

Classification Examinations

On behalf of the Lower North Association, Mr. G. A. Morphett moved—"That it is desirable, from the teachers' point of view, that the department do not hold classification examinations during the Christmas holidays." He spoke in the interests of the "poor, struggling, out-back teachers, who have not the advantage of attending the University." The examination could be held in local centres at some other time. Mr. H. J. Dingle seconded. Mr. Moyes said the departmental attitude was that those who desired to improve their classification must be prepared to make some personal sacrifice. A scheme should be drawn up to show how a change could be made. The motion was carried.

Christmas Vacation.

For the Women Teachers' Progressive League, Miss Miethke moved—"That an extra week of holidays be added at Christmas, in lieu of the Easter vacation." Miss Watson seconded. As the department had said they could have only morning school sessions in the very hot weather, it would be possible to dispense with the Easter vacation. The motion was carried.

Pay of Women Teachers.

"That this conference reaffirms the hope that early consideration will be given to the question of a minimum living wage for women teachers" was moved by Mr. Gosden (president of the Rural Teachers' Association) and seconded by Miss Miethke (president of the Women Teachers' Progressive League). The latter said two-thirds of the women teachers in the Education Department were paid from 4/10 to 5/5 a day for professional work, and their claim for an improvement was urgent. Judge after judge seemed to evade the question of what was a living wage for women, and it was time they asked for a definition. Mr. T. H. S. Nicolle supported. Mr. Hand said if the underpaid women teachers collapsed the department would collapse. The least a woman teacher should be asked to work for was

£100 a year. The motion was carried, and £2 a week was stipulated as the irreducible minimum on which a woman teacher could exist. The resolution was immediately forwarded to the Education Department.

Mr. W. J. Barbary (Frome Association) moved—"That this conference is in favor of the fixed ratio in respect to the classification of schools being abolished." Under the system devised about 15 years ago there had to be a certain number of schools in each class, and no matter how much the State grew there was this artificial barrier in the way of promotion, as it enabled the department to get the work done for the same amount of money. Mr. Nettle seconded the motion, which was carried.

Sitting for Examinations.

Mr. Charlesworth moved—"That the department be asked to approach the University with the object of allowing country teachers to sit for University degree subjects at University centres, and that the teachers wishing to sit for departmental examinations be allowed to sit at the same time." Mr. W. J. Gunn seconded. Carried unanimously.

Australian History.

Mr. J. A. Shepherd moved—"That past articles on Australian history in the 'Children's Hour' be reprinted in booklet form, and be on sale to the scholars." Mr. Charlesworth, in seconding, said the day was not far distant when more Australian history would be taught to Australian boys and girls, in preference to isolated facts of English history which, through lack of sequence, had little meaning to them. Mr. Hand, in supporting the motion, deplored the fact that the history teaching throughout the schools was so scrappy and disconnected. The Chairman said the Director of Education had undertaken to get history books printed if they would prepare them. Motion carried.

Medical Certificates.

For the Rural Teachers' Association, Mr. Gosden moved—"That the system now in operation which necessitates many teachers, when requiring extended leave, to pay double medical fees, should be altered." Mr. J. A. Wynnes seconded. Carried.

Workers' Educational Association.

On the motion of Mr. Moyes, seconded by Mr. Hand, it was resolved that the union should become associated with the Workers' Educational Association.

High School Advantages.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. Bray, seconded by Mr. T. Moten, it was resolved—"That adequate allowance for board and lodging be paid to those children who are entitled to High School education, but who by reason of distance are prevented from taking advantage of the facilities at present provided."

Increase to £300.

Mr. F. Duke moved:— "That when a teacher receiving less than £300 per annum has completed 30 years' service, and has held a certificate during the whole of that time, his salary shall increase by £15 per annum till it reaches £300 per annum; and that the same principle be applied to female teachers." Motion negatived.

RURAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

LIVING WAGE FOR WOMEN.

At the meeting of the Rural Teachers' Central Association, held in the Adelaide High School on Monday, the following motions were passed:—

That this conference reaffirms the hope that early consideration be given to the question of a minimum living wage for women teachers.

That the system now in operation which necessitates many teachers, when requiring extended leave, to pay double medical fees, should be altered and improved.

That the Director be respectfully asked to assist Class IX teachers to improve—by correspondence or otherwise—their academic qualifications.

That further steps be taken to improve the board and lodging conditions of outback teachers.

