

By Helton  
June 11, 1923  
12.5.23  
Extract from  
the "London News"  
column

WHAT THE W.E.A. STANDS FOR

The Workers' Educational Association is a body which does a vast deal of work of which little notice is taken in these islands by the general press. Its work is much more actively and intensively carried on in the Northern industrial areas than in the South of England—the North having always been greedy of educational facilities and more akin to the Scottish case in its aspirations.

Manchester University, which has long had its Ruskin College for labour students attending its classes, has naturally taken the W.E.A. to its heart, and at the Manchester Luncheon Club Sir Henry Miers, the vice-chancellor of the university, took the chair at a meeting which engaged its members in the discussion of the association's ideals.

Dr. Temple, Bishop of Manchester, was the chief speaker on the occasion. He devoted his speech to a lively history of the association. He said that at the time when it became clear that Labour would take its place in the political life of the country the universities began a big effort to make their resources available for Labour, so far as Labour would use them. That movement was known as "university extension." It was an effort to bridge the gulf between the universities and Labour; and in that, broadly speaking, it failed. "The effort of the university extension to reach the Labour movement," said Dr. Temple, "is represented by the sad experience of the young lecturer who went to a mining village in Durham, and when he finished was rather dismayed to see a burly miner stumping up the middle of the floor and saying: 'Young man, I have no quarrel with you, for you're doing your best, but them as sent you 'ere ought to be 'ung!'"

In 1903 there was voted into existence a body representing the universities and Labour, and that body worked quietly away. Then in 1907 a conference was held and a very large number of Labour delegates attended. The vice-chancellor of Oxford was invited to appoint seven members of the university to meet seven representatives of Labour to draw up a report on Oxford and working-class education. That report had been the basis of W.E.A. work ever since. Speaking of the essays which were written during the first year's work, Dr. Temple said that Mr. Smith, now master of Balliol, reported that at least one-third represented the same intellectual quality as work done for him by undergraduates who got "firsts" in the honours history school. The high quality of the work was confirmed by Professor Ramsay Muir, who was then at Liverpool.

Dr. Temple confessed that the level of the work had not remained generally so high, because the pioneers were very keen men. "But it remains true," he added "that university work of the honours type is going on in these classes all over the country." There were now in the three-year tutorial classes over 7000 students, which meant "a people's university containing as many working-class students as there are undergraduates in Oxford and Cambridge put together." These men were doing work as high in quality, if less in quantity, as if they were at University, and the effect on their whole attitude and outlook to things was extraordinarily marked. There was also a large number of one-year classes, not quite so exacting and in some were over 17,000 students.

The movement, Dr. Temple said, was attacked from both sides. The "more Conservative type of Tory" said the movement would foster discontent, "but at the present moment, it seems to me," said the bishop, "you cannot do much towards fostering discontent." The W.E.A. was attacked much more violently by the extreme left wing of the Labour movement, who accused it of taking hold of promising men who would be leaders of the revolutionary party if they were not made useless by being filled with "bourgeois" ideas. It was undoubtedly true, said Dr. Temple, that men who "thought they knew all about it" found when they came in contact with the W.E.A. that they didn't; at the same time, he did not think there was one case of a man who was a Socialist when he began the course ceasing to be one, or of an anti-Socialist becoming a Socialist. The movement had no political axe to grind, and aimed simply at teaching people, when they studied any particular matter, to study all the evidence about it and then to draw their own conclusions.

CRITIC  
6-6-23

CONSERVATORIUM CONCERT

Another of the students' concerts will be held on Monday next, June 11, at 8 p.m. The management have only to ask themselves why such indifferent attendances to-day, as from the recent time when the late "Dad" Howells was manager. He was an enthusiast, who went to no end of trouble to get as many annual subscribers as possible, and was keen in his demand for publicity. Courteous and gentlemanly, he never failed to create success.

Some may think it painful to sit out a student's concert; well, if such is their opinion, let them go next Monday and then talk about it. The single tickets are 1/-, no tax, and reserved without any extra charge.

