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### Lack of Objective

Well, of course, what could any gentleman do in the circumstances. And so the game goes on. Great Britain's real handicap, however, is not so much susceptibility as simple lack of objective. To put the thing quite bluntly, so far as Europe is concerned, the Foreign Office does not know what it wants.

During the latter part of King Edward's reign there was some sort of a policy, and the Entente was the result. Since then, with the single exception of the few months of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's regime, there has not been a semblance of a definite policy. Sir Edward Grey simply struggled to maintain the status quo—but with what reason or for what objective we know not. Mr. Lloyd George, incomparable as a gymnast, was the despair of foreign diplomats.

### International Pacifism

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's foreign policy was international pacifism, and he saw quite well that the only way to bring that about in Europe was to treat debts, reparations, security as one interconnected problem. That, of course, was exactly the French point of view (though for another purpose) so that it is no wonder M. Herriot could not be restrained from embracing him on every public opportunity.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain has to find his way out of the tangle. It will not be easy unless both can evolve a sort of political Esperanto. But this much can be said most definitely. As long as Great Britain treats the problem purely as a financial problem, there will be no common ground for discussion.

First and foremost, the problem is not one of figures or arguments, but of national psychology. Mr. Chamberlain received part of his education in France, and speaks and reads the language fluently. In the interests of all it is to be hoped he finds the missing words and solves this cross-word puzzle.

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### INSTITUTE OF OPTOMETRISTS.

A meeting of the Institute of Optometrists was held at the Women's Non-Party Association rooms, on Monday evening. The president (Mr. G. Jackson) presided. Members were pleased to hear that there is every likelihood of a class for optometry students being established at the University. It was also reported that the apprenticeship matter was thought to be settled satisfactorily. The education committee were instructed to draw up a programme of lectures for the winter. Mr. H. E. Wendt, the late president, and a cheque for £20, to further the educational programme of the Institute.

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Our Melbourne correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday:—At Cornell University, U.S.A., specialisation has reached a high level. More than 12 professors are connected with plant-breeding. By the Sydney express today Mr. Ivan Phillips, who has just graduated at the Melbourne University in agriculture, left to spend a year at Cornell. When he returns he will take up research work at the Waite Memorial Institute, Adelaide, under Professor Richardson. Most of the research will be on plant genetics, with a particular investigation of wheat, barley, and oats in regard to their improvement in prolificacy and resistance to drought and disease.

## THE EDUCATION PROBLEM.

### Value of Independent Study.

### Views of Dr. Rendall.

"Independent study in boyhood develops a faculty for study in manhood," says Dr. M. J. Rendall, late head master of Winchester College, England, who arrived in Adelaide on Sunday on a tour of the Empire as the special representative of the Rhodes Trustees. Dr. Rendall is a sound educationalist, and it is interesting and instructive to hear his views on that important subject. Chatting with a representative of The Register on Tuesday he said that, looking back upon his school times, he seemed to see very clearly that stimulus was almost more important than teaching. "To put it in other words," remarked Dr. Rendall, "what a boy is induced to learn in his own behalf is of more importance than what is drilled into him. To take one instance from Winchester—at the top of the school we have no teaching at all in English, and,



DR. M. J. RENDALL.

indeed, in no part of the school is there more than one or two others given to this subject. I am not, of course, speaking of history or geography, but of English literature. In the sixth form, however, there is an annual English literature examination, which is not compulsory, but for which nearly every one competes. They take three books, either prose or verse, by different epochs, say Browning, Spenser, and Charles Lamb, and tackle two general papers—one on Shakespeare and one on the literature of the last 15 years. The prize is the most coveted one we have, and competition is always keen, although no time is allowed for preparation. Such a tradition of work done for the joy and pride of doing is the most valuable tradition a school can possess.

