

Advertiser 23.4.17

Widespread regret will be felt at the announcement of the death of Mr. J. J. Stuckey, M.A., which occurred at his residence, Wakefield-street, on Sunday afternoon. He had been in delicate health for about fifteen years, having suffered from chronic asthma. He collapsed on Friday afternoon, and never again fully rallied. Prior to failing of his health he was one of the most familiar figures in religious circles in Adelaide, and his enthusiasm for missionary work won much admiration. A scholar of distinction and a solicitor with many calls upon his time, he was still able to enter into many phases of work for the good of others with energy, and to devote a good deal of time to church projects. His tall, slender figure and his refined and intellectual countenance were noticeable at religious gatherings, especially those associated with the Congregational Church, or the London Missionary Society. Of late years, however, he had been compelled to live a retired life. Mr. Stuckey was born in Rundle-street on March 19, 1843, and was educated at St. Peter's College, where he displayed a remarkable talent for mathematics. He was the first boy sent from South Australia to the Cambridge University, and he won distinction there for himself and for the State. He entered the University in 1860, and four years later he graduated B.A., and secured the 5th wranglership. After studying for the legal profession he was admitted to the Middle Temple in London. He also obtained a Fellowship with £300 year, at Cambridge, which he held for several years. In 1867 he returned to South Australia, having decided to settle in his native State. For a little while he was associated with the Church of England, and he taught in St. Bartholomew's Sunday-school at Norwood. Mr. Stuckey married Miss Alice Mann, a daughter of Mr. Charles Mann, the first Advocate-General of South Australia. About this time Mr. Stuckey joined the Stow Memorial Church, of which he remained a member for many years, until he associated himself with the Hindmarsh-square Congregational Church. During a long period he was a delegate to the annual meetings of the Congregational Union, and he filled the offices of minute secretary and treasurer of that body. He also took a deep interest in the Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society. During his enforced partial retirement from public life he devoted much of his time in actuarial work in a private capacity. He had always found much pleasure in work of this character, and in 1896 he became an associate of the Institute of Actuaries. A work he completed and published in the early part of 1916—"A Special Table of Compound Interest and Antilogarithms," worked to 60 figures of decimals, involved prodigious labor. He left a widow, four sons, and three daughters. His sons are Dr. E. J. Stuckey, who went some years ago as a missionary to China, and recently enlisted for medical service at the front; Dr. F. S. Stuckey, of Inverell, New South Wales; Mr. R. R. Stuckey, Public Actuary; and Mr. E. E. Stuckey, of Parramatta, New South Wales. His daughters are Miss M. A. Stuckey, Mrs. H. A. Gerry, of London, and Mrs. D. D. Dey, of Sydney. There are 18 grandchildren.

Advertiser 24.4.17

#### THE LATE CAPTAIN N. SHIERLAW.

News has been received in Adelaide that Surgeon-Captain Norman Shierlaw, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., F.R.C.S., died on April 11 from wounds received in battle in France. Captain Shierlaw was 33 years of age, and was born in Adelaide. A son of Mr. J. C. Shierlaw, of Messrs. Shierlaw and Co., Hindley-street, Captain Shierlaw was educated at Prince Alfred College, the Adelaide University, and the Edinburgh University, where he took his degrees. Then he accepted a position as house-surgeon at a hospital at Maidstone, and later he returned to Adelaide, where he practised as an eye, ear, and throat specialist. Offering himself for service

abroad, he left Adelaide nearly two years ago, and after spending some time in England he was sent to France. He was mentioned for courage and devotion to duty in dispatches concerning the exploits of the Australians in the battle of Pozieres, and recently he was awarded the Military Cross. In his student days Captain Shierlaw was gymnastic instructor to the Unley Boys' Club, and he also played lacrosse, and was a rowing man. He was much interested in social problems, and was a member of the Manthorpe Memorial Church, Unley.