ADVERTISER  
B-6-23

Mr. John Watson Canaway, the Consul for Brazil, died at his residence at Hawthorn on Thursday, aged 75 years. He was well known in Adelaide business circles, having been associated with the firm of Nankivell & Co., of which he was a partner, for nearly half a century. Born and educated at Hobart, he went to Melbourne, where he was employed for several years by Messrs. Fanning & Co., importers and general merchants. On coming to Adelaide he joined Mr. Nankivell in business as an importer and merchant, but on the latter's retirement he took over the business, with which was combined the marine agency of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company. Mr. Canaway was also secretary of the Federal Coke Company, and in addition to marine underwriting he was an average adjuster. For many years he was a member of the Marine Underwriters' Association, and he served on the committee for 23 years, being twice chairman. He represented the association on several occasions, and also in the Chamber of Commerce at various periods. For about ten years Mr. Canaway was the Consul for France, and during his term in that capacity he was made an Officier de l'Academie, and was also awarded the medal (third class) of the Reconnaissance Francaise. Since 1910 he had been Consul for Brazil. Of a quiet, unassuming disposition, Mr. Canaway, apart from his consular work, took no part in public life. He was an ardent churchman, and was a member of the Church of England Lay Preachers' Association. In his young days he was a cricketer and footballer, and was for many years a member of the Cricket Association. He left a widow (his second wife), three sons—Messrs. L. J., R. A., and L. St. J. Canaway—and one daughter, Miss Nora Canaway.

WOMEN AND THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

The campaign for funds to establish a residential college in connection with the University of Adelaide turns one's thoughts to England, where a similar campaign is being organized on behalf of the existing women's colleges in Oxford. The objective there is an ambitious one (£185,000 is required to clear existing liabilities and "provide fittingly" for scholarships, research fellowships, studentships, salaries, upkeep, &c.), but the promoters of the appeal urge that there should be little difficulty in realizing it if due thought is given to the indebtedness of both the older universities to the benefactions of women in the past, and if the present needs of women's colleges are recognized as a golden opportunity of rendering some semblance of quid pro quo. It is a plea that admits of little argument. In Oxford both Wadham and Balliol owe almost as much to women as to men (the former to Dorothy Wadham, and the latter to Devorguilla of Galloway as co-foundress and, nearly 600 years later, to Miss Hannah Brakenbury); Lady Elizabeth Montacute gave Christ Church its meadow, and also, tradition says, the Latin Chapel of the Cathedral; the Lady Margaret Beaufort endowed professorships at both Universities. In Cambridge the indebtedness is even greater. "By the way," says an old chronicle, "be it observed that Cambridge has been much beholden to the strength of bounty in the weaker sex. Of the four halls therein, two, viz., Clare and Pembroke, were (as I may say) feminine foundations; and of the 12 colleges one-third—Queen's, Christ's, St. John's, and Sidney—owe their original to worthy women; whereas no female ever founded a college in Oxford (though bountiful benefactors to many) seeing Queen's Colledge therein, though commended to the Queens of England for its successive patronesses, had Robert Eglesfield for the effectual founder thereof. And Cambridge is so far from being ashamed of, she is joyfull and thankfull for such charity."

Women and Cambridge.

There are illustrious names on the roll of benefactors for whose "charity" Cambridge is thus "joyful and thankfull"; Margaret Beaufort (mother of Henry VII. and Dorothy, wife of the first Earl of Exeter, Margaret of Anjou and Elizabeth Woodville, who founded Queen's College "to laud and honneur of sexe feminine"; Elizabeth, Lady of Clare, who in 1338 refounded Clare College under the name of Clare House, and Elizabeth Clare of Ormesby (what a multitude of Elizabeths!), who built part of Caius; Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, who did much to restore the buildings of Corpus Christi, and Mary Cavendish, Countess of Shrewsbury, who built the second court of St. John's; Bess Scrope of Bolton, who gave the manor of Newham to Gonville; the Countess of Pembroke who founded Pembroke College (then known as the Hall of Valence Marie) and Frances, wife of the third Earl of Sussex and aunt to Sir Philip Sidney, who bequeathed the sum of £5,000 for the foundation of "The Lady Frances Sidney Sussex College;" and the Mrs. Ramsden who left generous bequests to St. Catherine's College less than a century ago. But of them all pride of place must be given to the lady Margaret whose name heads my list, and who was "a saint, a scholar, and a gentlewoman—right studious in Bokes, of which she had great number, both in English, and in Latin and in French. . . . It is not unknown how studiously she procured justice to be administered, and of her own charge provided men learned for the same purpose, even and indifferently to hear all causes. . . . She was also a singular easyness to be spoken unto, and full curtyase answerer she would make to all who came unto her. . . . Unkynd she wolde not be of any kyndness or servyce done to her before, which is no lytel part of veray nobleness." Her interest in Cambridge was awakened by her Confessor, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who was President of the University when she stayed there in 1505 and when Henry VII. stayed there a year later. It was at his instigation that she refounded and endowed Christ's College and that, a few years later, she diverted benefactions intended for Westminster Abbey to the establishment of St. John's College on an even more generous scale than her former foundation.

