

Nov. 16. 9.28
PLATO THE PHILOSOPHER.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE.

At the Prince of Wales lecture hall, Adelaide University, on Tuesday evening, Professor McKellar Stewart delivered a lecture on the subject of Plato as a philosopher. It was known, he said, that Plato founded the academy—the first purely research institute in Europe. The course of study was mainly mathematical, but it was designed to awaken in its members the philosophic aspirations. Plato himself had not published his lectures, and there was no certainty regarding what his philosophical doctrine was. Plato's conception of philosophy had been to some extent influenced by the religious ideas of his time. One prevailing idea was that of the need for purification of the soul and for Plato, philosophy meant soul purification. That philosophy was the love of wisdom, and when that love became the dominant motive in the human spirit all lower desires and affections became subordinated. Philosophy then became a "way of life." There were indeed two functions which philosophy fulfilled, namely, the conversion of the soul and service of mankind. The first was fulfilled when the mind, spirit, or soul had awakened in it the inspiration for the Ideal. Good was conceived to be a power which solicited the spirit to the pursuit of truth and beauty, and which at the same time the sustaining spirit of the world. Those ideals were for Plato not subjective fancies or creations; they were not mere items of cognition; they were rather objects of aspiration; the source of those pursuits which were specific to the national spirit; the search for truth, the love of beauty, and the striving after goodness. The first task of philosophy was to awaken in the spirit the aspiration after the ideal. The lecturer went on to say that Plato was foremost in encouraging disinterested scientific research freed from merely utilitarian pre-occupation. At the same time he insisted that the final justification of such disinterested study was its value for human life. In the academy disinterested research was pre-eminent, but the academy was at the same time the training ground of rulers and legislators. It was well-known that applications for legislators were frequently made to the institution by newly-formed communities. Plato believed that the philosopher should not only acquire insight into the ideal, but should be able to translate his insight into practical principles—adjuncts to guide the conduct of individuals and communities. By Plato, the soul or spirit was conceived to constitute the real man or self. Plato had set many problems with which philosophers were still grappling, and the divine school of philosophy owed much of their inspiration to his thought. As far as the community was concerned, they lived mainly on the insight of the great ones into the nature of those powers which in the last resort sustained human life, and when one like Plato spoke it would be well for them to listen.

News. 19.9.28
NEW FORESTRY SCHOOLS

Position of South Australia

Senator G. J. Pearce (Minister of Home and Territories) arrived in Adelaide from Melbourne this morning and discussed with the Hon. T. Butterfield (Commissioner of Crown Lands) the question of the establishment of a school of forestry at Canberra. Mr. Pearce mentioned that New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia had accepted the Commonwealth proposals in their entirety. The necessary buildings to be erected would probably not be ready for twelve months. He had negotiated with the Adelaide University authorities for the school, which is held at the University, to be taken over by the Commonwealth and placed under Mr. Jolly, who has been appointed the principal of the Canberra school. Satisfactory engagements had been made with Prof. W. Mitchell (Vice-Chancellor of the Adelaide University), who would place the matter before the authorities. Mr. Pearce interviewed Mr. Butterfield with regard to that portion of the students' training which will be done at Kuitpo Forest. A satisfactory arrangement has been made. The South Australian Government, said Mr. Pearce, had intimated to the Commonwealth that it could not undertake to nominate students for the Commonwealth school, or absorb the students into the State Forestry Department, but Mr. Butterfield promised that the question of the nomination of students would be reconsidered. The Queensland Government had entered into an arrangement to send a certain number of students to the Oxford University, but it was understood that consideration would be given to the Commonwealth proposals. Tasmania had not yet come to a decision.

News. 17.9.28
Professor W. A. Laver (Ormond Professor of Music at the Melbourne Conservatorium) arrived in Adelaide this morning from Melbourne. His visit is in connection with the annual University examinations in music, which will begin today.

Reg. 16.9.28
"THE PROBLEM OF IRAQ."

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR DARNLEY NAYLOR.

