

The Daily Herald  
September 27<sup>th</sup> 1914.

## VALUE OF THE CLASSICS

### LABOR MAN LECTURES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

For probably in the first time in the history of the University, on Friday evening a Trades Hall representative addressed an audience consisting in the main of members of the University Classical Association. Professor Darnley Naylor presided.

Mr. T. Ryan, who was billed to speak on "The Value of the Classics to the Crowd," felt something of the feelings of Saul among the prophets. He, however, attempted to show the value of the classics, saying that even a smattering acquaintance with them enabled a man to go out of the crowd and look beyond the hilltops to a far-off, earlier, and more restful world.

He reviewed the Australian educational institutions, warning his hearers against the swinging over of the educational forces to a purely utilitarian system of learning. It was well indeed that their blacksmiths and artisans should be made as efficient as was possible for their work hours, but of great value to the people was the supplying of that culture which would bring into their busy States something of the refinement and grace of the Hellenic days. The world was too much with them, and in the rush and bustle of life, the glimpses into the doings of Socrates, Plato, Seneca, Xenophon, and the inspiring utterances of Demosthenes were effective antidotes. The retention of the Greek and Latin languages in our academical institutions had an adherent and wholehearted supporter in the Trades and Labor Council representative, and he incidentally questioned the attitude of many of the university and educational experts, whom as chairman of the commission he had examined in their quest through the Australian universities, and warned them to retain something in their school life beyond the mere commodities of the market place. "Retain your Greek and Latin philosophy and art, or wipe out any pretence to extend culture," said the speaker.

The difference between the Melbourne and Sydney university methods in receiving visitors was explained. In Sydney they said "Come and see our university library," but in Melbourne the main object of interest to which one was invited was the university dairy. "Let not the interest for the one overshadow the joy to be derived from the other."

He had often been asked of what value the classics were to the crowd. In his opinion the great need in Australian working conditions to-day was that the people might be encouraged to get away from the monotonous grind of mere labor. The worker was entitled to something more from this stage of life than to be a mere efficient wage slave, and his hope was that the closer study of the classics would not only be encouraged inside the educational institutions, but that members of the Classical Association would go out and extol the advantages and unfold the hidden beauties to the men and women in the trades.

They had often heard that any charm of the ancient days could as well be revealed through the language of their day. His reply was that all flowers were a joy, but how much more fragrant to a man was the rose which he himself planted and watered and nursed than a similar flower, however exquisite, which was cultivated by even the greatest expert. He had personally felt how much greater the joy in being able to delve out for himself that old-world wisdom word by word and sentence by sentence in the splendid old language in which they were first presented to the world.

"For man is dear to man, and the poorest poor long for a moment in their weary lives to feel that they themselves are fathers and dealers out of a single blessing."

The difference between a mere utilitarian as against a classical education was this:—The technical education which made man an efficient machine might enable a man to earn more money and to live in a bigger house, but the education from the classics would enable the tired worker after his labors to live in a bigger and purer world.

The University and the Working Class

The speaker next unfolded to the audience his proposals for the extension of university reform, contending that the university could never take its place in the hearts and minds of the people until it was more truly representative of the great body of the people. It was a bold thing to tell the audience that not one present who was enjoying the advantages of the university but was doing so because the Government of the day enabled an expenditure of three times as much to university assistance, as was given to any of the children in the State schools, and as the university needs would demand an increase in its revenue from £14,000 to £25,000 a year, he insisted that the following should be its council.

#### Reforming the Constitution of the University Council.

"The ideal council in my mind," continued the lecturer, "would consist of three members to be elected of and by the professorial staff, seven by the graduates, one of whom should be a woman, three by the Assembly, two by the Legislative Council, two to be elected by the combined membership of the Architects' Association, Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, Royal Agricultural Society, one by the undergraduates, and one by the Trades and Labor Council. Director of Education, and one each from the Adelaide Hospital and Public Library, three to be elected by the people of the State on the Assembly roll at the Senate Elections, those to elect the Chancellor and University Principal. We would then have a council as versatile as the university should be, and as the demands of this community should more and more insist that it should be."

