

*Advertiser 3-1-34*  
**CONTRASTS N.R.A.  
 AND PREMIERS' PLAN**

**Dr. Grenfell Price's  
 Review**

**RETURNS FROM U.S.**

**Why Australian Scheme Has  
 Restored Confidence**

FREMANTLE, January 2.  
 Dr. A. Grenfell Price, Master of St. Mark's College, Adelaide, who was granted twelve months' leave at the end of 1932 to visit America to study under a special fellowship of the Rockefeller Foundation, the problem of the settlement of the white races in the Tropics, is returning to Adelaide by the Mongolia, which reached Fremantle today. He made investigations both in Central America and the West Indies.



In the West Indies, he said, he had visited a number of white settlements and traced the history of the inhabitants back 250 years. Those settlements maintained a good standard of physical fitness, despite the theory that the white race degenerated after a few generations in the Tropics.

"It is the presence of a colored race of a lower economic status which ruins the white man in the tropics, as much as the climate," he added, "and for that reason I would not advocate the introduction of colored labor to Northern Australia."

**Effect Of Roosevelt's Plan**

In making a comparison between President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act with the Premiers' Plan, Dr. Grenfell Price said:—"When the crash came, Roosevelt had two alternatives open to him. The great problem was to revive employment and industry by lowering the crushing burden of internal debt. He could have adopted a scheme like the Premiers' Plan, stabilised the dollar, kept prices at the roughly existing figure, and made a genuine effort at the World Economic Conference to co-operate with other nations. Instead, he attempted to enable America to carry her internal debt by raising prices to the level at which those debts were contracted. He has adopted a number of novel expedients to raise price levels, one of which is the gold purchase scheme at the outset. All these schemes raised prices, but they are falling again because the experiments are disturbing business confidence.

"That is the fundamental difference between the N.R.A. and the Premiers' Plan. The latter was a scheme of national self-sacrifice, which restored the confidence of all classes, but the N.R.A., far from restoring confidence, has greatly disturbed the business and financial community in U.S. and caused intense struggles with trade unions. The success of the N.R.A. is doubtful in the extreme." Whereas the Australian banks adopted a sound and conservative policy during the world monetary crisis, the American banks pushed their depositors into unsound investments, which have crashed and brought the banks down with them.

"When I was in America, distress was very grave," he added. "The country had a greater number of unemployed than any country in the world, and deaths were occurring in New York from cold and hunger."

**Position Of Weaker States**

Referring to the position of the weaker States of Australia, Dr. Grenfell Price expressed the view, which he said was confirmed by his enquiries in America, that the most satisfactory course might be for the Senators of the weaker States to combine, regardless of party ties, and make the Australian Senate the States' House, which the founders of the Constitution intended it should be.

"In the United States and Canada," he added, "I had the opportunity of studying the affects of federalism on the weaker States and provinces, and, as regards protecting their rights, the system has failed as completely as in Australia. In each of the three democracies the process has been the same. The Federal Government has gained control of the finances. The power of federation is clearly shown

in the United States where Roosevelt threatened to withhold a federal grant from States which would not meet his wishes regarding the N.R.A. and the prohibition referendum. The Federal Government of the United States has completely broken the power of the States. In Canada there has been the same process."

*Adv. 3-1-34*  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL  
 TO RETIRE**

**Mr. J. W. Wainwright  
 Likely Successor**

**MR. SUMMERS ENDS  
 SERVICE**

Two prominent Government officers who have given outstanding service to the State are about to retire. They are the Auditor-General (Mr. W. E. Rogers), who will retire shortly under the provisions of the new Public Service Retiring Age Act, which comes into force on February 1, and the secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Afforestation (Mr. W. A. L. Summers), who is resigning through ill-health.

Mr. Summers's resignation, it is expected, will be officially accepted by Executive Council tomorrow, although, in accordance with his letter to the Government, Mr. Summers regarded his services as ending on December 31, and yesterday spent his last day in his office clearing up a few remaining matters of business. In the afternoon he attended a meeting of the State Bank Board, of which he has been a member for five years.

