POLITICAL SCIENCE.

APPLIED TO AUSTRALIA'S DESTINY.

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The Workers' Educational Association recently arranged a series of four free lectures on various subjects of value to students interested in the development of Australia. The second lecture was given to a large audience in the Prince of Wales Theatre, Adelaide University, on Tuesday night, by Dr. H. T. Postle, M.A. Dr. H. Heaton (Director of University

Tutorial Classes) presided. Dr. Postle said present-day Australian life was the sum total of past influences, and the future of the nation could be bright only by means of a balanced, progressive, ordered life in the present. Australia's destiny was bound up with a satisfactory solution of her peculiar problems. Those were connected with filling the empty continent with the right type of agriculture and industrial workers, with water conservation, attention to forestry and improved agriculture, with progress in general trade and technical education, and the raising of the standard of efficiency by preventing blind alley occupations from being recruited. The conflict between groups within the State that Australia had in common with the old world, whether they were unions or other organisations. must be settled on the principle that sectional injustices must be rectified to secure a healthy state. That done, the well-being of the whole community must be paramount. Australia's responsibility in the Pacific was great, and could be adequately met only by a spread of education-as against a mere veneer-that would increase national self-reliance and lean less on the United Kingdom taxpayer. With the development of national spirit would come increased contributions to science, literature, and art. Australia had no problems that intelligence, perseverance, and character could not solve. Her destiny was what she willed to make it. In connection with the preparation for that the study of political science had a valuable part to play in making for instruction in citizenship and leadership. The study of economics and industrial, general, and social, constitutional history was informa-

science had a special place, being a study of the efforts made by different races to evelve suitable forms of government. He examined principles underlying those, and the circumstances which accounted for their success or failure. He compared the different forms of civilised government and administration, examined their adequacy or otherwise for modern democratic communities, and paid special attention to British and Dominion State life. Only an idiotic engineer, Dr. Postle said, would set out to make a motor car without enriching himself with the experience of others, as far as possible. What then, could be said of the man who would scorn the experience resulting from previous attempts made by his fellows to evolve a workable and happy community? Safety and prudence demanded that they carry into the future the best results of the post and present. Dr. Postle gave an interesting outline

tive and broadening, but political

of the social and governmental effects of the ancient river valley civilisations of Mesonotamia and Egypt, and of Greece and Rome, pointing out also the economic continuity of the twelfth century with those by means of Middle Age craftsmanship and skill. The key to modern polltical development, he said, was the growth of personal freedom, seen especially in the seventeenth century strung e between Parliament and the Stuart despotism; in the growth of colonies, and in the endeavor of the mineteenth century to free itself from the worst social effects of the industrial revolution. The English Constitution. and the organised life of the daughter Donunions and colonies, was shaped for practical purposes by those movements. The result was majority rule, with liberty for minorities up to the limit of safety for all. and was the purest practicable mode of government yet devised. An understanding of the way which had been arrived at, precisely what our constitutions were, and of the I berty of adjustment they assured, was, Dr. Postic held, the best safeguard against fanciful and dilestante political theories, which had their impulse under conditions totally foreign to our

The lecturer described the general trend of the different forms of Socialism. Communism. Nihitism. Syndicalism. Guild-Socialism, and Bolshevism, and intimated that those would be dealt with in his subscenditions rendered unsuitable many of the new political gospols which came from eversors, because of the different temperators and needs of the Australian people.

He had great faith in the reasonab eness and sanity of the Australian people, but with increased immigration would come the cash of new idees, and the Australian worker would require to shake off political lethange, or he would drift with the tide of others' machinations and awake to his true position too late. The dangers that beest their domocracy were from intensified group-control: a loss of foreign control because of popular ignorance of the connection between economic monopolies and foreign relationships; the tendency to take short views and to make mere punnets of Parliamentary representatives, subject to outside' dictation, and with no higher level of intelligence than the average of those electing them, and electoral and party manipulation resulting in minority control. To avoid those dangers and throw more light upon Australian problems were justification for the serious study of the science of politics. Austral'a's destiny as a great civilising force would be furthered only by a careful accutiny of the past, a study of present conditions, and a wholehearted giving, by choice spirits amount her some and daughters, in mutual service and uplift.

