

Bould

Register 17 JUN 1924

Register 17 JUN 1924

In a despatch sent to Canada, Australia, and the Cape from the Colonial Office, headed "Negotiation of Treaties with Foreign Powers," and dated June 28, 1895, appeared this passage:—

"To give the Colonies the power of negotiating treaties would be to give them an international status as separate and sovereign States, and would be equivalent to breaking up the Empire into a number of independent States. The negotiations then being between Her Majesty and the Sovereign of the Foreign State must be conducted by Her Majesty's representative at the Court of the Foreign Power. It would be desirable generally that he should have the assistance either as second plenipotentiary or in a subordinate capacity of a delegate appointed by the Colonial Government."

Advance Significant
This was the view of 1895. Consider the advance made by 1907. In a despatch of July 4, 1907, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Charge d'Affaires at Paris there is a reference to the 1895 Circular Despatch, and then this appears:—

"I do not, however, think it necessary to adhere in the present case to the strict letter of this regulation. . . . The selection of the negotiator is chiefly a matter of convenience, and in the present circumstances it will obviously be more practical that the negotiations should be left to Sir Wilfrid Laurier (then Canadian Premier) and to the Canadian Minister of Finance, who will doubtless keep you informed of their progress."

Two years later, in 1909, in the Supplementary Convention, the part played by the British Ambassador was even less. A copy of the Convention as fully agreed to was sent to him, and he received instructions to join in signing with the Canadian Ministers. The 1911 reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States were conducted wholly between the Canadian and the United States Ministers.

The high-water mark was, however, reached in the 1910 treaty between Canada and the United States (primarily with reference to boundary waters, but actually constituting a general arbitration treaty with the widest terms, touching both political and commercial interests). That treaty contains a clause referring all matters of difference that might arise "between the High Contracting Parties" to an international commission.

Other Illustrations
Canada has been referred to because her case is the most striking, but both Australia and South Africa had even before the war won for themselves the right to be consulted on and the option to stand out of all future commercial treaties between Great Britain and foreign countries.

In the Peace Conference, as is well known, all the premier Dominions not only had a voice and a vote, but their respective plenipotentiaries signed the treaty. Subsequent conferences, prior to Lausanne, were attended by Dominion representatives. The treaty-making power of the Dominions seemed in a fair way of being established without any conscious and deliberate constitutional act.

That is exactly in accordance with the genius of British political development. That the British Empire grew up in a fit of absence of mind is proverbial.

The British genius has never been logical. Political and constitutional reforms have been made haphazard and haphazard, and more often than not substantive reforms have been cloaked in small changes of procedure. One of the characteristics of the increasing nationhood of the Dominions has been the increase of treaty-making power. The difficulty of a further increase rests, of course, mainly in the attitude of foreign Powers.

Foreign Misconception

A Frenchman can see little more reason for Australia to be separately represented and have a separate vote in international matters than, say, Algeria or any other of the French colonies. The only effective answer lies in developing the "Commonwealth of Nations" idea. Nationalism has gone too far in Canada and Australia to stop. It must go on, and it is well that it should go on, for it is to a country what personality is to the individual. And that is not discouraging. It simply means that the problem within the Empire is not absorption, but adjustment; not formulae, but understanding.

The analogy of a private family is perhaps the most apt. The happiest home is where all develop their personalities in sympathy, understanding, and loyalty.

It is to be hoped that along those lines will Empire development proceed. It seems the only way of securing Dominion participation in the external problems of Empire.

Advertiser 17 JUN 1924

NEW PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY.

A RHODES SCHOLAR APPOINTED.

The Council of the University has appointed Mr. W. K. Hancock, B.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to the Chair of Modern History, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor G. C. Henderson.

Mr. Hancock was educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School and received first class honors at the Senior Public examination in English, history, Latin, and Greek. He proceeded to the University of Melbourne and began there a distinguished academic career, receiving first class honors in classics in the first year and final honors in history during the rest of his course with the final exhibitions in history and political economy. During 1920 and 1921 he held an assistant lectureship in history at the University of Western Australia. In 1922 he was selected for the award of the special Rhodes scholarship offered for competition



Professor W. K. Hancock.

amongst candidates from the whole of Australia, and went into residence at Balliol College, Oxford, at the end of that year. In his final examination at Oxford he received first class honors in the School of Modern History. Mr. Hancock was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls', Oxford, and will continue his work there until the end of 1925. He will take up his duties at the University of Adelaide in 1926.

Register 17 JUN 1924

Dr. Mildred Mocatta and Miss Winifred Berry, two admirable speakers, gave a most interesting exposition of "Intelligence Tests," which was followed by a brisk and stimulating discussion. They removed quite completely any impression that intelligence tests existed only to trap the mentally defective, and left most of their audience in a state of suspended judgment about the full claims of Binet and a strong feeling, as the cautious say, that "There is a great deal in it." An Australian "mental age" standard — which means research — which means a Psychological Clinic in South Australia — was most clearly indicated as the next step to improvement.