Mr. Summers is also chairman of the Forestry Board, although recent ill-health prevented him from attending meetings of that body for some time, and that duty devolved upon the deputy chairman (Mr. L. C. Hunkin), who is also Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. Summers's duties as secretary to the Minister have been performed by the chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture (Mr. L. S. Smith).

**Successor To Mr. Rogers**

The retiring Auditor-General, who is 69, has been noted throughout Australia for his fearless attitude on Government finance and his close and efficient watch upon the expenditure from the public purse, and a big responsibility will rest upon his successor.

In the Assistant Auditor-General (Mr. J. W. Wainwright), who is regarded as



Mr. W. E. Rogers Mr. J. W. Wainwright

certain to succeed Mr. Rogers, the Government has available, however, an officer whose technical ability and wide knowledge of State affairs adequately qualify him for the high position. Mr. Wainwright's services have almost invariably been called upon by the Government in the investigation of financial questions. He served on the Advisory Committee on State Finances and on the special Budget committee appointed by the Hill Government, and his work as Government representative on the Classification and Efficiency Board has been publicly appreciated on several occasions. Many departmental reorganisations have been made on his recommendation.

He was a member of the committee which enquired into the finances of the State railways in 1926, and has given valuable assistance to committees entrusted with preparing South Australia's case for disabilities grants from the Commonwealth.

For several months he has been carrying out the duties of Auditor-General during the illness of Mr. Rogers.

**Mr. Rogers's Career**

Mr. Rogers joined the service as a

cadet in March, 1882. In 1893 he was appointed to the Auditor-General's department, and seven years later became departmental secretary. In 1912 he was promoted to the position of second clerk, and in September, 1923, he succeeded Mr. E. W. Giles when he retired.

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**MEDALS TO BE GIVEN  
 FOR POETRY**

MELBOURNE, Thursday.—The Lieutenant-Governor (Sir William Irvine) has received from the keeper of the Privy Purse (Sir Frederick Ponsonby) a copy of the announcement of the King's decision to offer each year gold and silver medals for poetry published in volume form within the Empire by British citizens. A small sub-committee will be appointed abroad to recommend books.

Medals will be awarded towards the end of each year for works published during the preceding year. The first awards will be made next December for works published in 1933. Medals will be given either for a first or second volume of verse or to a poet still under 35.

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**No New Students For  
 Training College**

No new departmental students would be admitted to the Teachers' Training College this year, said the Director of Education (Mr. Adey) yesterday. About 120 were finishing their training, as well as a few private students who were being trained for outside institutions. Forty students had completed their training last December. The department did not wish to train teachers unless it had a reasonable prospect of finding them employment at the completion of their training. The numbers at the college had been reduced from year to year. Most of those there now had been connected with the department for several years as probationary students or junior teachers, and it was considered that the department was under an obligation to them to complete their training. The majority of them would finish at the end of this year, but some would not do so until December, 1935. It was anticipated that there would be a shortage of teachers in two or three years' time, but that difficulty could be overcome when it arose by the temporary employment of trained teachers, of whom there were a number available, until the new trainees were ready.

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**WINNERS OF  
 GOVERNMENT BURSARIES**

**Honor For St. Peter's  
 College Boy**  
**EXHIBITIONS AWARDED**  
*inter alia*

Winners of Government bursaries and exhibitions were announced by the Minister of Education (Mr. Jeffries) yesterday. The awards follow the results of the leaving honors examination, and are given to candidates who have passed in the subjects specified as being essential by the faculty in which they desire to study, and who produce satisfactory proof of age.

