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# UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

## MEETING OF THE SENATE.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Adelaide, presided over by the warden (Mr. Justice Poole), on Wednesday, an election to fill vacancies on the Council caused by the death of Mr. F. Chapple, and the retirement of Professor A. J. Persins, resulted in the selection of Mr. Justice Poole and Mr. W. J. Young. There were three candidates, Miss M. E. Patchell being the third.

Mr. A. T. Jeffers asked concerning the Peter Waite bequest to the University for education and research in agriculture, whether any definite policy had been decided upon and, if so, what steps were being taken to give effect to the policy?

The Warden replied that the Council had definitely decided to establish an agricultural investigation station at Urrbrae, to be called "The Waite Agricultural Institute," and to appoint a director who was qualified to carry out researches fundamental to agriculture, but pending his appointment, to take no other steps. The vice-chancellor (Professor Mitchell) was making enquiries in Great Britain as to the special training the director should have, and according to a private letter written to the chancellor, he had already conferred with Sir Daniel Hall (formerly of Rothamsted, who was now scientific adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture), Professors Wood and Binney, of Cambridge, Professor Hendrich, of Aberdeen, and Professor Watson, of Edinburgh. He hoped to be able to send his official report by the next mail. When the report arrived, the Warden added, it would be taken into consideration by the council and a course of action with regard to the appointment of the director would be decided on.

Before the Senate adjourned the Warden said this was the first meeting since the death of Mr. Frederic Chapple, B.A., B.Sc., formerly the Warden of the Senate. He suggested that it would be a fitting thing if a resolution indicative of the Senate's regret were placed on record.

The Chancellor (Sir George Murray) said the connection of the late Warden with the Senate extended over a period of about 40 years. There was no difference of opinion amongst members of the Senate as to the great qualifications for the office that Mr. Chapple brought to it or the great skill and propriety with which he discharged his duties. When he retired a great tribute was paid to him by members of the Senate. They had all heard with the deepest regret of his having passed away. He moved that a letter expressing the deep sympathy and regret of the Senate be forwarded to Mrs. Chapple and the members of the family.

Mr. J. A. Haslam, in seconding the motion, said it would bring no small measure of comfort to Mrs. Chapple and the members of the family to know of the gracious and kindly words that had fallen from the lips of the mover.

The motion was carried unanimously.

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## REQUIREMENTS OF A DEMOCRACY.

### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR MCKELLAR STEWART.

Prior to the resumption of the annual conference of the Workers' Educational Association last night at the North-terrace Institute, Professor J. McKellar Stewart delivered a lecture on "Some Educational Requirements of a Democracy."

The lecturer said a State was democratic when the principles of State action were determined, on a basis of discussion, by the constituent members. The two main sources of danger to the existence and development of such a State were inability to think on the part of its members, and lack of those qualities of mind and character which render self-government possible. It was one essential task of education in a democracy to remove those sources of danger. That inability to think was a real danger was indicated by the nature of many of the appeals made to members of the community when political issues were being presented. A low degree of intellectual power seemed to be assumed by those who issued those appeals. It seemed to be taken for granted that an appeal to the power of thought in the members of the State would meet with a numerically weak response. This was only one indication of the danger under consideration. But a worthy democracy must be an intelligent democracy, and the basis must be laid in the early years of education. That foundation would be laid only if the aim of education were recognised as being not merely the acquirement of information, but the eliciting of thinking by bringing the pupil face to face with problems which were genuinely interesting because arising out of, or connected with, his own experience. Not only should he be brought face to face with such problems; he should be encouraged to grapple with them, to seek and to find his own way out. Perhaps the most hampering influence in the carrying out of his aim lay in the examination system in its present form.

The second danger was the lack of those qualities of mind and character which enabled the member of the State to share in making principles which had been agreed upon regulative of conduct. Such qualities were ethical. They included the love of justice and habits of will which enabled the possessor to acquiesce in conclusions reached by discussion, and to put the principles thus beaten out into action. The basis of such qualities might be laid during school life by introducing the practice of self-government into the conduct of the school. The pupils would thus learn by actual practice the principles of self-direction, the regulation of their own conduct, self-education; and in the process they were likely to acquire just those qualities of mind and habits of will which were essential to the successful working of a democratic State.

