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# DEGREES PRESENTED AT UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION

## Governor Urges Attention By Graduates To World Problems

### CHANCELLOR REVIEWS YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

Degrees, diplomas, and prizes were presented to nearly 150 graduates of the University of Adelaide and other Universities by the Chancellor (Sir George Murray) at the annual Commemoration ceremony yesterday.

The Chancellor reviewed the activities of the University for the year, and, in an impressive speech, the Governor (Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven) urged the new graduates to bring their scientific training to bear on the problems of the day, particularly unemployment.

Before the ceremony, members of the Council and Senate and professors made a striking spectacle as they slowly moved down the Elder Hall to the dais at the end. Pastel shades of pale blue, pink, and yellow hoods offset the sombre note struck by the black gowns worn by the majority. These were relieved again by the brilliant red of the Doctors' robes. The University mace was borne by the Rhodes Scholar for 1933, Mr. A. P. Guinand, who brought up the rear of the procession.

The Chancellor, reviewing the year's operations, referred to two events which had brought into prominence the wonderful growth of the University within living memory—the opening of the Johnson Chemical Laboratory by the Warden of the Senate, Mr. Justice Angus Parsons, on June 12, and the laying of the foundation stone of the Bonython Hall by Sir Langdon Bonython on December 4.

"When I say within living memory," Sir George Murray said, "I have in mind more particularly those who, like Canon Poole, have been faithful supporters of the University from its earliest beginnings in 1876, and those who, like Dr. R. S. Rogers, Sir Walter Kingsmill, and myself, were among the first students to attend here when the first building was ready for occupation in 1881. Of recent years Governments and Parliaments have been most generous to us in the matter of land, but, with the exception of the Animal Nutrition Laboratory and the cost of labor for the Johnson Chemical Laboratory, which were provided by the Commonwealth, and the Physics and Engineering Laboratories, which were paid for by the State, the whole outlay in buildings, amounting to something like £220,000, has been contributed by private benefactors and the University itself. In this figure I have not included the cost of the magnificent Bonython Hall, for which we are indebted to Sir Langdon Bonython, or the buildings at the Waite Agricultural Institute."

Losses suffered by the Council during the year included the Rev. K. J. F. Bickersteth, who resigned from the headmastership of St. Peter's College to take up a corresponding position at Felsted School in England, and the late Mr. H. Thomson, K.C., who died during the year. Sir George Murray paid high tribute to the ability of these two men. Another death which the whole community had cause to mourn was that of Sir Joseph Verco, whose connection with the University began in 1878. Others who died during the year included Dr. W. R. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Dr. M. H. Downey, and Dr. H. F. Shorney.

The University had also lost the services of Professor W. K. Hancock, and Mr. Geoffrey Samuel, plant pathologist at the Waite Institute. Sir George Murray said. Professor Hancock had left for the University of Birmingham, and Mr. Samuel to take up a position as mycologist at Rothamsted.

#### Literary Work

Sir George Murray briefly summarized the literary work performed by leading authorities at the University, mentioning that the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Sir William Mitchell) had published the first volume of his Gifford lectures and was now engaged on writing a second; that Professor Henderson had written an exhaustive account of the discoverers of the Fiji Islands, and that Dr. R. C. Bald had published four studies by the late Sir Archibald Strong. The Chancellor also referred to contributions in the Press by scientific authorities.

Discussing recent appointments, Sir George Murray stated that Professor Shann, of the University of Western Australia, had been appointed to occupy the Chair of Economics, and that Mr. W. A. Cowan, of Wellington College, New Zealand, had filled the position, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. R. J. M. Lucas, of Librarian.

#### Improvements To Grounds

"Great improvements have been made in the appearance of the Univer-

sity grounds by the construction of roads and pathways, the levelling of rough places, the laying down of lawns, the planting of trees and ornamental shrubs, the removal of unsightly buildings and the erection of iron railings, formerly in Victoria square, and now along the Frome road side of the grounds," said Sir George Murray.

In conclusion, the Chancellor congratulated the successful candidates for degrees and diplomas and the winners of scholarships and prizes.

#### Tumultuous Applause For Governor

When he rose to speak after the Chancellor had concluded his address, the Governor was unable to utter a word for some time, so loud was the applause. He said that no one was more sorry about the impending parting than he was. During his five and a half years' stay in this State he had met with nothing but kindness, goodwill, and hospitality, and it was with real regret that he viewed the day when he would have to leave this hospitable country.

