M.; Materias Medica.—Cramp, John F.; Frith, John W.; Niesche, Frederick W. (Thus completing the second year).

Third Year.
Medicine.—Tonkin, William R. (Thus completing the third year).

Fourth Year.
Surgery.—Mitchell, Charles F.; Steven, Walter E.; Pathology.—Mitchell, Charles F. (Thus completing the fourth year).

A STATE ORCHESTRA

IMPORTANT SCHEME LAUNCHED.

AN APPEAL FOR FOUNDERS.

SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING.

For a long time it has been felt that musical education in the State has lacked the completeness as well as the impetus which can alone be supplied by a constant hearing of the best orchestral works of the great masters. The opportunities for such a hearing, so essential to all students of music, and so influential in the general culture of the community, have hitherto been few and far between. The expense attaching to orchestral performances is necessarily great, and only a large fund will suffice for the maintenance of an efficient band of players in constant and regular rehearsal. Without such financial provision, and in the absence of constant rehearsal, no genuinely artistic results can



Professor Davies.

be ensured. The recent visit of the Verbrugghen Orchestra was a convincing demonstration of what can be achieved in Australia by suitable endowment, combined with systematic organisation, and training. There was not only a very high standard of performance, but an overwhelming enthusiasm and appreciation on the part of the crowded audiences.

The Director of the Elder Conservatorium (Professor E. Harold Davies), with the permission of the University Council, has made an initial move in the direction of organising a permanent South Australian Orchestra. The first appeal is for founders, who will also be life members, and this distinction will attach to all who give £100. In order that the sum so raised may be further increased, all lovers of music throughout the State are asked to contribute as generously as they are able to do in less amounts. Subscriptions which will be duly acknowledged in the newspapers, may be sent to Professor Harold Davies, Elder Conservatorium. Cheques should be made payable to the "South Australian Orchestra."

The following is a list of those who have already promised their support:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor S. G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G.	£100
Sir Langdon Bonython, K.C.M.G.	100
Mr. George Brookman	100
Mr. Peter Waite	100
Mr. Sydney T. Thomas	100
Professor Mitchell	100
Mr. Owen Crompton	100
Mr. T. E. Barr Smith	100
Mr. C. H. Angus	100
The Hon. J. Lewis, M.L.C.	100
Messrs. James Marshall & Co.	100
Mr. Harold Fisher	100
Mr. Sydney Kidman	100
Mrs. Frank Downer	100
Mrs. G. A. Jury	100
Mr. O. von Rieben	100
Miss Lenore Reynell	100
Mr. John Barker	100
Mrs. John Gordon	100
Messrs. Miller Anderson	100
Mr. R. T. Melrose	100
Mrs. Michael Hawker	100
Mrs. Harry Dutton	100

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Credit balance from Conservatorium Concerts for 1919 £67

Mr. Napier Birks 25

PROFESSOR DAVIES INTERVIEWED

Professor E. Harold Davies (director of the Elder Conservatorium) is full of enthusiasm and hope in regard to the big project. No one knows better than he the value of music in the education of the community, and no one can appreciate better the impetus which a State orchestra will give to the study of music. In an interview with a representative of "The Advertiser," he prefaced his remarks with the intimation that the movement to establish a State orchestra implies no reflection upon anything done in orchestral work in Adelaide. Questioned about the probable cost of the scheme, he showed a little diffidence about setting down any exact sum. "Folk have often asked me that question during the past few weeks," he said, "but I have no precise answer. It will cost a good deal, but experience alone will show how much we want to form a complete orchestra, even if it be small, and it will be necessary perhaps to secure three or four players who are not here. They must be brought from elsewhere, and their maintenance, temporary or otherwise, will be a fairly large item. The bulk of the players who are already in our midst, it is reasonable to expect, can be paid in highest rates of remuneration out of concert proceeds, especially as I hope we may secure, hereafter, from annual subscribers a considerable amount for the subsequent maintenance of the scheme."

What if you get more money than is actually required?

"That would hardly be disastrous," replied Professor Davies with a smile, "because there will be two or three things to do after the orchestra has cut its teeth. I want to see in the near future an orchestral school established at the Elder Conservatorium, so that we may train a full supply of efficient players in every department, and give them an all-round musical education. That is only one little plan in the background, but it will need an increase of accommodation and an increase of staff, and that spells money. I should want at least two teachers, themselves first-rate orchestral men, who would need a guarantee of at least £500 a year each. You know we are waiting eagerly at the University for some one with a great heart and a splendid vision of the future to give us a quarter of a million. Then things would happen."

The reporter ejaculated, "A quarter of a million?"

"Yes, 25—with three noughts after it, said Professor Davies, quite unperturbed.

Do you foresee any other immediate liability?

"Yes, there is the question of pitch to be faced. It will be necessary very soon to tackle this. The organs in the Town Hall and the Elder Conservatorium will both have to be brought down to the low pitch, and we may at the same time have to purchase for some of our players low-pitch instruments. More money required! But, after all, one must have a measure of faith, and it would be idle to wait until means were available to overcome every difficulty that will have to be surmounted."

What do you propose in regard to the composition of the band?

"A small band of about 42 players, each of whom will be the best we can find. There will be 12 violins, with, perhaps, an additional four advanced students who will be gaining experience, four or five violas, three or four cellos, two or three double basses, and a full complement of wood-wind and brass. In the first instance we must draw upon the players who are now professionally engaged in various theatres and picture halls, many of whom are excellent artists, with the advantage of being in constant practice. In order to do this it will be necessary not only to rehearse but to give the first season's concerts on Saturday afternoons, as Professor Marshall Hall so successfully did in Melbourne many years ago."

Do you fear the result of Saturday afternoon concerts?

"I would certainly like to be able to give evening performances, but we must secure the best players to achieve the best and most artistic results, and our experience of Saturday afternoon concerts last year at the Elder Conservatorium was simply splendid. Even though the trams were not running, we got magnificent audiences. Later on, however, we may hope to arrange for evening concerts, but all in good time. I believe in many cases the managers of our picture shows will be proud to let us have their best players for such purposes. At any rate, I shall try to convince them that it will be worth while to allow their men to belong to the South Australian Orchestra, and, apropos of this, one is glad to know that good music is being more and more encouraged in connection with the pictures."

What number of concerts is likely to be given in the first season?