The weekly luncheon of the South Australian branch of the League of Nations Union was held at the Royal Cafe, Adelaide, on Tuesday. The President (Mr. J. Howard Vaughan) occupied the chair. Professor Darnley Naylor, before beginning an address on "The problem of Iraq," said he would like to thank the Chairman (Mr. Vaughan) and Mr. Birrell, M.P., for their admirable articles published in the press during the past few days. Proceeding with his address, the professor remarked that he had chosen the subject of Iraq because that country was likely to loom largely in the history of international affairs during the next two or three months. Iraq was simply the Arabic name for what used to be called Mesopotamia. It comprised 280,000 square miles, and was a valuable country, agriculturally. The soil was rich and produced wheat, barley, cotton, dates, and rice. In addition, between Bagdad and Mosul there was some of the most promising oil-productive land in the world. That was the reason for the interest which the world, in its benevolence, was taking in Mesopotamia. Near Mosul the oilfields were particularly good, and it was over them that quarrels were likely to occur. In 1917 the French were offered the Mosul district, but being unaware of the oilfields, turned it down, but Mr. Lloyd George arranged for an extension of the frontier, and Mosul became part of Iraq, which had already been apportioned out as a possible addition to the British Empire. That was all cut and dried at the Peace of Sevres in 1920, and Britain assumed control of Iraq, except for that part which America had already seized. But between 1920 and the end of 1922 a complete change took place. Turkey sprang to life, wiped out Greece from Asia Minor, refused to accept the Mosul frontier, and demanded certain territory. Ultimately the whole question was referred to the League of Nations, and justice, as a whole, had been done. Mosul had been given to England as a mandate. The question was asked what right the British had to be there, and the only answer was by right of conquest, and as a mandate for the benefit of the people who were strongest numerically. The Turks claimed that it was a Turkish country, but official figures showed that there was only one Turk to every 27 of the population of the country. Even in the town of Mosul the proportion against the Turk, at the worst, was 2 to 1. Those figures showed that the Turk had no reason to complain of having been ejected from Mesopotamia. It was reported that Lord Curzon had sent a body of Nestorian Christians across the frontier. Hatred between Turk and Christian was very marked, and such an act, if it did take place, was against the peace of the world. Thus Iraq was a country belonging to neither the Turks nor the Nestorian Christians, but belonging purely to the Arabs. The Arabs were a very fine race, physically and intellectually, and extremely capable, and there was no reason why they should not have Iraq to control, under British influence. The situation was that Iraq was a mandate under the League, and a definite promise had been made that an evacuation would be made so soon as they were able to join the League on equal terms with other nations. In fact a further promise had been made to do that before 1928. He was certain that nothing of the kind would happen while use could be made of Iraq. The British had always talked of going out of Egypt and India, but had not. But while they were in Iraq, he had sufficient faith in his country to believe that Iraq would be governed properly and well. Practically the whole of the railway system was owned by American concessionaries, headed by Admiral Chester, and all the waterways were controlled by Lord Inchaup, but no wealthy concessionary could compel England to lose a single "Tommy Atkins" to bring dividends for them. Iraq was not simply a country which they had to go into and rescue the poor, deserving millionaires. It was a mandate from the League of Nations, and a mandate that was going to be properly conducted by their own race.

News. 19.9.28
FACULTY OF LAW

Mr. Isbister, K.C., Mentioned

It is expected that the council of the University of Adelaide, when it meets on Friday will appoint a dean of the Faculty of Law. The position became vacant through the resignation of Professor Coleman Phillipson. There are three persons mentioned for the office. It is believed that if Mr. W. J. Isbister, K.C., will take the position the council will appoint him.

Register. 18.9.28

Professor W. A. Laver, of the Melbourne Conservatorium, arrived in Adelaide by the express from Melbourne on Thursday morning. His visit is in connection with the examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examination Board.

Nov. 17. 9.28
FORESTRY SCHOOL

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S CLAIMS

SENATOR PEARCE TO VISIT ADELAIDE.

Senator Pearce is expected to arrive in Adelaide this week to discuss the proposed forestry school at Canberra and South Australia's claims for consideration.

Claims have been made by the South Australian Government in favor of the utilisation of the forestry facilities already available in this State until the proposed school of forestry by the Commonwealth Government at Canberra has been established. Some Adelaide authorities maintain that the school should be kept in this State. Apart from the advantages possessed by South Australia, the State is deserving of some concession because nearly all the Federal institutions of a special character are situated either in Victoria or New South Wales.

The Premier (Hon. J. Gunn) when questioned yesterday, said he had received no reply from the Commonwealth Government in reference to the representations put forward on behalf of South Australia. He understood, however, that Senator Pearce, who was dealing with the establishment of the school of forestry, was to visit Adelaide this week to make enquiries into the proposal to retain the facilities now in this State for the training of foresters until the arrangements for opening the school at Canberra had been completed.

The proposed school at Canberra has received the support of several of the State Governments. According to Mr. C. E. Lane Poole, Commonwealth Forestry Adviser, no contribution towards the establishment or the upkeep of the school is asked from the various State Governments, as the Federal authorities will bear the whole cost of the buildings and staff. No fees will be required from students. The only obligation on a State is the maintenance of its nominated students while they are undergoing training. Graduates in either agriculture or pure science will be welcomed, but to begin with it has been thought desirable to accept a two years' science course at the University. Mr. Lane Poole has discussed the matter thoroughly with the professors of the faculties of science and agriculture at the Sydney University, and has made arrangements for the necessary preliminary courses to be given there to fit students for the more specialised work in forestry, economics, and production at the Canberra school. The first academic year will probably commence next March, when twenty students will be available at the opening.