"However, we, too, have a son at a university, and we cannot leave him to his own devices for ever," he explained. "We hope to reach England in time to see him take his degree at the University of Cambridge."

During his term of office, the Governor said, he had been very much impressed with the interest and pride which South Australia took in its University. When magnificent buildings such as those of Adelaide's University, had been given by public-spirited citizens, there could be no doubt, he said, of the pride of the people of South Australia which manifested itself in this way. While this feeling existed in the minds of the community there need be no fear, in his opinion, for the future prosperity of the University, and, through the University, the future prosperity of the State.

#### Advice To Graduates

The assurance of youth, he said, paid little heed to the warning of age, which they regarded as out of date. Youth exclaimed that conditions had altered since the days of their counsellors, and the Governor admitted that perhaps they had done so on the surface.

"Yet, though the problems themselves may appear different, the principles of meeting them and overcoming them remain the same," he said. "There may be new problems to face, but many of the old problems of life will remain, so you may still get some useful hints from those old fogies if you remember that none of us are infallible—not even the youngest. Your impressions of your university life at the moment are of awe-inspiring examination papers and your efforts to deal with your natural enemy, the examiner, but they are temporary impressions. The University is a place not only for acquiring knowledge and passing examinations, but also for the moulding of your character during the most critical period of your life. While we are at college, we are being influenced from day to day by the friends we associate with, by the masters or lecturers who teach us, by the books we read, by the half-conscious effect of our surroundings, and, almost before we know it, we are turned out into the world with the hall-mark of a university education stamped upon us for the rest of our lives. The university, nevertheless, does not aim at turning out all its students from exactly the same mould."

#### Trend To Uniformity

The present trend in some nations, the Governor pointed out, was to turn out all their young men on the same pattern. They had to be all machine made, to have no individuality of thought, but to absorb from their earliest days the ideals of their political leaders. They were not encouraged to think for themselves. Mechanical organisations over-rode individual opinion, and the Government machine took control of the individual from birth, demanding that he emerge with rigid convictions which, it was hoped, would last for a lifetime.

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"Our principles of university education are totally different," Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven said. "We encourage individuality, try to develop the capacity for individual thinking and an independent outlook. We try to produce, not only scholars, but men of character, of leadership, of those indefinable qualities which sway mankind, in fact, to turn out valuable citizens of the greatest Empire the world has known."

#### Future Prospects

The Governor told the graduates-elect that he was aware that the question of their future prospects was exercising their minds. The problem of the employment of youth was one of the greatest problems of the age, and was one of those problems which faced civilisation from time to time, and which, at the time, seemed insoluble but for which history proved to be not impossible of solution.

"If you should fail to obtain employment, don't get downhearted," said Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven. "Remember that unemployment need not necessarily entail idleness, so at all costs keep your minds alert and bodies fit so that when the opportunity offers itself you will be physically and mentally able to do justice to yourselves. There are great openings today for voluntary service, service of inestimable value to the State. Movements like the boy scouts, Toc H, and the girl guides give infinite scope for service to others."

The solution of the unemployment problem, said the Governor, could be found only by the concentrated effort of all the trained minds of the community, and by the accumulate wisdom of all the brain power which could be commanded. The solution of the problem offered tremendous scope for the youth of the present generation. The youth of today should utilise its training at schools and universities, scientifically to diagnose the evils—especially the evil of unemployment—which confronted the world at present, to tackle these problems with boldness and originality, to adapt the knowledge gained at the University to the world of real life and to see whether it could not form any ideas as to a scientific remedy. He urged youth to take a forward view and approach its problems from the angle of what the world would be like tomorrow. Many schemes and theories would be put forward to remedy existent evils, some of which would not doubt be sound, but there would be among them many quack remedies, attractive and plausible at first sight, but which, when examined by trained minds, would prove to be more likely to aggravate than to alleviate the disease. It was essential that a sense of proportion should be cultivated, and that one of the guiding principles of life should be to pin faith in men of character and discernment.

#### Summary Of Views

In a summary of his advice to the graduates-elect, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven exhorted them thus:—"Be clear in your own minds as to main principles of right and wrong, and let nothing deflect you from them. Never discard a great principle to meet a temporary situation. Take a broad and detached view of the problems of life. Think ahead and plan ahead. Remember that the miracles of yesterday are the commonplaces of today, and will probably be out of date tomorrow. Utilise your leisure, and let the misfortune of unemployment be the opportunity for deeper study, for service to others, and for developing and strengthening your character. Study the characters of those who aspire to lead you, and remember that character more than brilliancy is essential to true leadership. Keep your minds alert and your muscles braced. Be of good cheer, for a sense of humor 'ides us over many an awkward stile. This is a testing time for us all, and we must not fail.'" (Applause.)

