

EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

A Sad Fact.

Who would not prefer (the speaker asked) to be unclassified or in class IX, under circumstances like that? Of 1,146 women assistants only 24 were receiving the maximum salary of £156 a year. Many women were found deferring classification because their salary when classified was less than what it would be when they were unclassified. It was also a sad fact that many who began to classify themselves abandoned the effort because of the inadequacy of their salaries. Since 1913 there had been no increase in the salaries of the classified women teachers, although the unclassified were raised in 1918 from £84 to £90, maximum £100, in the metropolitan area, and £110 in the country.

The Chairman—Was the arrangement made at Parkside?

Mr. Parsons said they must not say too much against Parkside, as the University was going there. (Laughter.) The result was clear, that trained teachers were seeking, and often finding, positions elsewhere, and their places were filled by the unclassified. He was not considering the interests of the women teachers so much as the interests of the children. (Applause.) It must be clear that any man trained for his job was the better man for that job. What was true of men was true of women. While there had been no increases for the more highly skilled women since 1913, there had been a tremendous rise in the cost of living. What they could buy then for 21s, to-day cost 28s, and perhaps more. The Public Teachers' Union issued a circular some time ago in which it was pointed out that £90 a year prior to the war was equal to only £57 a year to-day, and £100 equal to only £64. So one could understand the pecuniary hardship under which women who were doing such splendid service in the schools were working. The Industrial Court had declared that for women the living wage was 30s a week, and that clerks, without any particular apprenticeship, were entitled, on attaining the age of 21, to 37s 6d a week. Let them compare that with the salary paid to a woman teacher after five years' apprenticeship and four years' service! What was true of the primary schools was true in the same degree of women teachers in the high schools, and was true also of the men teachers. Male assistants in South Australia begin at £140 a year, with the prospect of rising to £210. In Victoria they began at £150, and rose to £270; and in New South Wales they began at £204, and rose to £300. Was it any wonder that there was a temptation for the best men from South Australian schools to be attracted to the other States? These men were asking for £150 at the start, and a maximum of £220. Was that too much? (Voices—"No.") Dr. Jethro Brown had fixed 83s a week, or £163 16s, as the living wage for a single man of 21. Mr. Justice Higgins and Mr. Justice Powers had awarded no less than £171 12s for men of 21, unskilled, and entirely without training.

The Hope of the Future.

It had been said that South Australia had no money to spare. They were spending £5 14s 6d a year for each child instructed. Victoria spent £7 9s 4d, Western Australia £8 5s 2d, and New South Wales £10 1s 9d. The young people in the schools were the hope of South Australia, and if the State missed its opportunities as regarded them they were handicapped for life. If they had not sufficient teachers they were not doing justice to them, and if they did not teach them efficiently South Australia must fall by the way. As far as primary education was concerned they were not going on the best lines. They taught the very elements of education up to 14, yet at the age of two years earlier many should be fit to go on to a higher type of education altogether. (Applause.) The Education authorities in England were realizing that children of 11 years and upwards were fit for something better than mere elements. It was important for time to be saved, and elementary sections should be formed in the high schools; but he was not thinking merely of the high schools. High school education was of very great importance, particularly for boys who were going in for one of the professions; but they had laid too much emphasis on their high schools in South Australia. More should be done in the way of vocational training at schools for the boys who were going to be craftsmen. If they were going to be tradesmen make them tradesmen. (Applause.) Let them begin in the junior technical schools at 12, and learn not merely to be craftsmen, but masters of industry. What was true of technical education was also true of commercial and rural education for boys, and of the domestic side of education for girls. At the age of 12 or 13 there should be a radiation of children into junior commercial, technical, domestic, and rural technical schools. (Applause.)

What Can Be Done.

