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Inter-University
Hockey & Law Debates

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EDUCATION REGULATIONS AMENDED.

Certain minor amendments to regulations dealing with the training of teachers were agreed to by Executive Council on Wednesday. The Director of Education (Mr. W. T. McCoy, B.A.), said the alterations made were necessary to bring the regulations into line with the new arrangements made by the University of Adelaide in regard to the junior senior, and higher public examinations and the science and arts courses. No new principle was involved by the amendments, but it had been found necessary to change the terms used by the Education Department. For instance, the senior public examination would now be known as the "leaving" examination, and the higher public as "leaving honors." The training college for teachers would in future be termed the teachers' college.

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CORDILLO DOWNS ECLIPSE STATION.

A correspondent writes:—On the way to Cordillo Downs to take charge of the eclipse expedition Mr. G. F. Dodwell met with interesting experiences. He was pleased to see most of the country looking fresh and green and to renew acquaintance with the people and scenes met in earlier expeditions of latitude, longitude, and magnetic work. On arrival at Quarry Mr. Dodwell and his assistant were met by the mayor, who entertained them with accounts of his varied experiences during his 21 years' mayoralty, and also made a point of speeding the parting guests next day on their way farther north. Mr. Dodwell was booked up to lecture when the expedition returns after observing the eclipse of the sun. Clear skies and good weather seemed a happy augury for the coming event of September 21; a delay on the line to Farina through a broken-down cattle truck in front was a trifle. The car for the journey to Cordillo Downs—a really fine one—met the travellers at the Farina station. Telegrams from Lyndhurst Siding stated that it was going well. A message from Murrumbidgee, the last station on the telegraph line, notified that Mr. Luscombe, the manager, had arranged for camels to assist in getting over difficult country and sandhills near Lake Frome.

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INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCHES BEGUN.

MELBOURNE, August 23. The first of the series of women's inter-university hockey matches, which will be contested in Melbourne this week, took place on the University Oval this afternoon. There was a large attendance. The ground was wet and heavy. Sydney defeated Adelaide, after a well-contested game, by 4 goals to 1. Adelaide scored a goal early in the first half of the contest, and no more scoring took place before half-time. With three brilliant dashes up the field, Sydney secured 3 goals, and added another just before "time." For Sydney the best performers were Misses Baird (captain), who scored 3 goals, Wood, Ogilvie, Waddington, Pinkerton, and Datson. The most conspicuous Adelaide players were Misses Gault, Macghey, and Minahan. Melbourne defeated Brisbane by 4 goals to nil. The matches will be continued tomorrow. Melbourne will meet Adelaide, and Sydney will meet Brisbane.

UNIVERSITY DEBATERS.

MELBOURNE SUCCESS OVER ADELAIDE.

MELBOURNE, August 23. The second of a series of debates between the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and Melbourne took place to-night. Adelaide affirmed "That Australian industries should be nationalized," and Melbourne denied this. The Adelaide representatives—Messrs. S. C. G. Wright, F. Adams, and J. J. Davoren—dwelt upon the deficiencies of private enterprise, and advocated the nationalization of Australian industries, combined with a system of co-partnership. That, it was contended, would do away with the unequal distribution of wealth. The Melbourne representatives claimed that nationalization would not give the same results as private enterprise combined with co-partnership. Nationalization, it was argued, possessed many defects, including bureaucracy and waste. The adjudicators awarded the debate to the Melbourne team. In their opinion the Adelaide team had the more difficult task. As Sydney defeated Adelaide on Monday, the result of the rubber will depend upon the debate between Sydney and Melbourne on Friday night.

Register 25.8.22

INTER-VARSITY MATCHES.

Rifle Shooting.