While abstaining from any discussion of a party nature the members of the audience were unmistakably with the speaker in his strong condemnation of the refusal of the powers that be to the request of the Workers' Educational Association for a grant of £1000 a year and the hope was earnestly expressed that this would soon be rectified.

At the close of the address an interesting discussion was inaugurated by Mr. D. H. Hollidge, M.A., Professor Portis, Mr. Baker, and Professor Darnley Naylor, at whose instance a vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker.

## ANGRY STUDENTS

### SHOW THEIR DISPLEASURE

#### X A UNIVERSITY INCIDENT

Rumor connects the name of a certain member of the Adelaide University staff with an unpleasant incident arising out of the excessive patriotism of several students.

It appears they decided that the teacher was due for a lesson, and this is how they gave it him. A furious telephone message kept him in his room at the Conservatorium at an appointed hour. The students obscured their identity by means of masks and disguises, and when the time had arrived burst in upon their victim. In less time than it takes to tell he was gagged and bound, and having thrust him into a chair the patriotic ones painted on his bald pate a very complete representation of the Union Jack. Then they retreated and left it to someone else to release the unfortunate person from his plight.

It is understood that the University authorities decided that if the culprits were discovered they should be visited with dire punishment, and that the discipline board held a meeting on Friday for the purpose of making investigations. So far nothing has been secured in the way of a clue and, according to all accounts, the names of the offenders are likely to remain unknown.

*The Register*  
*✓ September 21<sup>st</sup> 1914*

#### CRESWELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The attention of members of the Cricket Association and the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society is drawn to the fact that in connection with the John Creswell Scholarships at the University, the last day of entry for the next examination qualifying for the award is October 1. These scholarships are available to the sons of members who have (a) passed the junior commercial or the senior commercial examination of the University; (b) were under the age of 19 years on the first day of December in the year previous to that in which the award is made; and (c) are considered worthy to receive the scholarships. Each scholarship is tenable for five years, and entitles the scholar to exemption from the payment of all fees for lectures and examinations in the subjects prescribed for the diploma in commerce, and from the payment of the fee for the diploma.

*The Register*  
*✓ September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1914*

The eighty-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held at Aberdeen in July, was of special interest to South Australians on account of the high honours which were conferred upon a distinguished member of the medical profession in Adelaide. Dr. W. T. Hayward, Chairman of the Australian Federal Committee, was elected one of the two Vice-Presidents of the association for 1914-15. His colleague in this office is Dr. W. Ainslie Hollis, President of the association for 1913-1914. The Chairman of the Council, in making the nomination, remarked that he had a peculiar personal pleasure, after his recent visit to Australasia, in moving the election of Dr. Hayward, who had been a distinguished member of the Australasian association for many years. In fact he was one of the original members who formed the South Australian branch in the Commonwealth, and more than any other was responsible for the success of the association throughout Australia and New Zealand. The motion was carried with acclamation. Additional interest in the meeting of the Medical Congress was due to the fact that at the graduation ceremony of the Aberdeen University the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon five distinguished members of the British Medical Association, of whom Dr. Hayward was one. Those honoured were Sir Victor Horsley, Sir John Bland-Sutton, Dr. Hayward, Dr. Archibald Garrod, and Dr. T. J. Verrall. Professor Matthew Hay, promoter in law, presented the candidates, and, referring to the great services rendered by them to the medical profession, said they recognised in Dr. Hayward a physician who, notwithstanding the claims of an important medical practice and of his work as a University teacher, had chosen to devote his great administrative powers to organizing the medical profession, not only within his own State, but throughout the whole of the Commonwealth. No one was more trusted and esteemed by his fellow medical men, who had elected him to the chairmanship of their Federal Committee of the British Medical Association. The Senate believed that it was bestowing on Dr. Hayward an honour which would meet with the approval of the whole organization. Dr. Hayward, who has been so highly honoured by the British Medical Association and the University of Aberdeen, is an honorary physician of the Adelaide Hospital, honorary consulting medical officer to the Adelaide Hospital for Children, and lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics in the University of Adelaide. For 28 years he was one of the University lecturers in clinical medicine. In 1900 Dr. Hayward was elected to the council of the University, of which body he is still a member. By no means the least of the important services rendered to the public and to the University is the active part which he has taken in the administration of the Adelaide Hospital as the representative of the University on its board of management.