Admittedly 25.11.17

# WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The first tutorial class organised by the W.E.A. commenced its operations at the University on Tuesday evening, when about 50 students, drawn from the most varied occupations, began their three year's study of economics under the tuition of Mr. H. Heaton, M.A., director of tutorial classes at the University. A pleasing feature of the class was the number of women students. The first half of the course will be devoted to answering the question—"How has our contemporary economic society come into existence?" The question will be answered by studying the economic developments of the last hundred years. As a preface to the course, the lecturer gave a general account of the industrial society that existed on the eve of the Industrial Revolution, i.e., about 1760. In contrast with the large scale of modern industry and commerce to-day, the former organisation was based on a small unit. The large employer and the factory were practically unknown, and machinery was primitive, being worked by manual power. The unit was the family, of which all the members were compelled to give a hand. The amount of capital required for a complete industrial equipment was small, and it was therefore easy for a man to become his own master and an independent producer. But across this easy road to independence lay the barrier of compulsory apprenticeship. In an age when production depended upon the manual skill of the worker it was essential that everyone should undergo a long course of practical training. This was obtained by demanding that all adult workers should have served a seven-years' apprenticeship, and heavy fines were imposed on the man who could not produce his indentures. Having served his time, a man could set up for himself, provided he had the necessary capital, or become a wage-earner whilst he saved the requisite amount. Under such conditions the gulf between capital and labor was narrow and easily bridged, and hence there was no need for wage-earners to organise themselves at all strongly in unions. Wages were theoretically regulated by the State, such regulation having been common from the Middle Ages downwards. In practice, however, many wage-earners were dissatisfied at the low rates fixed by the State, and hence many small but vigorous trade unions were in existence, in spite of the State's declaration that such bodies were illegal.

Mr. Heaton criticised the assertions of those who eulogised "the good old times." It was very doubtful if the most virulent critic of the existing order would be able to tolerate for a week the life and conditions of the eighteenth century. The industry, which often included many dirt processes and the use of evil-smelling materials, was carried on in the home; the health of the cottagers suffered. The employment of the whole family opened the way to infinite abuses; the housewife had to do a full day's work before getting to her domestic duties, and the children were so valuable an industrial asset that they were set to work, often for long hours, as soon as ever they could understand instructions. The eighteenth century boasted that children of 4 earned their own livelihood. For all concerned long hours were the rule; they were fixed by law, and the minimum hours were from 5 a.m. to 7 or 8 p.m. in summer, and from dawn to dusk in winter. Finally, in addition to long hours, the work was generally dull and monotonous. The great bulk of men were employed in inartistic work: they were working from dawn to dusk in unhygienic surroundings, producing yard after yard of cheap cloth, every yard of which must be like every other yard; or they were hewing coal by candlelight in a mine innocent of any efficient pumping plant; or they were making nails, chains, coarse crockery, &c., and all for low wages or small profit. Modern industry had not destroyed man's joy in labor, simply because, in the staple trades, that joy never existed.

In connection with the inauguration of the tutorial class movement in South Australia an interesting innovation has been made. For each lecture in the course on economics a small pamphlet of 3,000 words is being prepared, giving a full account of the subject dealt with. For the historical portion of the course 36 such pamphlets will be issued serially, and when complete they will give a survey of modern economic developments such as cannot be obtained from any single book to-day. These pamphlets will be on sale and thus anyone who, from lack of time or distance from any popular centre, is unable to attend a University tutorial class will be able to take up the study of economics. This scheme, which is completely new in the tutorial class movement, if it should prove successful in the first venture, will probably be extended to other subjects and other parts of Australia.



# THE FUTURE OF NORTH TERRACE.

## Disposition of Vacant Land,

The difficulty with North terrace is that it is neither long enough nor deep enough! All the great educational institutions there are asking for elbow room—room to spread, and to stretch their arms, which have grown to an extent that was never calculated in the old days. The most optimistic ideas of South Australia's progress and status have been exceeded, and the Government has had to transfer some of its big departments away from the heart of the city to the immediate suburbs or the open spaces of the hill slopes. There may be more important changes yet. They will have to be made, in fact, so that those public activities which demand a central location shall, at all events, have freedom approximating to their requirements. The future of North terrace is still a problem, although there is a royal commission trying to grapple with it. The Government will wait for the results of this investigation, before making any allotment of the lands which have been vacated by the Destitute Asylum and the mounted police. The old folk have gone to their splendid new home at Magill, where 20 acres have been set apart for them, and the troopers have their barracks and seven acres of the olive plantation near to the Adelaide Gaol.