**An Important Condition.** "A system like this," continued Dr. Rendall, "involves one all-important condition, that is, boys must have abundant leisure. Our schools are so different from yours that I cannot form any judgment as to how far it is fulfilled in Australia. In England we have two half-holidays a week and in summer time boys have no compulsory work between noon and 8 o'clock in the evening. Cricket, of course, occupies a large part of those hours, but cricket is not compulsory. I have seen boys take a boat out on the river, and seek a secluded corner, where they will read to their heart's content. I have also seen them lying in the hayfield with a book, although I do not pretend that it is their usual occupation on the river or in the hayfield. To my thinking it is essential that compulsory work should not occupy more than a part of the leisure which boys have, and that for temptation comfortable seats, quiet places and attractive books should be sedulously thrown in their path."

**Heart of the Empire.** Dr. Rendall's attention was directed to a report from America that ex-Sr. Guggenheim had announced a preliminary gift of £500,000 for the establishment of a foundation to endow fellowships for advanced study abroad. The visitor said that independent study in boyhood developed a faculty for study in manhood. It was no use for Mr. Guggenheim to present research unless they had learned the principles of research before they went abroad, otherwise the money would be

simply wasted, for he (Dr. Rendall) took it that a student of 23 years of age was entirely his own master, and could use his leisure exactly as he liked; but he could not use it to the best profit unless he had trained himself to do so at school. "It is always inspiring to hear of money wisely spent for education," said Dr. Rendall in conclusion. "America has lately had a grant of seven millions sterling from Mr. Eastman. I hope most earnestly that men may be found in the British Empire to win immortality as Mr. Rhodes has won it, by a life of public service, crowned by a magnanimous and imaginative will. Not only has Mr. Rhodes left a rich legacy, binding some of the ablest boys of the dominions to the intellectual heart of the Empire, namely Oxford, but he has taught the world the great lesson that the true end of all wealth is to increase the culture of the world."

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## RHODES SCHOLARS

### ADMISSION OF WOMEN

### Outside Terms of Trust

Under the terms of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust women are not eligible for selection as Rhodes scholars. It is possible, however, that in future they will be.

Dr. M. J. Rendall (representative of the Rhodes trustees), who is at present in Adelaide, made the intimation this morning.

"I believe the trustees have power to dispose of the Rhodes legacy," he stated, when approached on the matter, "and to vary the conditions of the will. Of course they will not in any way go back upon the present system of awarding scholarships, but it is always conceivable they might add to them in the future.

"I don't think any scheme for admitting women to the scholarships is contemplated at the moment, but much will depend upon the precise value of the revenue. It must be remembered that the Rhodes scholarships, though by far the largest scheme the trustees have to deal with, is by no means the only claim upon the finances of the trust.

"The whole matter depends upon the five trustees, who are all men of public distinction, Lord Milner being chairman, as to how any further money that may be derived is applied."

Dr. Rendall, in reply to an interrogation, said it was true that at the time the trust was formed women were not admitted to Oxford University, but that they could now become graduates there.

"Of course in the strict sense they are not in residence," he added. "The possibilities are that the question of the admission of women as Rhodes scholars will arise before long, and be fully discussed."

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### RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The members of the South Australian Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee met Dr. M. J. Rendall, who is investigating the working of the Rhodes Scholarships in the Dominions, at Government House on Wednesday morning, and matters in connection with the scholarships, as they affect South Australia, were discussed. Members of the committee present to meet Dr. Rendall were his Excellency the Governor (Sir Tom Bridges), the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray), Professor Darnley Naylor, Sir Joseph Verco, Messrs. J. R. Fowler, C. T. Mulligan, R. J. Radall, and H. Thomson. Dr. Rendall will meet the committee again early next week.

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### OTHER HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

Professor J. B. Cleland has been appointed honorary bacteriologist at the Adelaide Hospital.

The term of the present board of management of the Hospital will expire on the 28th inst. In Executive Council on Wednesday the following were appointed to comprise the new board:—Dr. B. H. Morris (Inspector-General of Hospitals), to be Chairman, Mr. F. W. Lundie (who succeeds Mr. C. R. J. Glover), and Mr. J. Wallace Sandford. The following were chosen as official visitors to the institution:—Lady Hackett Moulden, Mrs. M. Wallington, Mrs. E. A. Wilson, and Mr. F. B. H. Vincent.

