

Register 25/1/17

FORESTRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Lecturer in Forestry at the Adelaide University (Mr. Hugh Corbin, B.Sc.) has just returned from a visit to New South Wales, where, at the request of the Government of that State, he met in conference the Chief Commissioner of Forestry (Mr. Dalrymple Hay). The subjects discussed related to an expanded policy of forestry in the mother State, and Mr. Corbin with his scientific experience was able to give the authorities of New South Wales some valuable advice. Among the questions which were informally debated were those of forestry schools, forest surveys, and scientific research. Mr. Hay was appointed recently to his present position, the title of which was changed from Director of Forestry to Chief Commissioner, and two other officers are to be associated with him on the Forestry Commission, which will have wide and independent powers. The Chief Commissioner is receiving £1,200 a year, and it is probable his colleagues will be paid £1,000 each. A new and elaborate policy of afforestation is to be initiated. New South Wales intends to bring 5,000,000 acres of timber land under the authority of the commission, and to place that body on a thorough businesslike basis. At present approximately £100,000 is received in revenue from the New South Wales forests in royalties, which in future are to be actual and not nominal. There is to be continuity of management by scientifically trained officers. Mr. Corbin was much impressed with the alertness and zeal of the Commissioner, and with the vigorous development of forest policy which is now to be initiated.

D.H. 23.1.17

ALIEN STUDENTS.

ALLOWED TO SECURE SCHOLARSHIPS.

MELBOURNE, January 20.

Speaking with regard to the action of the Senate of the University of New Zealand in deciding that unnaturalised students should not be permitted to secure scholarships, the Acting-Registrar of the University of Melbourne stated to-day that he did not think any action of the kind would be taken at the Melbourne University.

"I do not think the Council of the University has discussed the matter of withholding degrees from alien students," said the Acting-Registrar. "When the war started some officers of the Defence Department made enquiries regarding students with foreign names, but as the students were not interfered with, I presume that no course for action was found. When the term of Mr. Walter von Dechend, lecturer in German, expired, the council did not reappoint him, and Dr. Augustin Lodewyckx, M.A., Litt. D., was given the position. The Council will meet in about two months' time, and it is open for a member of the Council to draw attention to the action of the Senate of the University of New Zealand.

Ad. 27.1.17

WORKERS' EDUCATION.

MR. HERBERT HEATON'S PLANS.

(By Victor E. Cromer.)

The recently-appointed Director of Tutorial Classes at the Adelaide University, Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A., has forwarded some interesting notes to the general secretary of the W.E.A., from which the following excerpts are made:—

The news that we were to have the full quarter's money was as good as it was unexpected, for with that amount of financial assistance we can begin on a reasonably large scale. Your presence and energies as a full-time secretary will remove many of the difficulties which we have encountered in Tasmania, and I feel confident that the W.E.A. will make all the greater progress in consequence. The first things essential now are:—(1) That the general organisation of the classes, the method of their inauguration, conducting, &c., be laid down as clearly as possible; (2) that preparation be made for the establishment of the joint committee to control the classes from the University side. Much will have to be left, I fear, till I come, but in the meantime you on your side can rouse as much interest as possible, get in affiliations and members, and generally create a W.E.A. following.

As for the classes, there is nothing to prevent you from going ahead and getting students. So far as I am concerned, I shall probably take two classes (I am speaking quite unofficially now) in economic history and economic theory. This is one subject, and will take up three years. If you want a syllabus prepared, showing the scope of the three years' work, let me know, and I will send you one. Other subjects which you might do well to offer are English literature, modern history, philosophy, with the class for union officials in industrial law. The above subjects are the most important and the most popular, but all depends on being able to get tutors. It is no easy matter to get people who not merely know their subject thoroughly, but can teach in the W.E.A. way. Other subjects which are

attractive are political ~~science~~ ~~social~~ ~~scu-~~lary, but here again the question of tutors arises. Still, what you have to do is to create the demand; then it is the business of the university to provide the tutor if possible. So I would advise you to get in names of prospective students in any of these subjects; then when you have got plenty for a class the university will have to look for a teacher. In calling for stu-

dents, ask them to give alternative subjects, so that in the event of a tutor not being available in one subject, they could take up the second.