### —More Room for University.—

While there are no substantial developments regarding the disposition of the vacant ground on North terrace, it is noticeable that the University is occupying some of the police quarters. Whether this is a permanent arrangement or not remains to be seen. The chief executive officers of the Desalute Board have stayed behind, the outdoor relief department is in operation, as previously, and the lying-in ward has not been moved. Otherwise these historic and dismal premises are unoccupied. The military authorities are still in the old staff office—the armoury—and what was once the military store is, if the notice exhibited on the door be true, devoted to the engineers. It is understood, however, that these branches of the defence force will shortly be taken to Keswick, where there is ample room. The claims of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, and those of the University, are so pressing that there appears to be little doubt that these institutions will have a substantial allocation of the available land, although even then their needs will not by any means be met. Enquiries have elicited the fact that the University, at all events, has secured temporary relief by utilizing certain portions of the former mounted police quarters—the inspector's residence, the offices, and the barrack sergeant's apartments. These have been granted on the authority of the Premier.

### —About Exchanges.—

No information is available regarding the action which the Government intends to take in the disposition of the additional land immediately to the north of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. This institution, however, is not likely to be overlooked when the final settlement is made. A difficulty arises here. The military departments, which have been referred to, have not been transferred to Keswick yet, and, it is stated, the Defence Department has not notified its acceptance of the view of the State Government that the Federal Government should revert all those lands on North terrace and adjoining, at present known as "transferred properties." The parade ground is another question. This area has been promised tentatively to the Adelaide City Council when the Commonwealth authorities are willing to return it to South Australia. It will be recalled that this is part of the agreement which was made some time ago between the Government and the corporation. Under this the Ministry introduced and carried a Bill dedicating the seven acres now occupied by the mounted police in the olive plantation near to the Adelaide Gaol to the Government for that purpose, in exchange for the parade ground, which would some day revert to the State. The handing over of the strip of terrace at the rear of Government House to the City Council was also subject to Parliament at any time decreeing that the whole or any part of this land was required for railway conveniences.

### —Waiting for Parliament.—

The royal commission has finalized its investigations regarding the disposal of the North terrace lands. This is now before the Government, which has promised not to act until Parliament shall have had an opportunity to consider the whole matter. There was a suggestion recently that the Ministry intended to allocate the areas almost immediately, but it has been ascertained that nothing will be done until the House meets. Whether the debate will occur during the forthcoming term depends on political developments, but it is a question which cannot much longer be postponed. For that reason the North Terrace Reserves Commission tackled the problem straight away, and, so far as possible, cleared it.



Adelaide, 28.4.17

The services of Mr. Gerald Walenn as a teacher of the violin have been secured by the Elder Conservatorium. Mr. Walenn is a brother of Mr. Herbert Walenn, the famous violoncellist, and of Mr. Arthur Walenn, the noted baritone and teacher of singing. Mr. G. Walenn, who like his brothers, has a high reputation in music, is a son of Mr. William Walenn, F.R.S., the well-known scientist. He is expected to arrive in Adelaide at an early date.

Adelaide, 30.4.17

The appointment of Mr. Gerald Walenn to the position of teacher of the violin at the Elder Conservatorium was the subject of a statement by the Director (Dr. J. M. Ennis) on Saturday. He remarked that the death of Mr. Eugene Alderman—the clever violinist, who accomplished excellent work at the Conservatorium—made a further appointment necessary. Dr. Ennis wrote privately to an authority on musical matters—not a professional musician, but a past master of the Worshipful Company of Musicians and a contributor to Groves' Dictionary—and this gentleman classed Mr. Walenn as one of the very best of the prominent violinists. He pointed out that Mr. Walenn had lived in Germany, and had had much to do with foreign musicians. He was one of the old and too few English musicians who could hold his own against any foreigner on his own ground. As a result the Council of the University offered Mr. Walenn the post of violin teacher. Although he is just above military age, he had difficulty in securing a passport, but a cablegram received a few days ago contained the information that he had sailed for Australia on April 5. He is expected to



Mr. Gerald Walenn.