The question troubling Adelaide authorities in forestry is whether the scheme outlined by Mr. Lane Poole for the training of students at the Sydney University will prevent the utilisation of the facilities already available in South Australia. This point will probably be cleared up by Senator Pearce when he reaches Adelaide to discuss the whole position with the local authorities on forestry.

No official intimation has been received by the Registrar of the University of Adelaide (Mr. F. W. Eardley) regarding the temporary location of the Federal Forestry School. The Vice-Chancellor of the University will confer with Senator Pearce today, after which it is possible that more definite information may be available.

Reg. 17.9.28
Forestry Report.

The Premier (Hon. J. Gunn) advised Mr. Anthony that he would lay upon the table of the House the report of Mr. J. W. Wainwright (investigating officer) on the Forestry Department.

Nov. 18. 9.28
MEDICAL STUDENTS.

From "INTERESTED," Adelaide.—According to the Registrar of the University, there does not seem much hope for the 29 students who hope to pass their final year in 1925. Of the 19 who succeeded last year all are either in hospital or private practice. The Adelaide medical graduate is recognised as superior to the graduates of the other Australian universities, yet we find the graduates of Melbourne and Sydney filling some of our hospital appointments and positions as medical school inspectors. There are plenty of country centres needing medical practitioners, so why are only a limited number of students allowed to pass each year? It is a mistake to "fail" a student in his final years just because there is an excess of students hoping to qualify at the time.

Nov. 21. 9.28

Mr. S. C. Robertson, B.E., B.Sc., returned from Great Britain on Saturday by the R.M.S. Cathay. He has for 18 months been at Wallsend-on-Tyne, getting experience in various branches of engineering at the great marine engineering works in that centre.

Reg. 21.9.28
TRAINING FORESTERS.

Commonwealth School For Canberra.

The Minister for Home and Territories (Senator Pearce), who arrived in Adelaide on Saturday, said that in regard to the Commonwealth School of Forestry, which it was proposed to establish at Canberra, three of the States had already accepted the Commonwealth Government proposals, and would nominate a student for entrance to the school. It was also hoped that the South Australian Government would fall into line in that regard.

The Minister stated that it would probably take 12 months to erect the school buildings. He was negotiating with the University of Adelaide for the school of forestry which existed there to be taken over by the Commonwealth and placed under Mr. Norman Jolly, who had been appointed by the Commonwealth Government as principal of the school at Canberra. Satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Vice-Chancellor (Professor Mitchell) that morning, and he understood these would be placed before the University Senate. He had also interviewed the Hon. T. Butterfield (Minister for Lands and Forests) in regard to that portion of the training of students that would be carried out at Kuitpo Forest, and a satisfactory understanding had been arrived at with the Minister in that direction. The South Australian Government had intimated to the Commonwealth Government that it could not undertake the nomination of students for the Commonwealth school, nor the absorption of any students into the Forestry Department of South Australia. He had pointed out to Mr. Butterfield that, as the question of absorbing trained foresters into the service was a matter entirely for the State, the Commonwealth Government would not press that, but he asked whether the State Government would consider the question of students nominating for entrance to the Commonwealth school, as the other States which had accepted the proposal, had agreed to do that, and it would be an advantage for South Australia to be in line with them, even though it did not undertake to absorb the students when they had finished their training. Mr. Butterfield had promised to consider that aspect.

Questioned as to what other States had accepted the Commonwealth proposals, Senator Pearce said that Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia had accepted them in their entirety. Queensland had already entered into an arrangement to send a certain number of students to Oxford University, but he understood that that Government would reconsider the matter before the agreement was finalized. Tasmania had not yet come to a decision in regard to the matter.

Nov. 21. 9.28
COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY SCHOOL.

In connection with the establishment of the Commonwealth School of Forestry, which will be accommodated at Canberra when the necessary buildings have been erected, negotiations are being conducted with the Adelaide University, with a view to the forestry school there being taken over by the Federal authorities. On Saturday morning the Minister for Home and Territories (Senator Pearce) conferred with the Vice-Chancellor of the Adelaide University (Professor Mitchell), and the arrangements made will be placed before the Senate of the University. Senator Pearce also interviewed the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. T. Butterfield) in regard to the portion of the students' training which will be carried out at Kuitpo Forest, and a satisfactory understanding was reached. In connection with the proposal of the Commonwealth Government, that the States should nominate students for the Federal school, and that on graduating they should be absorbed in the respective Government Forestry Departments, the South Australian Government had held aloof. At the interview with Mr. Butterfield on Saturday, Senator Pearce pointed out that the question of absorption would not be pressed, but he asked the Government to reconsider their decision in regard to nomination. New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia have accepted the scheme in its entirety. Queensland has already entered into an agreement to send forestry students to Oxford, but it is understood that the Government are reconsidering that arrangement.