

✓ *Admiralty 25/9/15*

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COURSE AND NEW DOCTORS.

A rumor has gained currency that owing to the shortage of doctors due to the departure of so many medical men for the front, the final examinations of students in the medical school were made exceptionally easy this year—in other words, that students were pushed through examinations they could not have passed in ordinary circumstances. There appears to be no ground for the assertion, and it is particularly unfortunate in the case of students who succeeded in gaining their degrees, as the public might regard them as not thoroughly educated in the profession, although they have satisfied the examiners. The official magazine of the medical school, referring to the rumor, said in a recent issue:—"So far from this being the case, it is obvious that every man in the fifth year is working harder this year than ever before. All vacations have been voluntarily abandoned, and all are doing their best to enable the year's work to be completed two months earlier than usual. For their own sakes the standard must be kept up, and all talk of being rushed through promptly discouraged both within and without the University." Instead of having less work to do the fifth-year students have actually had more work.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE POSITION EXPLAINED.

BY PROFESSOR JETHRO
BROWN.

A meeting of prominent citizens has been convened by the Mayor (Mr. A. A. Simpson) to be held at the Adelaide Town Hall next Friday, at which a resolution in favour of universal service will be submitted. In order to gain an idea of this resolution a "Mail" reporter interviewed Professor Jethro Brown.

"What is the resolution?" the Professor was asked.

"It is to advocate the immediate passing of an Act empowering the Commonwealth Government to require, for the period of the present war from every citizen in Australia such civil or military service, whether at home or abroad, as the Government may decide necessary."

"How far does this resolution involve an innovation on the Defence Act?"

Mail 2.10.15

"The Defence Act of 1903 exempts members of the Defence Forces who are members of the military forces from the necessity of serving beyond the limits of the Commonwealth and those of any territory under the control of the Commonwealth. The naval forces under the Act may be required to serve either within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth for the defence and protection of the Commonwealth. It will thus be seen that the Act formulates an important principle, viz., that as regards naval service within and without the Commonwealth, and as regards military forces within the Commonwealth, the Australian citizen may be called upon to defend his country. This is a great principle. It is useless to talk of our being a nation, or of our having a national policy, unless the Australian citizen is prepared to recognise his responsibility to serve in defence of his homeland. That principle, however, as incorporated in the Act, is open to some objection. It has no application to military forces, when, as at the present moment, Australia is being defended beyond its borders. Thanks mainly to the British fleet we have been to-day saved from the danger of an armed invasion, and have incidentally lost the power to call upon a citizen to defend his country in one way in which defence is now possible. True, the Commonwealth Government may recover the power if the British Fleet failed to protect us, but in that case the recovery of the power would be too late to be of any practicable use. It seems to many of us to be desirable to get rid of this anomaly. It also seems desirable to extend the principle of service beyond the scope of mere military operations. The war to-day is a war not merely of armed forces, but of industrially organised people. The chances of victory are in favour of the latter. This means, in the last analysis, universal service, civil or military."

"That depends upon what you mean by conscription. Conscription, as commonly understood, means every man must take his turn at military service. Universal service means that every man must be prepared to do the job, civil or military, which will best help things along. Again, conscription has come to mean a permanent policy involving the devotion by all male citizens of three years of their life to military service. This implies a militant regime, which, however necessary for countries like France, is not, I think, necessary for us. Obviously, there must be a sacrifice of internal reform for a foreign policy. Universal service, as at present advocated, means none of these things. It simply means an appeal to the citizens in a time of crisis."

"Is it proposed to establish in South Australia a branch of the Universal Service League?"

"Not so far as I am aware. That league says that the time has now arrived when universal service should be put into actual operation. Personally I do not feel I have a sufficient knowledge of the facts to accept this statement. It may or may not be true. I think it is up to the Commonwealth Government to say whether we can rub along better for the time being on the present system, but I do feel strongly in those times when events move so rapidly the Commonwealth Government should have the power to apply universal service, and that is all that the resolution to be proposed on Friday advocates."

"You have seen the cables in Friday's paper in reference to Lord Kitchener's attitude?"

