

EFFECT OF ECONOMIC CHANGES

World Turning Socialist, Says

W.E.A. Lecturer

The capitalist world is turning socialist and would go further along that line, not because it was intellectually or morally convinced of the inherent rightness of socialism, but because the changes in the economic structure which capitalism had itself developed would compel further change along the same line, said Mr. C. R. Badger, who returned from abroad this month, in address before the general meeting of the Workers' Educational Association at the Council Chambers, Port Adelaide, last night. He spoke on "The Social Implications of Economic Changes."

Mr. Badger added that there was an open conspiracy to destroy capitalism. The conspirators were not so much the Communist Party, but the inventors and technicians and economists who were perfecting the old productive technique obsolete changes in the economic structure of the world had made obsolete the framework of society obsolete in our day. The set of men's minds today was definitely more in line with the objectives of the last century. Today men's minds turned from belief in individualism to belief in socialism. The present generation of Socialists had little to do with that process; it was conditioned by the real modifications of the economic structure.

Referring to these economic changes, Mr. Badger said Government were proceeding more and more into control of the economic life of the country. With the simultaneous growth of Socialism, the revolutionary changes would be made without provoking a murmur, because the people were prepared by a gradual evolution to expect them.

Professor Shann Addresses Commerce Students

At one of the largest meetings of the Adelaide University Commerce Students' Association, held last night in the Lady Symon Hall, Professor E. O. G. Shann, the representative of the economics at the University of Adelaide, gave a rambling talk as he called it, to lecturers and students in the hall.

He referred to the future possibilities of Australia and of the world from a commercial aspect, and stressed the importance of commerce in relation to the future of commerce.

Mr. John A. La Nauze, the new assistant lecturer in the subject of commerce, also addressed the students. Earlier in the evening Mr. M. G. Garrett, the retiring president of the Commerce, presented a business session, at which Mr. E. W. Painter, lecturer in accountancy, urged that the session should serve the establishment of a Chair of Commerce at the Adelaide University.

Officers of the society were: President, Mr. O. C. Isaacson; vice-president, Mr. W. S. Muecke; secretary, Mr. G. Duffield; treasurer, Mr. G. Seddon; and members, Messrs. E. Sumner, Isaacson, K. Todd, R. Prime, W. Twiss, Garrod, and Messrs. M. G. Garrett and N. A. Harris.

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Lecture On Socialism

Professor O. V. Portus, professor of political science and history at the University, gave an address in the "Who Marx Did for Socialism" in the Institute Lecture room, North terrace, last night.

Professor Portus said that the first Socialists were those who endeavored to solve the problems of the day by establishing community colonies, the most part in the United States. Nearly all of those colonies failed, but their failure was not because Socialism was impracticable. It was, however, evidence that the problems of modern capitalism could not be solved by the erection of small model communities living in isolation and with means of production. Perhaps the chief work of Marx was to draw attention to that. Marx's disciples were derived partly from the teaching of Hegel and partly from the teaching of the English classical economists. Thus Marx found Socialism a water of confused aspirations.

Professor Portus said that the words Socialism and Communism had completely changed their meaning during the course of the 19th century. Up to the outbreak of the War, the International Alliance called the word Socialism. The word Communism went out of use. It was revived by the Russian revolutionaries in 1917. The same word that Marx had revived it in 1849. The Communist manifesto in 1848 was one of the most important documents of the 19th century.

MORE STUDENT "HOWLERS" REVEALED BY EXAMINERS

"Sinister" Opposite Gender to Bachelor

In the Manual of the Public Examinations Bureau for 1935, which has just been issued, the examiners was sarcastic at the mistakes of unhappy students.

Judging by some of the spelling mistakes, the sarcasm is justified. "Ash-phodol," "artisticly," "Twelf Night," "nymps," "orquid," "crasmoine nites," "mukledandem" were among the more ludicrous of them; and one student produced the following:—"The ancient marino was rescued by the polt's boy."

Among the examiners' complaints was one that candidates had not yet learned to write simply and directly. Their style varied from the hopelessly illiterate to the would-be imposing. A few examples of the illiterate were—"Top of the morning to you, old pal, watcher got that mascot on yer nose for?"

"Now, listen here, young fellow-me!" "Why don't you take up the whole bloom'n' city? My boss ain't goin' to get 'pinched' through you takin' twice as much room as you should."

"Oh, and really now, ain't that just too nice? Well—I don't care how bloom'n' furious you like to get, I have simply gotter get there."

TWO LANGUAGES IN USE

Examples of the would-be imposing were—

"Having been thought so awful as he (Malvolio) thought, when he remained himself, he was determined to be revenge on the whole lot of them."

"Basing my foundation on your answer to my request, the period for the camp will be canceled on the 15th."

"Gillespie shouted to the earthwile dormant man to don their equipment."

"It is just my idea of hygiene and frustrating any resulting contamination"

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EXAMINERS' REPORT ON PUBLIC EXAMS.

General Improvement

Noticeable

DIFFICULTY IN SELF-EXPRESSION

"Although essentially designed for the benefit of students and teachers, the 'Notes by Examiners' at the end of the Public Examination Manual for 1934, which has just been issued, provide an interesting and instructive method, and show how the student succeeds or fails in the task of expressing himself with clearness and the accuracy setting out of his knowledge. The notes give the impression that while many students are successful in doing this, still find difficulty in expressing their ideas in writing, and that self-expression is the most difficult thing they have to learn."

Weakness of Style

The report on Intermediate English states that weakness of style was the main general fault. Incorrect spellings, frequent and careless use of words and phrases accompanied with such queer spellings as "orquid" and "crasmoine nites" were noted. There has often been imitated, but apparently the real thing cannot be surpassed.