MELBOURNE, August 24. The first stages of the Inter-University rifle matches, which are being held in Melbourne this week between the Universities of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide took place at North Williamstown to-day. Teams of eight took part, firing 10 shots each at 300, 500, and 600 yards. One "possible" was recorded, R. J. Vicars (Sydney) putting all his shots into the bullseye at 500 yards. The conditions were favourable for good shooting. At the close of the day Melbourne led by 59 points from Sydney, who were 31 points ahead of Adelaide. The detailed scores of the Adelaide team were:—R. D. Hornabrook (captain), 45, 40, 47—132; A. B. Anderson, 40, 36, 38—114; L. R. Mallen, 39, 40, 45—122; F. E. Gallasch, 36, 38, 41—115; M. E. Chinner, 44, 45, 39—128; F. M. Buring, 41, 45, 41—127; R. A. Isenstein, 44, 46, 43—133; A. S. C. McKechnie, 41, 49, 39—129; totals, 330, 339, 331—1,000. The Melbourne scores at 500 and 600 yards constitute inter-university records. The match will be continued to-morrow.

HOCKEY.

MELBOURNE, August 24. The inter-university women's hockey matches between the Universities of Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Queensland were continued on the University Oval to-day. Adelaide met Melbourne in the first match, which was closely contested. Just before half-time the Melbourne's centre forward (J. Ireland) scored after a great struggle in the circle. This was the only goal of the match, the defence of each side being too strong during the second half for its opponents to score. For Adelaide the players were:—M. Minahan, L. Morris, V. MacGhey, and M. Gault. Sydney proved themselves much stronger than Brisbane, winning by 9 goals to 1. The matches will be continued to-morrow, when Brisbane will meet Adelaide.

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MELBOURNE SUPREME IN DEBATE.

MELBOURNE, August 25. The final of the series of Inter-University debates in which the Universities of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide have been taking part was held to-night. Melbourne and Sydney, having defeated Adelaide, met before a large audience. Sydney affirmed that the making of awards by arbitration is the best practicable means of regulating industrial conditions and wages. Melbourne denied this. The adjudicators awarded the debate to Melbourne by 35 votes to 30. This is Melbourne's second win, the debates having been instituted only last year.

and that a large annual expenditure on Empire settlement is a better investment than the payment of immense sums in unemployment doles. It remains for Australia to take advantage of the new British policy facilitating the removal of the handicap of distance. The Commonwealth Government, as Mr. Poynton said, is willing to do all it can to help in filling our empty spaces, but the lands of Australia are for the most part in the hands of the States, without whose hearty and intelligent co-operation no immigration policy can succeed. Let the States make the lands available, and see that the employment of new settlers is properly provided for, and the Commonwealth, with the aid of the Imperial authorities, will arrange for the immigrants to come, and advance the necessary funds to bring them here. The example of Western Australia in giving immigration and land settlement the first place in the programme of State development is one that South Australia should not be slow in following. A small start has been made with the scheme for introducing youths as apprentices to farmers, but, even as to this, the problem of making land available for the lads when they have gained the necessary experience and knowledge has been left for future solution. Adult immigration on a considerable scale is necessary if the development of this State is to proceed at a satisfactory rate, and the Government cannot too soon give their attention to the maturing of a land settlement policy in accordance with the conditions imposed by the Imperial and Commonwealth authorities.

It is hardly necessary, however, to remind the South Australian members of the Federal Ministry that the Commonwealth itself is by no means landless, and is under an obligation to do with its own territory what it urges the States to do with theirs—settle and develop it. To talk of the national responsibility to uphold the White Australia principle is vain unless the nation through the Federal Government which represents it takes the needful steps to populate the region where that principle is most obviously in danger. Mr. Foster in his speech on Saturday evening mentioned the sacrifice made by this State in keeping the Northern Territory white. For forty years she shepherded it against an invasion of the Oriental races, though, if she had been merely seeking material wealth, she might have opened the gates and profited by her action. The burden of holding and developing the Territory as the home of a European race has devolved upon the Commonwealth. The country was surrendered to the Commonwealth by South Australia on the express condition that its occupation and development would be made possible by the completion of the transcontinental railway. That Federal obligation remains still to be honored. The Territory, as Mr. Foster says, possesses a healthy climate. In at least nine-tenths of it the European race can live and work. Why trouble, asks the Minister, about the small fraction of country round the coast, where the climate is humid and enervating? Even for the settlers there the Macdonnell Ranges will provide an incomparable sanatorium, once the interior is made accessible by the construction of a railway. But the railway is indispensable to the effective occupation of the north, and while it remains unbuilt the White Australia doctrine will continue to be a mere theory, for an empty continent is neither white nor black.