That the department be asked to hold classification examinations during Michaelmas vacation in lieu of the Christmas holidays.

That teachers wishing to sit for University degree subjects, and departmental examinations be permitted to do so at University centres.

That this association notes with regret that the number of schools in Class I.A is considerably below the regulation 10 per cent. quota.

Register 6.7.18

EDWARD GOLL.

Mr. Edward Goll, pianoforte soloist to the University Conservatorium of Music Melbourne, announces two piano recitals in the Queen's Hall on Saturday, July 20 and Tuesday, July 23. Mr. Goll's career on the concert platform has been an uninterrupted crescendo of success and fame. At

first associated with Kubelik, the celebrated violinist, he played in the principal cities of Europe; and later, when giving his own recitals, he appeared in Paris with the Colonne Orchestra under Arthur Nikisch, in London with the Halle Concerto under Richter, and with Sir Henry Wood's London Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Goll gave 120 concerts when touring all the principal cities of England. Untrammelled by any consideration of technical difficulty, Edward Goll is convincing and fascinating. He is possessed of a boundless strength, tempered by a dignified restraint. Among the most notable of recent events in the musical life of Melbourne has been the repeated artistic association of Edward Goll with Henri Verbughen, the eminent violinist. The two artists were united in the reproduction of the whole of Beethoven sonatas, and most enjoyable also were the exquisite interpretations of these two masters of violin sonatas by Bach, Mozart, Rubenstein, and Cesar Franck. The plans for both recitals will be open at Cawthorne's music warehouse on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Register 6.7.18

THE LACK OF IT.

"DEPENDENCE OF AUSTRALIA."

Professor Henderson addressed members of the Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association, at the Club premises, North terrace, on Friday, regarding "The dependence of Australia." There was a large and representative attendance. The President (Mr. E. Berry) occupied the chair, and among those present was the venerable Patron (Sir Edwin Smith). Professor Henderson stated that the people of Australia were among the most favoured in the world. They had never experienced the horrors of war in their midst, with its attendant sacrifice of human life and treasure. It was not because of the strength of Australia itself, but because of the strength of Great Britain, that the Commonwealth had enjoyed that experience. Other nations had had to fight, and fight hard, for their independence. He dealt with the defence measures of the Commonwealth as they had been developed. We had been protected, he added, for more than 100 years only because we were part of an Imperial people. A White Australia was one of our ideals. All should think of the Powers, not our own, by which we had been able to maintain that ideal. There was a moral aspect and obligation in the occupation of Australia, which must be recognised. Were the Australians making as much use of the country as public opinion of the world might think it should do? What the country wanted more than anything else was security of tenure, and the question was how was that to be obtained? There was some hope in the suggested League of Nations to preserve peace in the future, but there were serious problems to be solved even in that respect. The point for consideration was not whether the realization of that was possible, but rather where was the power that would stand quiet if others were willing to go on as they had gone on before. Great Britain had preserved the peace of the world for

more than a century, which was a wonderful accomplishment. Australia could not afford to think of standing on her own ability. They must depend on a Power to protect their lives and property, and the only Power they could safely look to was the Power which had protected them in the past—the protection of the British flag. (Applause.) Professor Henderson was, on the motion of the President, heartily thanked, and the singing of the National Anthem and the cheers for the men at the front concluded the proceedings.

Daily Herald 10.7.18

MORAL EDUCATION FOR THE YOUNG.

Moral education for the young was the subject of an address delivered by Professor Meredith Atkinson in the Australian Church on Sunday night. Professor Atkinson said the subject was one concerning which many misunderstandings had arisen. Many religious people objected to moral instruction, apart from Bible teaching, on the ground that it was a sort of rationalistic substitute for the Bible. Moral instruction was not in the least antagonistic to, or a substitute for, religion. Rather it embraced the whole field of human action in the way that religion properly understood should do. Most of the objections to direct moral teaching seemed to be levelled at faulty methods. Right moral instruction could give fuller meaning to life, and enrich its motives if it showed the child a definite purpose for his actions and his life, and engaged his affections on the right side and fed his best impulses. Mere fault-finding, teaching of maxims or stories with morals, and the raising of philosophical or theological controversies were highly undesirable. But immense good could be done through the presentation of instances of heroism, kindness, self-sacrifice and other virtues, and by treating the great movements of history from the point of view of their contribution to human progress. Religious education had suffered much from relying too exclusively upon the Bible for moral teaching, and examples of human action. The great need of moral instruction was to teach the young the unity of the human race, the brotherhood of man, and the hideous crime of international hatred, to rouse public spirit in place of dead apathy or love of unfruitful ease and gross indulgence. Education was meant to fit men for the service of civilisation, to free their energies for civic devotion. A truly moral system of education was the surest foundation of a complete manhood and womanhood and a full citizenship.