#### Graduate Presented By Father

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, candidates of the University of Adelaide and graduates of other universities were admitted to degrees by Sir George Murray. Dr. de Crespigny was called upon to present his son, Dr. R. G. de Crespigny, for the local degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Dr. R. G. de Crespigny graduated in these degrees in Melbourne. When Dr. R. G. de Crespigny shook hands with the Chancellor, Sir George Murray said that the highest honor that the recipient of the degree could have had paid to him was to have been presented by his father.

Degrees or diplomas were conferred on 150 candidates, and the ceremony concluded with the National Anthem.

#### Need For Correlation Of Knowledge

In addressing new graduates at the annual Adelaide University Graduates' Union luncheon, in the University Refectory yesterday, Dr. F. S. Hone told them, that if they were to achieve the objects of the University, each of them needed to see that they correlated their knowledge with those in other departments of life. If they were to raise the civilisation of today, they must diffuse that sound learning which they had learned in the halls of the Univer-

sity. He hoped the thoughts of such a gathering would remind the new graduates that they were not now isolated, but one body of the "Alma Mater." Graduation was not an end but a beginning.

Professor H. J. Wilkinson (chairman of the Adelaide University Graduates' Union committee), who presided at the luncheon, welcomed the new graduates on behalf of the old graduates. The professor also welcomed the five graduates from other universities, and congratulated Mr. A. P. Guinand, the new 1933 Rhodes scholar.

On behalf of the new men graduates, Mr. W. R. Ray replied, and Miss Roxy Sims spoke for the new women graduates.

Among those who sat at the top table with the chairman were Mr. C. T. Madigan (president of A.U. Union), Dr. F. S. Hone, Miss Madeline Angel (president of the A.U. Women's Union), Mr. R. R. P. Barbour (Master of St. Andrew's College), Mr. J. H. Reynolds (acting Master of St. Mark's College), Dr. Violet Plummer, Mr. Stanley Skipper, Dr. R. F. Matters, Mr. George Fuller (secretary of the A.U. Graduates' Union), Mr. W. C. Cowan (the Barr-Smith librarian), Professor McKellar Stewart, Mrs. J. C. McKall, Dr. Marjory Smith, and Miss Berry.

#### Women Graduates Entertained

In the Refectory last night, the annual commemoration dinner to new women graduates, was given by the Adelaide University Women's Union. Miss Madeline Angel (president of the Adelaide University Women's Union) presided at the top table, where also sat Dr. Helen Mayo (representing the University Council), Mrs. F. W. Eardley, Miss Hope Crampton, Dr. Constance Davey, Mrs. C. Duguid, Misses Hilda Walter, Martha Wait, and C. M. Eardley. Among the toasts honored were "The University," proposed by Miss Mary Frost, responded by Miss Hope Crampton; "The Women's Union," Miss Roma Mitchell, Miss Madeline Angel; "The New Graduates," Miss Anna Menz, Miss Roxy Sims.

At the conclusion of the dinner those present attended the annual general meeting of the A.U. Women's Union, which was held in the Lady Symon Hall. After the meeting several members of the women's union presented one of A. A. Milne's short plays.

Mrs. J. C. McKall and Dr. Marjory Smith were responsible for the floral decorations in the Refectory at both functions held there.

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## PROF. GRANT ON EXAMINATIONS

### "Nightly Study An Ordeal"

"No teacher will dispute that the effect of his teaching depends largely on the co-operation of the parents of the pupil," said Prof. Kerr Grant at the Adelaide Technical High School speech night.

He approved the modifications in the regulations governing public examinations, he added. The examination system was the civilised version of strenuous tests of the powers of physical endurance employed in more barbarous times.

No sensible person, Prof. Kerr Grant contended, should object to a form of ordeal, however strenuous, which had no harmful results to the health of those participating. But authoritative medical opinion condemned an ordeal which demanded three or four hours of nightly study by its youthful victims.

He regarded the introduction of a technical certificate as a first step towards the liberalism of the school curriculum from an objectionable uniformity.

He had noted with interest the introduction of the cinema into education. The possibilities of education combined with wholesome entertainment were still comparatively unexplored.

Referring to the proposal of the Government to charge fees for the attendance at secondary public schools of those whose parents could pay, Prof. Kerr Grant said that it was entirely fair and praiseworthy in principle.