Mr. Parsons went on to deal with the unsuitability of the present education provided for girls. Practically all the women in South Australia found their future life's work in the domestic circle, but what was being done to qualify them for their destiny? Women were as capable as men in many spheres of life, but they wanted most spheres of life, but they wanted women to be in their homes chiefly, otherwise the race would suffer. How were the needs of a reformed system of education to be met? It depended on whether the people of South Australia were alive to the importance of the question, and willing to pay for it. They spent on education about £542,000 a year, yet in spite of that expenditure children were crowded, 60 or 70 together in a class in some of the primary schools, and the position was so dreadful that the Government came down with a proposal to cut off a year at the beginning of the primary school life because of the lack of accommodation. One of the remedies was to establish a proper school building department under the control of the Education Department. (Applause.) He was not there to tickle the ears of those who wanted high salaries. What was wanted was efficiency. Those who asked for high salaries must be efficient, or they must go. (Applause.) In order to find the money required a tax specially earmarked for the purpose of education could be imposed. A shilling a week levied upon every man of 21 years or over in South Australia would bring in something like £180,000 a year. Was it a hardship to ask any man to pay 1s a week for the education of his children? The working man would say he could not afford it, but if he paid 6d. a week to his union why could he not pay 1s a week for the education of his children? (Applause.) The money would not come out of the wage-earner's pocket. That sixpence paid to the union was calculated in the wages fixed by industrial courts, and the community paid it, and in the same way the 1s a week for education would be allowed for and paid by the community. They should think of what they owed to the future of their country and to their children. They lived in a land of sunshine and bright skies, with freedom transcendent such as human beings never knew in any other part of the world. Would they not be true to the great destiny which was theirs, and keep that destiny inviolate? Let them be true to freedom and true to justice, and see that what they had inherited would go down to their children, by their being equipped for life in the best possible way. (Applause.)

Ad. 16.9.19.

DIVINITY DEGREES

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY ADVERSE.

Melbourne, September 15.

By nine votes to six the University Council to-day rejected a proposal by the Rev. Dr. Sugden to institute University degrees of divinity.

Ad. 16.9.19.

University Oval Extension.

The markets and parks committee reported that at its last meeting it gave further consideration to an application from the University of Adelaide for the lease of an area of two and a half acres of Park No. 12, adjoining the University Oval and north of the municipal nursery, for the purpose of extension of playing grounds. The committee had recommended that an area of two acres only be leased to the University until September 30, 1929 (which is the date of the expiry of the lease already granted the University for park lands adjoining), at an extra rental of £10, and on the same terms and conditions as provided in the present lease, conditionally upon a resolution being passed at a meeting of ratepayers in favor of such lease being granted, and, if a poll be demanded, such poll resulting in favor of the proposition; and conditionally also on the University paying all costs in connection with, or arising out of, the statutory public meeting, the poll of ratepayers (if demanded), the preparation of the lease, and costs involved in the transfer of existing athletic clubs to other sites. The committee had also recommended that, should the council adopt their recommendation, and the University accept the terms, the town clerk make the necessary arrangements for submitting the proposition to the ratepayers on October 31, and that, in the event of the latter declaring themselves favorable, the lease be entered into with the University.

Councillor Landie moved an amendment that the report be struck out. The council had made no promise to the University

that the land would be granted except what was done by members outside the council, who were approached by Professor Henderson. When he told the professor that he would not support it, he was informed that the proposal would be carried in spite of him.

Alderman Isaacs—He was only acting in the interests of the University.

Councillor Landie said the University was likely to be shifted to the Parkside Mental Hospital site where there would be plenty of land for sport. Therefore why was there such indecent haste to get the block in the park lands? He was told by Professor Henderson that the ladies wanted the land for playing hockey. He had no objection to their playing hockey in the open, like other young women.

Councillor Anderson—The A.W.U. could get a block of it wished.

Councillor Landie said he would not support an application from the A.W.U. He would not give anybody a handout of the park lands, and would favor handing the control over to Parliament rather than allow the ratepayers with their plural voting to have control.

Councillor Matters said the park lands were an absolute waste as they now stood. They should not prevent clubs from securing grounds for games and fencing them in.

Councillor Landie's amendment was lost, his supporters being Aldermen Cohen and Entwistle, and Councillor Edwards and Jones.

The committee's recommendation that a ratepayers' meeting be held on October 31 was adopted.

Ad. 18.9.19

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT KUITPO FOREST.