The term democracy might, however, be used in a more inclusive sense than that already referred to. It might indicate an ideal social order—one in which each individual would be given opportunity for the fullest possible development, by use of his talents, and in which each individual would recognise his responsibility for the use of his talents. Nowhere were they yet within measurable distance of the realisation of such an ideal social order. It was doubtful, indeed, whether the principles on which it rested had been widely grasped. But assuming that was the ideal towards which they were moving there were important implications for education. One essential part of its task must be the discovery of the talents possessed by individual pupils. Further, the means must be provided for the development in the highest possible degree of the talents discovered. This might involve an enormous extension of institutions for secondary education and of continuation schools, and the provision of a greater number of bursaries. Again, education should keep in view the whole life of the individual. One necessity certainly was to fit the individual for an occupation or vocation, absence of which means meant generally personal aimlessness and idle display, and social parasitism. While that aim should not be lost sight of, it should not be exclusively emphasised. There was a wider aim, namely, the fitting of the learner for life. This might be put in another way by saying that an educational system in a democratic community could not neglect the task of fitting men and women for worthy (personally and socially valuable) use of leisure. That was particularly important, perhaps, in relation to those whose lot it was to make their contribution to the community through the work of their hands. Under conditions which gave comparatively short hours, and which at the same time rendered much work of the hands mechanical and routine, it was highly important, in the interests both of the individual and of the community, that education should lay the basis for the use of leisure in such a way that the individual would be reading, discussion, and worthy forms of social activity, develop those powers of thought, qualities of feeling, and habits of will, which formed the only enduring basis of democratic society. It was in this connection that the work of such institutions as the Workers' Educational Association was of significant social value.

At the conclusion of the lecture the following were elected officers of the W.E.A. for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. E. Cheary; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. G. Roberts and C. H. Dicker; treasurer, Mr. F. McCabe; central council, Messrs. A. W. Barrow, A. H. Gilmore, P. Ball, C. J. Page, and C. Read, Misses A. L. Tomkinson and Menz, Mrs. O. R. Morris, Mrs. J. D. Morice, and Rev. L. A. Bernstein; W.E.A. representatives on the University tutorial classes joint committee, Messrs. E. Cheary, G. McRitchie, A. G. Roberts, and W. G. Melbourne; auditors, Messrs. A. W. Barrow and W. D. Broadbent; secretary, Mr. G. McRitchie.

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A former South Australian, Mr. A. E. V. Richardson, who is now lecturer in agriculture at the University of Melbourne, and agricultural superintendent in the Department of Agriculture, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science mainly on account of his work on wheat and wheat-breeding, and on the water requirements on farm crops. The theses were examined by Sir Daniel Hall, formerly director of Rothamstead, and now chief scientific adviser to the British Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with Professor Ewart. Sir Daniel Hall commented very favorably upon the theses submitted. He remarks that Mr. Richardson's work throws a new light upon the peculiarities of Australian crops in regard to their phosphate requirements, and suggests several fertile lines for further enquiry. This is the first occasion on which the degree of Doctor of Science has been awarded at Melbourne on purely agricultural subjects.

Mr. A. E. V. Richardson, lecturer in agriculture at the University of Melbourne, and agricultural superintendent in the Department of Agriculture, who is a graduate of Roseworthy Agriculture College, and left this State because his services were not valued at their worth, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science, mainly on account of his work on wheat and wheat breeding, and on the water requirements of farm crops. These theses were examined by Sir Daniel Hall, formerly Director of Rothamstead and now chief scientific adviser to the British Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with Professor Ewart. Sir Daniel Hall commented very favorably upon the theses submitted, and remarks that Mr. Richardson's work throws a new light upon the peculiarities of Australian crops in regard to their phosphate requirements, and suggests several fertile lines for further enquiry. This is the first occasion on which the degree of doctor of science has been awarded at Melbourne on purely agricultural subjects.

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## ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

### Additional Teacher of Singing.

### A Distinguished Exponent.

The Council of the University of Adelaide has appointed Mr. Clive Carey, at present on the staff of the Royal College of Music, London, to be an additional teacher of singing at the Elder Conservatorium.