"Yes. He evidently prefers a system of raising recruits by quota, each district to provide so many soldiers, either voluntary or by ballot. But in order to do this in Australia it would first be necessary for the Commonwealth Government to pass an Act on the lines to be proposed on Friday, except that the Act would be purely military in its operations."

"Ought we not to wait until the Imperial Parliament passes an Act?"

"Personally I feel that as we have led in Australia in many other things, there is no reason why we should not lead in this. We have far less difficulty to cope with in passing such legislation than the Imperial Parliament."

"But are not the workers opposed to universal service on the lines you suggest?"

"I do not think so. I do not think that the workmen of Australia, in the event of the State needing their services, in any capacity owing to the menace of grave external danger, would shirk their plain duty. All the resolution really asks is that the citizens of Australia should express their willingness to answer the call of duty if the need arises. Of course, the Commonwealth Government is made the judge of the need, but obviously no other body is, or could be, sufficiently possessed of the facts to say whether the need existed."

Register 4.10.15

A special congregation of the Adelaide University will be held in the theatre in the Prince of Wales's buildings on Wednesday, October 6, for the purpose of conferring degrees on the following:—For the degrees of bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery:—Ivan Edwin Ashby, Douglas Lewis Barlow, John Bright Birch, Arthur Howes Guymer, Ivan Bode Jose, Raphael Leo Kenihan, Harold Frank Kollosche, John Alexander Love, William James Ellery Phillips, Patrick William Phillips, Patrick William Rice, James Gladstone Sweeney, Geoffrey Wien-Smith, Hugh Alexander Wyllie. For the degree of bachelor of engineering—Harry Houghton Swift (in absentia), ad eundem gradum. For the Degree of Bachelor of Laws—The Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan, LL.B., University of London. The Chancellor of the University (Sir Samuel Way) will preside.

Advertiser 6.10.15

A special congregation of the Adelaide University will be held to-day for the purpose of conferring the following degrees:—Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—Ivan Edward Ashby, Douglas Lewis Barlow, John Bright Birch, Arthur Howes Guymer, Ivan Bede Jose, Raphael Leo Kenihan, Harold Frank Kollosche, John Alexander Love, William James Ellery Phillips, Patrick William Phillips, Patrick William Rice, James Gladstone Sweeney, Geoffrey Wien-smith, Hugh Alexander Wylie Bachelor of Engineering—Harry Houghton Swift (in absentia). Bachelor of Laws (ad eundem gradum)—The Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, LL.B., University of London. The Chancellor of the University (Sir Samuel Way) will preside.

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BACHELOR OF LAWS

DR. BEVAN TO BE HONORED.

When Lord Bryce was in Adelaide the ad eundem degree of Doctor of Laws of the Adelaide University was conferred upon him, and it was intended that the Rev. Dr. Bevan (principal of Parkyn College) should also be honored on that occasion. Owing to illness, however, Dr. Bevan was unable to attend the ceremony, and it was then arranged that the LL.B. degree should be conferred upon him later. As other degrees are to be awarded at a special congregation of the University to-day, the opportunity has been taken of including Dr. Bevan's name in the list of those to be honored. Dr. Bevan stated on Tuesday that he deeply appreciated the honor the University was about to confer upon him. He received a similar mark of Australian kindness at the hands of the Melbourne University in 1889.

In the Early Days.

"This throws me back in my memory to the time when I took my degree. In my early days I was a student at the London University. My school and college brought me into contact with men who had become eminent in their various spheres. Dr. Jefferis is an LL.B. of the London University, but he was before my time. I entered the college the year he left. I rejoice at the wonderful vigor and energy he still shows. The school I attended before going to New College was University College School, and there I had an opportunity of knowing men who have since become distinguished. They say—I don't know how far it is true—that school has sent out a larger number of men who have become prominent during the last 50 years than any other school in England. That was the first of the great schools to throw open its doors to boys of all religious sects. We had a large number of Jews there, some of whom belonged to the best Jewish families, and have become distinguished men. One of them is a very intimate friend of mine, Sir Philip Magnus. We took our degrees in arts together. He has given himself up to educational matters, and is now the member of the House of Commons for the University, and the head of the Technological Institute of London. It was owing to my friendship with Magnus that I took part in the opening of a Jewish institute. Mag-