arrive in Adelaide at the end of May or the beginning of June. Mr. Walenn was a student of the Royal Academy of Music from 1887 to 1895, and he won all the honors within his reach. The principal of that institution (Sir Alexander McKenzie) has a very high opinion of his gifts. Since leaving the academy Mr. Walenn has attained great eminence as a solo violinist. He has toured with Madame Melba, and has been heard by audiences in the United States and Canada. He enjoyed the honor of a special command to play before the late Queen Victoria, and was presented to her Majesty. The son of an eminent scientist—Mr. William Walenn, F.R.S.—the violinist is one of a musical family. An elder brother, who died at an early age, was a brilliant organist. A brother, Mr. Arthur Walenn, is a distinguished baritone, and another brother, Mr. Herbert Walenn, is a noted violoncellist. Mr. Gerald Walenn organised a string quartette about 1905, and Dr. Ennis entertains the hope that he will form and lead a similar combination in Adelaide. When the subject was discussed with Mr. Henri Verbruggen, the Director of the Sydney Conservatorium, he remarked:—"If Mr. Walenn comes to Adelaide, Adelaide will be very fortunate."



Review 30.4.17

### UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL CLASSES.

The inauguration of the Workers' Educational Association in South Australia, and the formation of University tutorial classes, has (states The Public Service Review) drawn the attention of members of the Public Service Association to the question of University education. Classes are in the course of formation in Adelaide in economics, English literature, philosophy, and psychology, and modern world history. A University tutorial class lasts for three years, with 24 lectures a year. The range of subjects is very wide, covering all the field of arts, such as literature, poetry, history, economics, political science, local government, hygiene, musical aesthetics, and many other subjects. The name of the society controlling the organizing activities in the Workers' Educational Association. It is a non-party, non-political, unsectarian association of educational, friendly society, co-operative, and work-class organizations, banded together for the purpose of purely educational activities. The value of such teaching to the members of the Public Service Association would be incalculable. Such a subject as political science, for instance, would not be dealt with for the purpose of teaching the tenets of any political party, but to outline the whole Parliamentary history, the development of modern political institutions and theories, and of Parliamentary procedure, the making of laws and general administration. The difference between existing Parliamentary parties would be presented in an unbiased manner, Parliamentary institutions in the various countries of the world would be portrayed. The Workers' Educational Association is therefore a purely educational institution, and the term "tutorial" has very wide limits. It cannot be too emphatically impressed on members of the Public Service that all the instruction in University tutorial classes is, and will be, up to University standard. The classes in South Australia are governed by a joint committee of eight, the four University representatives being Professors Darnley Naylor, Henderson, and Mitchell, and Mr. President Brown, and the W.E.A. representatives being Messrs. W. C. Melbourne, C. R. Baker, J. Burgess, and V. E. Cromer (General Secretary of the Association). Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A., M.Com., has been appointed Director of the University Tutorial Classes. He will himself undertake two classes in economics, besides directing the whole of the tuition connected with the tutorial classes. The subject of economics alone is one of great utility to all officers in the Public Service. Such knowledge would be of immense advantage to all, enabling them the more easily to grapple with the many economic problems arising in the course of their varied duties. It would give a wider outlook on life, a fuller knowledge of the existing conditions in the various countries of the world, economic, social, and political. Such knowledge is essential if we are to have an enlightened Public Service, steering clear of bureaucratic tendencies on the one hand, and the shirking of responsibility on the other. The value of a course of connected, scientific study and reading along definite lines cannot be gainsaid, as the student is steadily building all the time. Indiscriminate reading has very little permanent value, but properly organized tuition is of extreme advantage. Classes and lectures connected with "After the war" problems should also be of special interest to public servants. These will be inaugurated as soon as sufficient pupils come forward to warrant a being made.

Review 15.17

The University Council, at a meeting on Friday, awarded the Bunder prize to Mr. Leon M. Geller for a collection of poems entitled "Songs of a Campaign." In 1913 Miss E. Milne Bunder, Mus. Bsc., founded the prize in memory of the late Sir Henry and Lady Bunder, but this is the first time it has been awarded. Mr. Geller was proceeding with the Arts course at the University when he enlisted for active service on the outbreak of the war in 1914. He was in the landing at Gallipoli, and served for three months with the 10th Infantry when he sustained shelling. His injuries were so severe that upon his return to South Australia in May, 1916, he was discharged from military service. Mr. Geller held the rank of sergeant.