Sydney Herald 11.7.18

REFORM OF UNIVERSITY

PROPOSED BY VICTORIAN MINISTRY.

MELBOURNE, July 9.

Legislation is to be introduced by the State Ministry this session to reform the constitution of the Melbourne University.

In referring to the subject in his speech in opening the Parliamentary session today, Sir Arthur Stanley, the Governor, said that the Bill would "prepare the way for a comprehensive scheme of university development."

"The necessity for a consistently progressive policy of national education is emphasised by the war, and this policy will be continued," his Excellency added.

Register 11.7.18

SECOND TOWNPLANNING CONGRESS.

It is expected that at least 26 delegates, including five official Government representatives, will represent the South Australian section at the second Australian Townplanning Conference and Exhibition, to be opened at Brisbane, on July 30. The local bodies who have appointed delegates so far are the Adelaide and Port Adelaide City Councils, the Corporation of Kadina, the District Councils of Alma Plains, Payneham, Kadina, Pinnaroo, and West Torrens, the University of Adelaide, the Botanic Garden Board, the State Bank, Public Library and Museum, the South Australian Townplanning Association, the Local Government Officers' Association, the School for Mothers, and the Wattle Day League. The last day of registration at the Government Tourist Bureau will be Friday next, and intending delegates are invited to make early application.

Review 13.7.18

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Last year the Rhodes Trust decided, in view of war conditions, to postpone all elections. His Excellency the Governor, who is Chairman of the Rhodes Selection Committee for South Australia, has received a letter from the trustees intimating that they have decided upon a similar course this year. The trustees have resolved that candidates who are eligible this year will be held to be qualified whenever the selections for the scholarships are made.

Daily Herald
13.7.18

WON'T BE WARRIORS

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' REPLY.

TO REQUEST TO FORM UNIT.

SYDNEY, July 10.

The result of Major Holmes' scheme to raise a military unit from the University alone is not exactly encouraging. Every man received a card asking whether he would sign his name, thus promising to enlist if accepted by the authorities. From the whole of the University 34 per cent. of the students answered. Of those about 35 per cent. are exempt as being fourth and fifth year medical students. Among the remaining 200 most are under military age, are medically unfit, or are returned soldiers. Two hundred was the minimum number required for the formation of a unit.

Argus 13.7.18

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

~~changes~~ 13/7/18

CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

SENATE, COUNCIL, AND PRINCIPAL.

Behind the announcement made on Tuesday that the Ministry intends to submit to Parliament during the present session a bill to amend the constitution of the University of Melbourne lies a history extending over five years. That the University had outgrown its present form of government was realised by many of those interested as long ago as 1913, and in March of that year the University Council appointed a committee to "consider the future constitution and relations of the University." On this committee were ten representatives of the council, five of the professorial board, and five of the senate. This committee presented, on October 20, 1913, a report which was adopted by the council, and submitted to the Ministry of the day. To give effect to the recommendations regarding the constitution and government of the University required legislation, and no action was taken by Parliament. In August, 1916, the University Council decided that the report needed revision, and reconstituted the committee on the same basis as before, but with some changes in the individual members. While the committee agreed that there was need for reform, there were differences of opinion on a number of important points, and the report to the council was accompanied by a minority report. The council adopted in the main the report of the committee, but made several important amendments. The views of the council were summed up in a statement which Dr. MacFarland, then vice-chancellor, and now chancellor, forwarded to the Minister for Education on June 11, 1917. This statement, to a large extent, forms the basis of the bill which is now being prepared.

It must be pointed out, however, that this bill will be strictly limited in scope, and will not deal with several matters on which the council put forward proposals, which many members of the University consider to be of vital importance. By far the most important of these is that of finance. In 1915 the University had a total income of £80,000, made up as follows:—

Government grants	£29,200
Fees from students	22,000
Interest from benefactions	6,100

The Government grant included the ordinary grant of £20,000, which has been renewed year by year since 1914, and special grants amounting to £9,200. This represents roughly the present position. The