Mr. Carey will take up his duties at the beginning of the fourth term of this year, September 29, and it is pointed out that it will be necessary for students who desire to enrol with him to interview the director prior to that date. He is a fine exponent of the art of singing, and a most successful teacher, as well as a musician of remarkable all-round attainments. As a baritone he is well known among the English singers (six in number) who, under Mr. Stepart Wilson, have achieved fame all over England and on the Continent by their performances of both Elizabethan and modern music. Apart from his association with the English singers, Mr. Carey has a fine reputation as a solo performer in oratorio, in opera, and in Lieder singing. He speaks fluently, and also sings in English, French, Italian, and Russian, and his engagements during the next few months include a series of song recitals on the Continent. For the last three years he has been intimately associated with the world-renowned Jean de Reszke, and has spent all his vacations in the master's studio at Nice, studying voice production and assisting de Reszke in his work.

#### Player and Composer.

In addition to Mr. Carey's qualifications as a singer and a teacher of singing, it is gratifying to know that he is also a capable pianist, organist, and conductor (choral and orchestral), and a musical composer of exceptional ability. He is a Bachelor of Music and a Bachelor of Arts of Cambridge University, where he has taken leading parts in the production of Greek plays spoken in Greek. His experience in opera is wide and practical. He has produced a large number of classic operas at Cambridge and at the Old Vic., London. Incidental to his many activities, Mr. Carey has also made a special study of old English folk songs and dances. His advent to Adelaide will be of great value to the musical life of the city. He is yet in his prime, and is full of enthusiasm for every branch of his art. During the war he served as a major in the R.A.S.C.

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A valuable collection of law books has been presented to the Law School of the University by Sir Josiah Symon.

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Mr. Thomas Haslam Cole, LL.B. (first associate to the Judges of the Supreme Court) has been appointed clerk of arraigns.

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## SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY Fortieth Annual Report

At the University last night the Adelaide University Shakespeare Society held its fortieth annual meeting, when the report and balance sheet were read. An interesting programme was completed satisfactorily during the last session, but owing to unfavorable weather conditions throughout the season the opportunities of the society were somewhat curtailed.

The plays dealt with for study were "A Winter's Tale" and "As You Like It," and addresses were given by Prof. Stroug, Mr. A. C. Threlfall, Prof. Tucker (Melbourne University), Prof. Darley Naylor, and Sir Josiah Symon, Sir Lewis Cohen, and Mr. P. McMahon Glynn.

The election of officers resulted:—President, Prof. W. Mitchell; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. C. Threlfall, E. S. Hughes, F. F. Wholohan, Sir J. H. Symon, Mr. P. McM. Glynn, Prof. A. T. Stroug, Prof. E. Harold Davies, Prof. Darley Naylor; study chairman, Mr. A. C. Threlfall; hon. secretary, Miss Ruth Harman; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. C. Threlfall; hon. minute secretary, Miss Avis Chapman; committee, Mrs. A. Porter, Mrs. Kekwick, Miss S. Hitchcox, Rev. I. A. Bernstein, Mr. F. J. B. Blacker, and Mr. F. S. Wallis; dramatic director, Mrs. V. Powis Stunick; hon. librarian, Miss S. Hitchcox.

New members elected included Miss Eileen Bradley, Mrs. F. Vandepuer, Mrs. Edward Reeves, and Mme. Bernstein.

It was suggested that an evening should be set apart by the society to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday on April 24 next.

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## GIFT TO UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

Sir Josiah Symon, K.C., has presented to the University of Adelaide a considerable portion of his fine law library, built up in the course of his long and distinguished career at the Bar. The gift comprises over 400 volumes of early law reports and legal treatises, which are wanting in the law library of the University, and will, therefore, prove a most valuable accession to it. Many generations of students, being thus enabled to consult the original reports instead of abridged copies, will have cause to be grateful to the generous donor. The members of the council, at a meeting last Friday, were extremely gratified at this mark of Sir Josiah's interest in the University, and expressed cordial thanks, which the Chancellor (Sir George Murray), to whom the offer was first formally made, has conveyed to him.