## LIFE OF CECIL RHODES.

### Dr. M. J. Rendall's Tribute.

### Australians' Physique Praised

Members of the Commonwealth Club attended the Adelaide Town Hall in force on Wednesday to hear a luncheon address by Dr. M. J. Rendall, late head master of Winchester College, England, and a special representative of the Rhodes Trustees. In the course of an inspiring discourse on the example to be learned from the life of Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Rendall paid a fine tribute to the virility and physical development of the Australian race. Owing to an injury while bathing at Victor Harbour, the President (Mr. S. H. Skipper) was unable to be present, and the chair was occupied by the Vice-President (Mr. S. Price Weir). The Chairman explained that Mr. Skipper was now progressing favourably at his home at Mount Lofty. Mr. Harvey (secretary) was also absent through indisposition, but had been able to make all the arrangements for the gathering. Among those at the head table were the Bishop of Adelaide (Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Thomas), the Crown Solicitor (Dr. F. W. Richards, K.C.), and Dr. A. A. Lendon, past Presidents; Mr. Commissioner Mitchell, the President of the Stock Exchange (Mr. W. B. Carr), Mr. P. McM. Glynn, K.C., and Mr. V. H. Ryan (State Tourist Bureau). The Chairman welcomed the Bishop of Adelaide, whom, he said, they were all glad to see present. In welcoming Dr. Rendall, the Chairman said they did so, not only because he was a distinguished scholar, a special representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trustees, and Chairman of the League of Empire in England, but more particularly because he was a representative of the great school at Winchester, with which he had been connected for 33 years. The Winchester school was one of the leading institutions of its kind in the world, ranking with Eton, Rugby, and Harrow. Dr. Rendall had not only been a teacher at the school, but was head master of it for 14 years. The motto of the school was "Manners maketh the man," and the institution was noted for turning out the highly finished product of an English gentleman. The Commonwealth Club cordially welcomed Dr. Rendall in a four-fold sense. (Applause.)

**A Virile Statesman.** Dr. Rendall, who received an ovation, said he would not refer to Winchester school, for he could not do justice to its 331 years of life in the time at his disposal, nor could he do justice to the fairest of its daughters, Eton College. In speaking to a young and virile people, still in the early days of their great epoch, he might refer to a statesman who was also virile, and who was never old, for he died when he was 49, at which age his spiritual strength remained unabated. This was Mr. Cecil Rhodes—(applause)—who had been one of the greatest Empire statesmen of the last century. The great system of scholarships which he had established showed him as a practical idealist. He visualized Cecil Rhodes as a lank, light-haired, blue-eyed practical visionary at the age of 18, among the diamond miners of Kimberly in 1871. Dr. Rendall pictured him sitting on an inverted bucket, turning over the gravel in his hands and picking out a diamond here and there. Early in his life Cecil Rhodes became obsessed with the idea that the Anglo-Saxon nation was ordained to rule the world, and he determined that he would spend every penny that he secured—and he won a good number—and devote his every thought in furthering his purposes. He had two ideas. One was the British Empire, and the other was the heart of the Empire—the University of Oxford. Sitting there on the upturned bucket, he determined to educate himself. With diamonds at his feet, and money in his hands, he had not education. It was almost incredible, but for eight years that blue-eyed youth went to and fro between Oxford and Kimberly, keeping up his terms at Oxford, reading part of the year, and hunting diamonds for the rest of the time. He won his degree in 1881 at the age of 28. What an extraordinary undergraduate! Six years afterwards, he was Prime Minister. He believed with all his soul that the things which mattered in life were not diamonds and millions, but an Oxford education. (Applause.) Oxford was strangely interwoven with his life, and after the tragedy of the Jameson raid in 1895, and within three years of his death, when he was already a broken man, he received the D.C.L. degree. No day in his life was happier than that.