Candidates did not write simply and quickly. Many of them "put too nice" on the one hand, and pompously ornate language on the other represented two stylistic extremes. One candidate "to have date," "girl friend," and "pal" abounded.

In leaving English the percentage of passes was slightly higher than last year, but a large number of mediocre people managed to get the minimum number of marks. The marks were, since the introduction of the separate essay paper, the examiners found that the standard work had improved. Many of the wrote good essays made the error in the general paper of saying not what they thought but what they mistakely felt was expected of them. Some who wrote selected their own, own experience selected those candidates. The criticism of Hamlet who deplored Laertes' advice to Sebastian and being about

which might eventuate if people washed at the source."

"Such sentences," say the examiners, "seem to imply that there are two languages to use, proper English and classical English, and that the use of the second will present difficulty as long as the student relegates it to the classroom and the examination hall. Slang, colloquialisms, and inelegant phrases all occur—"To fall for," "to have a date," "girl friend," "girl friend" and "a lot of."

In one question in the intermediate English literature examination candidates were asked to explain clearly the meaning of a list of words. One definition of "sinister" was "the opposite gender to a bachelor."

EXTRACTS FROM AVIATOR'S LOG

In the leaving English paper the long-suffering examiners met "Polonaise," "Sheely" and "Dick's" books in the essay question, in which one alternative was to write extracts from the log of an aviator. One of the statements made by imaginative candidates called forth withering sarcasm from the examiners.

There were also some highly sensational and unconvincing accounts where the aviator wrote up his log in staccato calls and in so little detail while his machine was "hurting to the earth," report the examiners. "It was surprising to find that while in the intermediate minutes from over the Persian Gulf to Karachi," another took "24 hours to fly from Zanzibar to the African mainland."

But the would-be aviator who took the prize for silliness was the one who, "flying direct over the ocean from Rangoon to Darwin, had several times to come down to about 20 ft. from the waves to find out where he was."

The old tendency to moralise had not diminished.

Questions On Poetry

The best leaving honors English papers were extremely well answered, but, as in the leaving, there was more bad work in answer to the questions on poetry than in other parts of the paper.

The examiners have given favorable reports of intermediate Latin. All three standards while French, intermediate Maths II, leaving and leaving honors Ancient History, and intermediate Modern History. In leaving arithmetic intermediate Maths I, and leaving Maths II, the percentage of passes was low.

A sage reflection on Soviet Russia was made, perhaps unconsciously, by one intermediate student, who gave as his opinion—"It is difficult for anyone to enter Russia, and if success is met with at entry, difficulty arises at exit."

The general opinion about the greatness of a nation seemed to be that it consisted in armies, navies, trade, and the ability to overawe the weaker neighbor.

Adv 29-3-35

NEW VIOLINIST FOR CONSERVATORIUM

Prof. Kurtz Reaches Melbourne

MELBOURNE, March 28. Jazz still holds its own in the good States, sharing the honors of popular favor with the best symphony music. Professor Arved Kurtz, one of three Russian brothers, distinguished in music circles of many countries, learned his reed recently when he spent seven months broadcast-gram on his way to Adelaide, where he will become principal of the violin class of the Elder Conservatorium of Music.

He and leader of the Elder Quartet, Professor Kurtz, reached Melbourne from San Francisco in the liner Monterey.

Such as he deplored jazz. Professor Kurtz said that a great deal was being done for music in the United States. Chamber music was definitely in the ascendant among the truly musical Americans, and the work being done by stringed quartets was notable.

Created by his brother, Mr. Edmund Kurtz, who has been in Melbourne for some time as a member of the Spivakovsky trio, Professor Kurtz brought news of his brother, Professor Kurtz, who visited Australia as conductor of the orchestra with the late Madame Pavlova. Erem Kurtz, he said, had been in the United States as conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Now he was going to France and Spain, and then to the Covent Garden Opera House in London. At Monte Carlo his sister, Miss Mary Kurtz, who is a violinist, would play under his baton. Professor Kurtz is making his first visit to Australia.

PROF. KURTZ ARRIVES

Wandering Jew's Of Music

THIRD OF FAMILY

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

The third of a celebrated family to come to Australia, Prof. Arved Kurtz, will become professor of the violin at the Elder Conservatorium, Adelaide, arrived today from the United States by the Monterey.

He is a member of a family of four "Wandering Jews," whose pursuit of a common quarry—music—has taken them all over the world, but only one has brought four together.

So auspicious was the meeting today between Prof. Kurtz and his brother Edmund, who joined the Melbourne Conservatorium staff last year, that the concert to be given on Saturday night by the Spivakovsky-Kurtz quartet was arranged so that Arved and his wife might sit in the front row to applaud or criticise as the performance warrants.

They have not been together since the occasion of the professor's marriage in 1933. At that time an attempt was made to effect a reunion with the other members of the family—Erem, who was here in 1929 as conductor of the Pavlova Orchestra, and Mary, a violinist, who is now touring Europe. It failed because Erem was unable to leave engagements in the United States.

IN PAIRS

But while Arved and Edmund fraternize during a concert tour, which will begin in Adelaide on April 29, Mary and Erem will appear together in Europe.

More than 13 years ago all four played in a Brahms concert in Berlin. When they will all meet again none knows.

Like the other members of his family the professor was born in Russia and handled a violin almost as soon as he could walk. From Russia the family went to Berlin, where the professor eventually became the leading teacher of the violin at the Berlin Conservatorium and leader of the State orchestra.

Driven away from the work by the loved by the Nazi anti-Semitic purge, he went to England and then the United States where he has been conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.