Advertiser 23.8.22

APPOINTED TO THE COMMONWEALTH HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN QUEENSLAND.

Dr. R. W. Cilento, who recently received an important appointment under the Commonwealth Health Department, left Adelaide by the Melbourne express en route for Queensland on Saturday. Dr. Cilento, who is a son of Mr. R. A. Cilento (traffic inspector of the Southern lines of the A.T.C.), But that the team will have the Australian representation

economic advantage. To a young country like Australia, where the mineral assets were as yet unfathomed, the application of geological knowledge was of the greatest importance. Yet, singularly enough, in South Australia, with such potentialities, very little interest had been taken, at least until recently, in the geological stocktaking. The Geological Survey Department had been starved, and strangely enough, the Geological Department at the University was very poorly provided for; it was on the lowest scale of all the scientific laboratories. What had been said would serve to remind them all that Australia was a land of great potentialities, and it lay with them all to realise the great destiny which awaited this country. He hoped he had made it clear that South Australia was by no means as badly off in mineral resources as the statistics would make it appear. Two other features which gave them confidence in the future were—first, that South Australia was a financial State; and secondly, that conviction for serious crime was far lower than was the case in any other State; indeed, it was approximately half that per head of population, of the average of all the other States of the Commonwealth. (Applause.) There was just one more ray of sunshine which should be numbered among Australia's blessings, and that was that although hard hit by the cost of the recent war, the rapidly increasing population would spread the total debt over so many heads that in a very short time its sting would have gone. (Applause.)

Advertiser 22.8.22

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

It is a happy custom of the Commercial Travellers' Association, but one naturally springing from the broad patriotism of its members, to make "Australia" the principal toast at its annual dinner. On Saturday evening the toast was in the hands of Sir Douglas Mawson, whose excellent speech did justice to it, for he was not content to deal merely with the wealth, realised and potential, of our great Commonwealth, but in a very practical manner pointed out the obligations resting on its people to preserve and develop their wonderful heritage. The vastness of the area of Australia, and the comparative smallness of its population, suggest at once the directions in which lie the principal responsibilities of its citizens at the present time. Without many more people we cannot fully utilise the resources of this continent, and we may not be able even to hold it. If we are to maintain the White Australia doctrine, we must see to it that the land is effectively occupied, and to that end the very first plank of our national policy should be the encouragement of a constant immigrant stream of sound European stock, preferably British. Sir Douglas Mawson is rightly of opinion that for a long time to come national development should proceed mainly along the lines of primary production, and in this connection he emphasised the importance of an adequate system of communications. His optimistic references to the undeveloped mineral resources of Australia, and particularly of this State, were of special interest. South Australia is not nearly so badly off in respect of its mining possibilities as might be supposed from the discouraging statistics, but we have certainly been backward in taking stock of our resources and applying scientific knowledge to their development.

The speeches on the same occasion of the two Federal Ministers representing this State manifested a keen appreciation of the dominant Australian needs on which Sir Douglas Mawson had discoursed at length. Mr. Poynton, in full harmony with the patriotic sentiment of the gathering, declared that having visited most countries in the world, he did not know one for which he would exchange Australia. Why, then, has not this happy land attracted a larger population? The main reasons, we suppose, are the lack of sufficient advertisement, and our great distance from the old world, and the consequently heavy cost of passages to our shores. At last the British Government have awakened to the fact that the mother country is interested, for commercial as well as sentimental reasons, in directing the flow of emigration to countries under the Union Jack, even though they be farther away than the United States.