Register 21.3.23 "SCIENCE AND DESTINY."

LECTURE BY DR. H. T. POSTLE.

The second of a course of four lectures arranged by the Workers' Educational Association was given to a large audience in the Prince of Wales Theatre, University of Adelaide, on Tuesday night, by the Rev. Dr. H. T. Postle, M.A. The lecturer spoke on "Political science and Australian destiny." Dr. Heaton (Director of the University Tutorial Classes) presided. Dr. Postle, who was enthusiastically received, and closely followed during his discourse, said that present-day Australian life was the sum total of past influences, and the future of the nation could be bright only by means of a balanced, progressive life in the present. Australia's destiny, he affirmed, was bound up with a satisfactory solution of her peculiar problems. Those were connected with filling of empty continent with the right type of agricultural and industrial worker, with water conservation, attention to forestry, and improved agriculture, with progress in generad trade, and technica deducation, and the raising of the standard of efficiency. Australia's responsibility in the Pacific was great, and could be adequately met only by a spread of education—as against a mehe veneer-which would increase national self-reliance, and lean less on the taxpayer of the United Kingdom. With the development of a national spirit would come increased contributions to science, literature, and art. Australia had no problems that intelligence, perseverance, and character could not solve. In connection with the preparation for this, Dr. Postle stated, the study of political science had a valuable part to play in making for instruction in citizenship and leadership. It was a study of the efforts made by different races to evolve suitable forms of government. Only an idiotic engineer would set out to make a motor car without enriching himself with the experience of others. What then could be said of the man who would scorn the experience resulting from previous attempts made by hi sfellows to a workable and happy community existence.

The lecturer, continuing, gave an interesting outline of the social and governmental effects of the ancient river valley civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt, and of Greece and Rome, pointing out the economic continuity of the twelfth century with these, by means of middle-age craftmanship and skill. The keyt to modern political development, he said, was the growth of personal freedom, seen especially in the seventeenth century struggle between Parliament and the Stuart despotism: in the growth of the colonies; in the endeavour of the Nineteenth century to free itself from the worst secial effects of the industrial revolution. The English Constitution, and the organized life of the daughter dominions and colonies, were shaped by those. The result was majority rule, with liberty for minorities up to the limit of safety for all, and was the purest practicable mode of government yet

devised. In passing, the lecturer described the general trend of the different forms of socialism, communism, nihilism, syndicalism, guild-socialism, and bolshevism, and said Australian conditions rendered unsuitable many of the new political gospels that came from overseas, because of our different temperament and needs. He had great faith in the reasonableness and sanity of the Australian people, but with increased immigration would come the class of new ideas, and the Australian worker would require to shake off political lethargy, else he would drift with the tide of others' machinations, and awake to his true position, too late. Discussion and questions

followed.

They will remain there agent tuesday next.

CAPS AND GOWNS.

From EDWARD HOWARD, Angasstreet: As no resnonve has been made to my challenge for a public discussion it must be assumed that the supporters of the L.C.M. are not anxious for the investigation of the query in my letter of February 5, viz., "on what grounds the Lendon College of Music authorises its associates and licentiates to don these articles of adornment," i.e., caps and gowns, and for an enquiry into the "mis-"tatements" said to have been made "In regard to the value of the London College of Music examinations." For the information of the public, may I point out that there are four bodies carrying on the business of public music examinations in South Australia. They are Trinity College of Music, London; the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., the Australian Music Examinations Board. under the auspices of the Australian Universities, and the London College of Music. Conducting musical examinations is a business, and if it did not pay the examinations would collapse. Now as competitors for patronage the merits of these examining bodies must be open to investigation by the client, whose patrenage they seek. Any such investigation must be focussed upon; first, the syllabos of requirements; second, the status and qualifications of the examiners; third, the standard of attainment for the various stages; fourth, the value and reliability of the various certificates and diplomas issued; fifth, the object which these examining bodies have in view. All claim their work to be of an educational character, and expect to be paid for it; therefore teachers, as representing the public, have the right as far as possible to see that nothing misleading is done in connection with this work by any examining body. If the musical profession do not keep their house in order, who will do so? It is the welfare of musical art that is at stake, not the interests of any examining body, and this question lies primarily within the sphere of the musical profession, not within that of the examining bodies, which can only carry on their work through the instrumentality of the teachers. Nothing has been said in the course of this correspondence that I am not prepared to substantiate in public.