I intend to urge that every tutorial class shall be preceded by a preparatory class. Most tutors have found that if they start off with a tutorial class many students drop out after the first flush, and leave the class decimated before the end of its first year. This may be due to the tutor or to the students. Whatever be the cause, however, it is something to be guarded against. Hence I introduced the preparatory class idea in Tasmania, and find it provides us with an excellent safeguard. The preparatory class meets weekly for 12 weeks, each meeting consisting of one hour's lecture, followed by discussion. There is no limit to the size of the class, no pledge is called for, no essays are written. Then at the end of the 12 lectures the class is asked if it wishes to be converted into a tutorial class. If a specified number of students, having had 12 weeks' work, are willing to sign on for the full three years, then the class becomes a tutorial class; in this case, the 12 preparatory meetings count as half a year's work out of the three years. I think you will see the benefit to be derived from this arrangement. If the requisite number will not sign on after the 12 weeks' experience then the class lapses. I shall be ready to begin work as soon as we arrive in Adelaide, and we should have the movement well under sail by the middle of April.

Ad. 1.2.17

JOHN CRESWELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Attention is directed to advertisements advising that applications will be received up to noon on February 15 by the Royal Agricultural Society and the Cricket Association from the sons of members for the John Creswell scholarships at the Adelaide University. Candidates must have passed the Junior Commercial, Senior Commercial, or the Senior Public Examination of the University, be under the age of 19 years on March 1 in the year in which the award is made, and be considered worthy to receive the scholarships. Each scholarship is tenable for five years.

Reg. 2.2.17

WORKERS' EDUCATION.

TUTORIAL CLASS SYLLABUS.

The Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association (Mr. Victor E. Cromer) writes:—Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A., who will shortly take up the position of director of tutorial classes at the Adelaide University, has forwarded copies of his first and second syllabuses, covering a three years' course. This course was given in Tasmania, and, with modifications, will be followed in Adelaide. The syllabus for the first year and a half's study in economic history and political economy is as follows:—30 lectures—"Economic History, 1763-1916."

The aim of the course will be to trace the growth of modern economic society, with special reference to Great Britain, Germany, America, and Australia.

1. Life and Labour before the Industrial Revolution.—Predominance of Agriculture.—Common Lands and Open Fields.—Organization of Industry.—Cottage Industries.—Capitalism in its Infancy.—Early Trade Unions.—Apprenticeship.

2. The Agricultural Revolution.—(a) In England.—High Farming; enclosures, open fields disappear; consequent suffering.—Growth of Large Estates.—Email. (b) In other Countries.—Molition of Serfdom in Germany, France, and Russia.—Peasant Proprietorship and Small Holdings.

3. The Industrial Revolution.—Machinery and Power.—The Factory System and Capitalism.—Opposition to the Inventions.—Effects of the Revolution.

4. The Commercial Revolution.—Limitations and Dangers of Travel and Trade.—Growth of the Empire and Sea Trade.—Turnpikes, Canals, Railways, Steamboats.—World Trade.

5. The Organization of Capital.—Joint Stock Companies.—Competition and its Elimination.—Pools, Cartels, and Trusts.—The Trust Movement in America, Germany, and Australia (two lectures).

6. Economic and Social Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century.—Individualism: Adam Smith and the Manchester School.—Herbert Spencer's "Man versus the State."—Effects of Individualism.—The Reaction towards State Influence.—The Humanitarians and Idealists: Dickens, Kingsley, Carlyle, Ruskin.—The Socialist School and its Effect (two lectures).

7. Free Trade and Protection.—The Corn Laws and the Mercantile System.—Cobden, Bright, Peel, Gladstone.—Free Trade and Colonial Policy.—The Zollverein.—Causes of Tariff Reaction: nationality, competition, armaments, and revenue, infant industries, and the standard of living.—Rise of America, Germany, Argentina, and Russia.—The Agricultural Depression.—Tariffs Increased.—Mr. Chamberlain and Imperial Preference.—Protection in Australia.—Present Position (two lectures).

8. The State Organization of Industry.—Factory Legislation.—Sweating.—National Insurance.—Bismarck and State Socialism.
9. The History of Trade Unionism.—England, America, Australia.—Unionism, Politics, and Wages Legislation in Australia (six lectures).
10. The Socialist Movement.—Early History in England and France.—Marx and Social Democracy.—The Present Position.—Internationalism (four lectures).
11. Syndicalism.—Its Growth and Character.—Sabotage.—National Guilds.—The I.W.W. (two lectures).
12. Co-operation.—Owen, the Rochdale Pioneers, and the English Movement.—Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark, Germany, and Ireland (two lectures).
13. Co-Partnership and Profit-Sharing.—History, Character, and Possibilities.
14. Ireland.—Its Economic Development during the 19th Century.
15. The Standard of Living.—Since 1815.
16. Recapitulation.