His Excellency the Governor-General invariably visits one or more of the forest reserves when he comes to South Australia, and on Wednesday he spent an enjoyable day at Kuitpo reserve, in the neighborhood of Echunga. The party, which consisted of Sir Ronald Ferguson, Sir Henry Galway, Sir George Murray, Professor R. W. Chapman, and Mr. H. H. Corbin, the Lecturer in Forestry, who has charge of the reserve, proceeded to the locality in motors. Mr. Corbin, who is doing good work at Kuitpo training students in forestry and making preparation for an extension of the valuable branch of study, explained to the visitors what was being done to popularise the reserve as a place where young students may enlarge their knowledge and fit themselves for the science course in forestry. The party were conducted through the plantation and shown the buildings and the profitable uses to which timber previously regarded as useless was now being put. Apart from being a trained expert on forest matters, Mr. Corbin is an enthusiast, and there are good grounds for hoping that he is laying the foundation of a school at Kuitpo which will become the principal training centre in Australia of its kind. Sir Ronald Ferguson has manifested the greatest interest in the forest and the work being done there, and he was delighted with all he saw and heard. Luncheon was provided, and the party returned to town before 6 o'clock.

Ad. 23.9.19.

DOMINION STUDENTS.

ALL-BRITISH TRAINING.

For some time past the Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute has been interesting itself in the question of providing facilities for Australasian and Canadian students, apprentices, and improvers to enter British works for the purpose of qualifying in professional and industrial technical vocations. Having ascertained the feeling of the Dominions on the subject, as well as of firms in the United Empire, the committee has decided to give any assistance in its power to promote this desirable inter-Empire relationship. It is strongly felt that the alternative to some definite action being taken to facilitate the young men of the Dominions gaining experience in British industry will be to drive them into American factories, where they will naturally acquire a preference for the products and manufacturing standards of the United States which will afterwards influence the trend of Dominion trade. The committee has also decided to place similarly its facilities at the disposal of South African, Newfoundland, and Crown colony students. Correspondence on the subject from universities and schools overseas will be promptly dealt with, as will letters from individual applicants. Enquiries should be addressed to the secretary, Trade and Industry Committee, Royal Colonial Institute, London, England.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS BOARD.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION, 1919.

The following is a list of the candidates to whom certificates will be issued. They have passed in English grammar, composition, and dictation; arithmetic, and in two at least of the following subjects:—Geography (Gg.), English history (H.), Latin (L.), French (F.), German (Gn.), Algebra (Al.), Geometry (Gt.), drawing (D.), theory of music (M.).

Adcock, Vera H F Al; Ashman E. R., H L Al Gt.

Ball, Mabelle, L Al; Barnes, Ethel, Gg H F Al Gt; Bateman, Lydia, H F Al Gt; Beale, Lily, H L; Berkholtz, H L F Al; Bond, F. H. Mc., H L F Al Gt; Bowler, L. S., H L Al; Brennan, John Patrick, H L Al Gt; Brown, James Donald Hamlin, H Al; Buckley, Mary Marjorie L F Al; Bullock, Leila, L Al; Burns, Mary Dora, H Al. Camac, Marjorie, H L Al Gt; Carmichael, Marjorie, Gg H; Casey, Jean H L F Al; Castine, R., H Gt; Chapple, Elizabeth, H Al; Clarke, Veronica, H Al M; Coghlan, Monica, Gg H L F Al Gt; Connolly, Patricia, H F Al Gt; Corney, Grace Rita, L Al; Crawford, Helen, H L Al Gt. Davis, L., H Al Gt; Davoren, M., H L Al Gt; Dicker, H. A. H., H L Al Gt; Dwyer, J. M., H L F Al Gt.

Farquhar, Mabel, Gg H L F Al; Fiddaman, Constance, H L Al Gt; Field, Claire, L F Al; Fitzgerald, D., H F Al Gt; Flanagan, Mary, H L F Al Gt; Flanagan, Monica, H F Al; Forgan, Rena, H L Al Gt; Galvin, May, H L F Al Gt; Gilbert, Olga, H L F Al Gt; Gillen, Mary H L F Al Gt; Gleeson, Madge, H Al; Gliddon, Doreen, H L Al Gt; Golding, L., H D.

Hahney, P., H L Gt; Hamadford, A. K., H L Al; Harkness, Annie, H L Al Gt; Harris, J. S., H Al Gt; Healy, Kathleen A., H F Al Gt; Henry, Irene K., F Al; Herriot, Isabella, Gg L Al; Hirtz, Marie, H Al Gt; Hosking, J. K., H L; Howard, C. S., H L Al Gt; Howard, Hilda M., H F; Howland, H. O., Gg H.