The Oxford Appeal.

So much for what was done by women in the past. Now that the appeal comes from them, what will be the response? The subscription list is headed by a gift of £500 from Her Majesty the Queen, which was almost immediately followed by the promise of £1,000 from the Clothworkers' Company, and a further £1,000 from the Goldsmiths' Company. The true of the whole English literature, so clothworkers also lent their beautiful hall prose and poetry, and of poetry more particularly. Virgil was not merely Lord Bryce presided. At a public meet-

ing held at Dudley House, Mr. Wood made his first speech as President of the Board of Education, and the other speaker was his immediate predecessor in office, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, and at a meeting summoned by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House the appeal was supported by the Archbishop of York, Dean Inge (whose articles have delighted many readers of The Register), and Professor Gilbert Murray. At the Royal Albert Hall, the Oxford Bach Choir and the Cambridge Musical Society combined (for the first time in their history) to give Beethoven's Mass in D., in aid of the fund, and the British Musical Society also arranged a concert. Lectures and exhibitions of paintings in well-known London galleries; books of verse and the issue of debenture stock; the huge "heritage bazaar," under the patronage of the Queen at the Hyde Park Hotel; gifts from other Universities, entertainments organized by girls' schools throughout England. These are some of the means by which money is being raised. London offices have been established in the building of the British Red Cross Society, Lady Rhondda is honorary treasurer of the appeal committee, and the honorary auditor is also a woman—an M.A., and an incorporated accountant—but men are playing a no less prominent part in the appeal. According to a well-known educationalist, himself a distinguished son of Oxford, "University education for women has done more for the happiness of mankind than any other invention since the invention of printing." If that is the considered opinion of so eminent an authority there would be little real difficulty in obtaining the required £185,000.

Advertiser  
9.6.23

THE POETRY OF VIRGIL.  
LECTURE BY DR. J. M. MACKAIL.

Virgil was the subject of the second lecture in Adelaide by Dr. J. M. MacKail, formerly Professor of Poetry at Oxford, which was delivered at the Brookman Hall, School of Mines, on Friday evening. There was a large audience, and the distinguished visitor was enthusiastically received.

The Chancellor of the University (Sir George Murray) presided, and was supported on the platform by the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell).

Dr. MacKail gave a masterly discourse on the life, times, and creative art of the great Roman poet of the Augustine age, and its culture and graphic eloquence made a marked impression on the audience. Throughout the lecture there was a tense concentration upon all that the learned speaker had to say, and the tribute of hearty applause which followed was an indication of the extent to which his stimulating and scholarly treatment of the subject was appreciated.

The lecturer referred to the poetry of Latin times as one of the great incarnations of the world movement which gave rise to it. Virgil, as the grandest of the Latin poets, held a conspicuous place in the line of its tributaries. Not only were Virgil, Horace, Cicero, and Livy, mighty exponents in the ordinary sense of the art of writing, but their work was unsurpassed and in some respects unequalled by anything which could be set beside it in modern times, or in the intervening centuries. It embodied ideals which were as alive and as virile now as they were 2,000 years ago. These Latin men of genius were in the direct line of our own ancestry, for Rome was our own mother, and Latin was our second mother tongue. Not only was present day civilisation based on Latin foundations, but the language used day by day as an instrument of thought and a vehicle of expression was moulded by the Latin influence. This was the true of the whole English literature, so Latin was our second mother tongue. Not only was present day civilisation based on Latin foundations, but the language used day by day as an instrument of thought and a vehicle of expression was moulded by the Latin influence. This was the true of the whole English literature, so Latin was our second mother tongue. Not only was present day civilisation based on Latin foundations, but the language used day by day as an instrument of thought and a vehicle of expression was moulded by the Latin influence. This was the true of the whole English literature, so Latin was our second mother tongue.