D. H. 8.2.17

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A council meeting of the Workers' Educational Association was held in the Trades Hall last evening. Mr. T. Ryan (president) presided over a fair attendance. It was decided that a public meeting should be held in the middle of March to welcome Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.P., the newly appointed director of tutorial classes. Messrs. McInnes and H. Gilmore were appointed auditors. It was decided that the secretary's permanent duties should commence on March 1. It was also agreed that the financial year should start on the same date. The annual meeting of the council was fixed for the middle of November and the next council meeting will be held on April 4. The present officers will hold their positions until the annual conference in April, 1918, they having been elected at the special conference in November last.

Register 10.2.17

THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

The 1917 "Calendar of the University of Adelaide" brings a mass of information about that seat of learning, and particularly its doings during 1916, and programme for the coming year. Many of the regulations, and all the examination papers, have now to be relegated to separate volumes; but there are still over 450 solid pages here. The list of graduates, headed by His Majesty the present King, who accepted an honorary degree when here in 1901, is of course increasing steadily, and the list of benefactions, from the great gifts of Sir W. W. Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder onwards, makes good reading. The chief interest for the public centres, as usual, in a few pages near the end, containing the annual report. The University lost its Chancellor just as the year began. The venerable Sir Samuel Way had occupied that post since Bishop Short resigned it in 1883. The new Chief Justice succeeded him also as Chancellor, and the vacancy caused thus in the Vice-Chancellorship was filled by Professor Mitchell. Messrs. Chapple and Caterer continue their long career as Warden and Clerk respectively of the Senate—which meets only twice or thrice in the year, and Sir Langdon Bonython replaced Canon Girdlestone on the council. Professor Brown resigned from the Chair of Law, after 10 years' service, and from the Conservatorium the brilliant violinists, Messrs. Alderman (dead) and Heinicke (resigned), will be missed. The war made inevitable changes. Professor Watson returned from service, but Sir Douglas Mawson and many doctors were away all the year. The University has sent over 300 of its graduates or students; they have won many honours, and 20 have been killed. The various professors, with their staffs, are rendering service in connection with explosives and other munitions of war, and the popular lectures of Professor Henderson have greatly helped a war charity. The University claims to have a forestry course "unique in the southern hemisphere," and proposes to develop next a civil engineering course. The Workers' Educational Association is to begin its interesting experiment during this year. It is mentioned that Sir Samuel Way bequeathed about 16,000 volumes to the University library, and that at the request of the citizens' committee a site for his statue has been granted within the grounds on North terrace. The financial statement shows that fees brought in £8,000, investments £5,000, and the Government grant was over £12,000. Carefully financed by a strong committee, of which Mr. George Brookman is Chairman, the University just about held its own during the year, in spite of war and depression.

Adventure 13.2.17

SIR GEORGE MURRAY, K.C.M.G.

The knighthood which has been bestowed on the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia fitly recognises both the eminence of the positions he holds and the personal merits of their incumbent. Sir George Murray has been a judge of the Supreme Court since May, 1912, and has filled the office of Chief Justice since January last year. In succeeding so great a judge as the late Sir Samuel Way he had an exceedingly high standard to live up to, but the expectations created by his distinguished record at the bar have been fully realised. He is a sound lawyer, and being no less industrious than learned, has presided over the Supreme Court with a conspicuous degree of success, acknowledged equally by his own profession and by the general public. Sir George Murray has a record which reflects honor on the State where he was born and received a part of his education. He has not only the substantial qualifications for the position he occupies, but is dignified and courteous in manner. His attractive personality has won for him troops of friends, who will join in warm congratulations on the latest honor conferred on him by his Majesty the King. Sir George Murray is still comparatively a young man, and should have many years before him to strengthen and add to the reputation he has already gained by his distinguished service to the State.

Advertiser 13.2.17

NEW YEAR'S HONORS

THE CHIEF JUSTICE KNIGHTED.

Melbourne, February 12.

His Excellency the Governor-General has received an official intimation that the King has conferred the following New Year's honors on Australians:—

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

To be Knight Commander—The Hon. George John Robert Murray, Chief Justice of South Australia.

To be Companions—Mr. James Mitchell, M.L.A., Minister for Railways, Water Supply, and Industries, Western Australia; Mr. Leonard Rodway, Government Botanist, Tasmania.

Knights Bachelor.

Mr. Robert Randolph Garran, C.M.G.; Mr. Thomas Allright Dibbs, Mr. John Grice.

Prominent among the New Year honors bestowed by his Majesty the King is the knighthood conferred upon his Honor the Chief Justice. Sir George Murray has shown conspicuous ability as a judge of the Supreme Court, and has proved a worthy occupant of the high and responsible office



Sir George Murray, K.C.M.G.