Jacobs, K. B., H Al; Jarvis, K., F Al; Johns, Mary, H L F Al; Juonken, Mary G., H F.

Kardachi, Angelina, L F; Kelly, Ellen, H L F Al; Kildes, Mary, H F Al Gt; Krantz, Nancy, F Al; Kretschmer, W. J., L Gt D.

Lademann, M. C., Al Gt; Leahy, Alma, H L Al Gt; Leslie, Phyllis, M., H Al; Linnane, Agatha, H L F Al; Luke N., L F Al; Lynch, Kathleen, H L F Al Gt.

McCarron, B., H L F Al Gt; McEachern, M., H Al Gt; McGillick, Mary, Gg H Al; McGowan, Susan C., L F Al; McKeeough, Lucy, L Al; Mackie, J. C., H Gt; McMillan, Ella, L Al; McNamara, Delia, H L F Al; McRorie, B. A., H Al Gt; Madgford, Sheila, H L F Al; Mahony, Kathleen, H L Al Gt; Manifold, L. L., Al Gt; Marrett, G. H. Al Gt; Mars, E. B., H Al Gt; Martin, Gg H L Gt; Minahan, Alicia, H L F Al Gt; J.

Edna, H Al; Morgan, Edith M., H Al Gt; Morris, Margaret, H L Al; Moyle, Ivy B., H Al Gt; Mulner, Beatrice, Gg L Al; Murphy, Kathleen, L Al.

Nalty, O. B., L F Al; Naulty, Ellen, H F Al D; Neaylon, Eileen, Al Gt.

O'Brien, Gladys, Gg H Al Gt; O'Hair, J., Gg H Al Gt; Oliver, R., H L Al Gt D; Orchard, Marjorie D., Gg H L F Al.

Parker, R. H. R., H Al Gt; Parry, Doris, H L Al Gt; Parton, Margaret, Gg H Al; Peterson, Kathleen, H Gt; Pimlott, J. H., H Al; Power, L. B., H L F Al Gt; Pritchard, J. P., Al Gt; Purton, S. L., Gg Gt.

Ragless, Isabel, Gg H L F Al; Ramage, A. J., H L Al Gt; Ramsay, R. B., H L Gt D; Reid, W. L., L F Al Gt; Reordan, Ethel, H F; Reynolds, Marjorie, Gg H L F Al; Rieger, Editha, H F Al; Roebuck, Abigail, H Al; Ryan, Catherine, F Al; Ryder, F., H Al.

Samuel, Dulcie, Gg H L F Al; Sanders, A. E., H L Al; Schofield, J. M., H L Al Gt; Slater, Rida, H Al; Smerdon, F. L., L F Al Gt; Smith, Imelda, Gg H F Al Gt; Smith, Phyllis, H Al; Smyth, H. L. Mc., L Al; Smyth, L. S. Mc., H L Al Gt; Solomon, Lorna, H Al; Solomon Phyllis, H F Al; Spain, Mary, H Al Gt; Sparks, Viola, L F; Spruhan, Bridget C., H L F Al; Stols, E. G., Gg H Gt; Sullivan, Patricia, L F Al.

Taylor, Gladys, H L Al Gt; Tibbott, Kathleen, L Al.

Umpherston, Thelma, Al Gt.

Wight, Freda, L Al Gt; Willis, R. J. J., H L Al Gt; Wunderstz, A. S. G. L Al.

Zemancheff, V. N., H Al Gt; Zeven, Patrice Loretta, H Al Gt.

Rey. 25.9.19.

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

There has been a break recently in the arrangements entered into between the several States for the examination of students under the auspices of the Australian Music Examination Board, through strikes and influenza, but now that the means of communication have been cleared the system of examination has been renewed. Professor Laver, who occupies the Chair of Music in the Melbourne University, arrived in Adelaide on Wednesday to assist Dr. Harold Davies in conducting examinations at the Adelaide University, and he states that, in spite of the vast amount of sickness recently experienced in Victoria, the number of candidates who presented themselves at the last examination in that State was nearly equal to the record of the previous year. All the States had renewed this examination scheme for another three years, and Professor Laver is convinced that it will continue indefinitely. Great progress is being made in all the smaller States, and he was pleased to see that in Adelaide 640 candidates have entered for the coming examination, which is greater than the entry of 12 months ago.