The Archibald Henry Peake Bursary was awarded to Robert D. Carman, of St. Peter's College, for the study of medicine. The bursary is awarded to the highest placed bursary winner, and was established in memory of the former Premier. The bursaries for the study of medicine entitle the winner to exemption from all fees at the Adelaide University, the Adelaide Hospital, and the Queen's Home for six years. The bursaries for dentistry exempt the winners from all fees for five years, and the others include exemption for fees for four years at the University, School of Mines and Roseworthy College. There is also a yearly allowance of £20, which is increased to £40 if the student has to live away from home.

There were 32 candidates on the general honors list of the leaving honors examination of whom 13 were from the Adelaide High School, nine from St. Peter's College, six from Prince Alfred College and one each from King's College, Methodist Ladies' College, Walford House School, and Norwood High School. An analysis of the credit sheets shows that 76 credits were gained, of which the Adelaide

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 High School obtained 29, St. Peter's College 26, Prince Alfred College 12, Scotch College two, Queen's College two, Methodist Ladies' College two and Walford House, Presbyterian Girls' College, and private study, one each.

**Government Bursaries**  
 The following candidates were awarded Government bursaries:—  
 Herbert W. Piper, St. Peter's College, medicine; Alan H. Dutton, Adelaide High School, engineering; Cedric N. Clapp, Adelaide High School, dentistry; Laurence E. Lum, Adelaide High School, medicine; Howard J. Vidler, Prince Alfred College, medicine; Arthur M. Thompson, Adelaide High School, science; Philip E. Grabner, Adelaide High School, arts; Robert D. Hughes, St. Peter's College, dentistry; John A. Beare, Adelaide High School, agricultural science; Nathaniel C. Hargrave, St. Peter's College, law; Dorothy M. Hedger, Adelaide High School, arts.

*Mail 6-1-34*  
**EDWARD Stirling Booth, the 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Russell Booth, of Buxton street, North Adelaide, is being congratulated on winning the Margaret Gatto scholarship for 1934 at the Melbourne University.**

It is granted for purposes of research. Mr. Booth obtained the honors degree in zoology at the Adelaide University at the end of last year. He will leave for Melbourne at the end of February to take up his new studies.

He is amazingly clever at modelling in plasticine, and as an aid to his studies in zoology has frequently achieved excellent results in the way of prehistoric and present day fauna, as well as some remarkably good studies of human heads.

*Adv. 8-1-34*  
**ANXIETY IN AMERICA**

**Views Of Dr. Grenfell Price**

President Roosevelt's proposals for such a huge expenditure were open to several criticisms, said Dr. A. Grenfell Price, master of St. Mark's College, who returned on Saturday from a visit to the United States, where he made a close study of economic conditions and the proposals contained in the President's New Deal. His conclusions regarding the latter were recently published in "The Advertiser" in a series of articles.

Dr. Grenfell Price, who was referring to the President's Budget proposals, said that as early as August of last year there was considerable anxiety in the United States whether the Government would be able to find suitable objects on which to spend the money it was proposing to release, and also regarding the methods by which it could put so much money into circulation. The short term market was completely choked with the earlier releases of credit, and what was really needed was more long term funds.

"Another point that was worrying a number of Americans, even before the new proposals for expenditure were made known, was the question of what would happen if the Government put all this money into circulation and it did not succeed in stimulating industry permanently," he added. "Such an immense expenditure over a short period would make it extraordinarily difficult to raise funds later on."

Dr. Grenfell Price said that the President's own position should remain fairly strong in spite of the growing opposition to his plans. He would probably continue to stand midway between the inflationary farmers, who desired to reduce their mortgages, and the sound money party, which was now supported by the moderate economists, such as Professor Sprague, and the big political forces like Al. Smith. The strength of his position lay in his ability to steer a middle course, although he was falling more and more into the hands of financial extremists like Professor Warren, of Cornell University, whose currency theories had been repudiated even by the economic faculty of his own university.

"The old Brain Trust has become even more extreme," he added, "and it is greatly feared that if these schemes fail the results will not merely be economically disastrous, but the effects will be very serious to the status of the new social sciences and the social scientists, who have helped so greatly in the British, Australian, and other recoveries."