Register 17 JUN 1924

Professor Strong in the extension lectures on his beloved Elizabethans is rapidly peopling Shakespeare's England, of which he once gave us the physical features, with the master human spirits which, in our mental view, have been slightly crowded out by one from the race of giants. What do they know of Shakespeare who only Shakespeare know?

UNIVERSITY LAWN TENNIS.

On July 12 there will arrive in Sydney a team of lawn tennis players from Stanford University, California. It is unfortunate that our winter is the only time the students could come out here, as it has practically restricted the matches to New South Wales, in which State alone the game can be played on grass courts during the wet months of the year. The team is coming out under the auspices of the Australian Universities Sports Association, which is working in conjunction with the Australasian Lawn Tennis Council, and a heavy list of engagements during July and August, and the beginning of September, has been drawn up. The principal fixtures will be three test matches against a combined team from the universities of Australia. They will be played on July 18 and 19, September 15 and 16, and September 29 and 30, all in Sydney. In the first match the Australian team will not be as strong as in the others, as, for the second and third, it is likely that the home team will consist of I. D. McInnes and C. H. Fitts, of Melbourne, G. M. Hone, of South Australia, and G. Halliday, of Sydney. Hone is unable to get away for the first test. For September 22 and 23 a match has been arranged between a team from the combined American and Australian universities, and an Australian team, selected by the Australasian council. Hone will be available for that contest. The visitors will pay a visit to Brisbane, where they will play the local university team, and there will be matches in seven or eight of the country centres in New South Wales. The visitors have booked to leave Sydney on September 10. The names of the American players are:—V. T. Mertz, R. H. Hinckley, N. J. de Back, and F. H. Tussing, of whom all have established excellent records in first class tennis in America.

Register 17 JUN 1924



LEAVING FOR LONDON—MISS ARIEL SHEARER.

To-morrow evening Miss Shearer, the young and very promising pianist, will make her final platform performance in Adelaide prior to her departure to study in London. The occasion is the farewell benefit concert tendered her by some of the principal musicians of Adelaide. Miss Shearer is the pupil of Mr. William Silver, who thinks very highly of her ability. She began by winning the Silver Scholarship, which was extended until it covered a period of five years, after which she gained the Elder Scholarship. We all wish her the best of fortune, and many victorious returns.

SHALL ADELAIDE HAVE A WOMEN'S COLLEGE?

Queensland's Example.

Mrs. Harvey Johnston (wife of Professor Harvey Johnston, of the Adelaide University) gave a pointed and inspiring address to the Women's Non-Party Association on Friday afternoon, June 13. Her subject was "Women's Work in Queensland," and she concentrated chief on what has been done for education, and particularly for the University education of women. Mrs. J. C. MacDonnell (President) was in the chair.

"It seems a pity," said Mrs. Harvey Johnston, "that in a city like Adelaide, with its reputation for culture and its enthusiasm for education, possessing a fine University attended by a great number of women students, there should be no residential college for them. A beginning has been made in connection with an Anglican college for men students. Why not consider the possibility of founding a non-sectarian hostel for our women students?"

She proceeded to tell of how Brisbane founded its Women's College, only five years after the University began its teaching career. Men's residential colleges, of which there are now five, were rapidly established, and in 1918 a small body of women, chiefly from the National Council, began publicly to collect funds for a women's college, in order that girls from the country might be able to enjoy the benefits of collegiate life under the most secure, the pleasantest, and the most helpful conditions. Just at this time the Education Department founded a training college, and offered a large number of scholarships which entitled the students to training at the college and in the University. A great number of girls from the country were expected to take their shares of the scholarships, and this helped to make the Government of the day sympathetic towards the college project. The Government agreed to contribute £500 per annum, an amount which was later raised to £600. The equipment, with a certain amount of purchase money, was provided from funds collected by the women interested.

One good device for raising money was the issue of an artistically designed calendar for 1914. Each contributor of a certain small sum was entitled to send along a verse or a quotation, to be printed with the name of the sender beside one day of the year.

The college was under the control of a small council of women (including the Principal) and three men, one of whom is Chairman, one a Professor in the University, and one a senior officer in the Education Department. The Principal was Miss Freda Bage, M.Sc. Tutors were chiefly women graduates.

The college began in 1914, with about 30 students, and in its second year a fresh building had to be used. Between 40 and 45 girls were in residence. The fees charged were very reasonable, 16 guineas a term, which worked out at about 30/ a week for board, residence, and tuition. Persons of means were charged for as an extra, but there was every facility for girls to do their own, just as there was a sewing machine for them to make their own clothes if they wished.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Harvey Johnston, "that the lack of a woman's college is a serious handicap to the higher education of our young women, especially those whose homes are in the country, and I would like to commend the matter to the earnest consideration of this organization of women. It is a matter which is entirely non-sectarian and non-party, and is one which would almost certainly command the sympathy of the University Council and the Education Department and the financial support of any Government." She strongly advised, if it were decided to establish a Women's College, that a sufficient fund be available before purchasing the land and buildings to meet the probable requirements for the first five years.

A discussion followed. The W.P.N.A. warmly endorsed the idea of a Women's College for Adelaide, and willingness was expressed on the part of the association to co-operate in any movement towards that end. Mrs. Harvey Johnston was heartily thanked.