EDUCATING THE WORKERS

Under the auspices of the A.N.A. on Monday evening Mr. H. Heaton, M.A. (introuuction by Mr. H. G. Trevelyan, M.A., University), gave a chat on the question of the placing of the worker as a student of Australian history.

Every student of Australian history recognizes the fact that the A.N.A. had rendered a great service in the way of statements which are of great importance and that the country should be so far as the numbers are concerned, in order to develop that which is necessary, but development of the workers was important to Australia. Education needed an outburst in the East Indies.

There was a difference, not because there were any more people anywhere than there were anywhere else, but because the education had been carried out in different ways. The people of the East Indies had been used to having their minds limited by authority, whereas the workers had been used to believing in what they considered to be a right way of thinking.

TUTORIAL CLASSES

HIGHER KNOWLEDGE Sought. MOVEMENT EXTENDING.

SYDNEY, April 2.

Duty-will Smith, student in sociology or biology, keenly seeking for knowledge, has been spending his time in the study of practical sociology.

The following paragraphs may be taken as typifying two phases of the life of the student. "The history of the future is always interesting reading."

The Workers' Educational Association of Britain was the result of a conference between labor leaders and democratic professors of Oxford. It has been working to bring a system of universal education to the adult citizen. It does not aim at giving "great men" any more than it aims at giving the "great woman" any more. It is interested in the question of the future and it seeks to bring education to all men. The Workers' Educational Association is the body that is responsible for the maintenance of the tutorial classes, which are recognized as leading the way for the development of all those who are interested in the subject. The Association is also working for the education of women and girls, and is related to the movement for women's education in England. The Association is the body that is responsible for the maintenance of the tutorial classes, and is recognized as leading the way for the development of all those who are interested in the subject. The Association is also working for the education of women and girls, and is related to the movement for women's education in England.
The Australian universities are all being visited by the students. Sydney University was the first institution in Australia to apply for classes. That grant has increased from year to year, and the third year, which has recently been confirmed.

In New South Wales alone there are now 630 students, who, after gaining the usual first-class certificate, are expected to take orders lasting over three terms.

The movement has also been successful in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

In the opinion of Mr. A. K. Thom, who is now at the university of New Zealand, the opportunity of forming a correct judgment of New Zealand is to the most important advantage of the students. The association is rapidly developing a spirit and enthusiasm of New Zealand which will be of great benefit in the future. The influence of the association will be of great benefit to the whole.

New South Wales, however, has the greatest number of students. There were 27 tutorial classes, the central management being in Sydney, with branches in Bathurst, in the west, and Wolongong in the south. In addition, there were 15 special classes, and the association's whole State will be covered.

The truth of the assertion that no man or woman can be a true citizen unless they are well informed in the arts and sciences, and that the means of instruction are available to them, is borne out by the success of the association.

In New South Wales, however, the most important classes are those which are devoted to the study of law. These classes are attended by students from all parts of the State, including those who are engaged in the law.
ADVISORY COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

At a meeting of the Advisory Council of Education on Tuesday, it was decided to adopt the recommendations of the council on the necessity for co-ordinating public examina
tions with the public services, and the Education Department. To avoid a multiplicity of examinations on the same standard, such as the University and Technical examinations, and the railway clerical service, it would be well to establish a single examining
council under the authority of the State. 2. The same examin
ating authority should conduct public examinations in the Elementary
schools, provided that English and arithmetical are among the subjects that are
required. 3. Candidates for the Civil Service should not require to present a
list of medical certificates before appointment; this is the arrange
ment. 4. The condition for entrance to the services of the
Civil Service, and the higher branches of the Civil Service, should be
revised, and that all branches of the service require men
who are able to learn Greek and Latin, and who are essentially fit for those
studies or not. On the higher branches of the service, as well as on
the lower grades of the service, it is desirable that the
students should be encouraged to learn Greek and Latin, and that
students who have failed in these subjects should be excluded
from the higher branches of the service.

NATIONAL EDUCATION

In a recent admirable address to the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain, Professor
Gibbs has given an important question of educational methods and
trends in modern education is lack of organiza
tion, as a result of which our educati
onal system is not efficient. Instead of being
trained, our children are compelled to learn Greek and Latin, which are essentially fitted for those studies or not. On the higher branches of the service, as well as on
the lower grades of the service, it is desirable that the
students should be encouraged to learn Greek and Latin, and that
students who have failed in these subjects should be excluded
from the higher branches of the service.

The science student should be provided with Greek if he wishes, and the classically
trained student should be encouraged to
continue the study of modern languages. The
class of modern languages is still taught in many schools, but
the French or German students are fast
being replaced by English students. The
Professor has stressed the importance of
Greek and Latin, and has urged that
students who have failed in these subjects should be excluded
from the higher branches of the service.
WORKERS AND EDUCATION.

Tonight will be initiated in the University a course of economic studies in connection with the Workers' Educational Association. From its inception the movement promoted by this body has won the sympathy of sociological students in all parts of the world, and steady progress has been made in Great Britain and other Australian States. A project so wide in scope, so uplifting in influence, and so admirable in intention well merits such a reception. Among many excited efforts to benefit intellectually manual and other workers, whose educational opportunities are usually limited in youth, that of the Association itself is the most calculated and an attempt to educate the workers on lines more vitally important to the social wellbeing. It takes the university to the people. It is a genuine attempt—whose full results cannot be yielded until after years of steady effort—to carry culture into the somewhat colourless mental experience of the general worker.

Experiments in this direction have often resulted in the specification of culture in individuals whose ability has lifted them from the ranks and placed them entirely different surroundings. Advantageous as this has been to the individual, it has not benefited the class from which he has been drawn. The Workers' Educational Association, on the other hand, was deliberately designed to raise to a higher intellectual plane the general body of workers, while initiating the employment of any worker especially adapted for such positions. It aims not at elevating the specialized individual. It also prepares the less gifted comrades to welcome him back as the equal of the educated. It is an attempt, critical of the class from which he rose, but as a comrade whose knowledge has been deepened and his sympathies widened by exceptional circumstances, but who finds his fellow interested, and generally receptive of, the ideas they are able to exchange with him. The course of studies outlined is broadly inclusive of all the financial and political aspects of the subject. It will occupy entirely three years. Up to the present the only special sociological advance made in this State has been through the establishment of the Catherine Helen Spence Scholarship; and any study which tends, as does the elevation of the worker and through them to consequent advancement of the State, deserves substantial encouragement.