Mail 17.3.23

UNIVERSITY AT HOME.

On Friday afternoon an at home was held at the Grand Central Hotel in order that members of the staff of the Adelaide University might meet at a social gathering before the serious work of the year commenced. It was the first of the kind held in connection with the University, and proved such a great success that it is hoped it may be repeated next year. It is always difficult to induce members of the sterner sex to attend afternoon functions, but once having been unwillingly brought there we are convinced that they enjoy them quite as much as the women. The guests were received by Miss Murray and Professor Mitchell (Vice-Chancellor of the University), and after much conversation and a delicious afternoon tes the party broke up at about 5

Those invited were Professor and Mrs. Wood Jones, Professor and Mrs. Osborn, Professor and Mrs. Rennie and the Misses Rennie, Professor Darnley Naylor and Miss Margaret Naylor, Professor and Mrs. Chapman, Professor A. T. Strong. Sir Douglas and Lady Mawson, Professor and Mrs. Coleman Phillipson, Professor and Mrs. Wilton, Professor and Mrs. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Davies, Professor and Mrs. Cleland, Professor and Mrs. McKellar Stewart, Professor and Mrs. T. B. Robertson, Professor and Mrs. Kerr Grant, Professor and Mrs. T. Harvey Johnston. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Pennycuick, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crampton, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Madigan, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gartrell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burdon, Mr. D. W. Tiegs, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. G. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mead, Mr. S. H. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Oldham, Mr. D. L. Barlow, Dr. R. L. Thorold Grant, Miss E. I. Robertson, Mr. R. C. Bald, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hollidge, Mr. A. J. Schulz, Mr. C. D. Gibb, Mr. G. R. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rogers, Mr. G. H. Eimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rogers, Mr. H. R. Maiston, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ray, Mr. H. W. Nietz, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Eardley. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. M. Clucas, Mr. I. S. Wood. Mr. M. L. Oliphant.

Register 22. 3.23

Mr. A. J. Hannan, M.A. (Parliamentary)
Draftsman and Assistant Crown Solicitor) will be Acting Crown Solicitor during
the absence on leave of Dr. F. W.
Richards, K.C. Dr. Richards's leave will
begin on April 26.

MAGISTRATES' RESHUFFLE.

Mr. Paine to Come to Adelaide.

Mr. H. K. Paine, S.M., will be brought to Adelaide from Wallaroo to fill the vacancy caused by the transference of Dr. T. Hewitson to the Industrial Court. Mr. Paine will be a Magistrate in the Adelaide Local Court Department, and also district member of the Licensing Court



MR. H. K. PAINE, S.M. Who has been transferred to Adelaide.

for the Midland Licensing District, from which position Dr. Hewitson has resigned. The newly-appointed Magistrate (Mr. S. D. Ronald, S.M.) will fill Mr. Paine's office as Magistrate of the Wallaroo District Country Local Court, and Courts of Insolvency Department. These announcements wer made after a meeting of Executive Council on Wednesday.

Interdate Tennes' Régister 20.3.23



E. T. ROWE, B.Sc. who defeated C. Stuart in a five-set match

advertiser 22-3.23.

Mr. E. C. Higginbottom, B.A., senior master at the Unity High School, has been appointed to succeed Mr. H. C. Hosking, B.A., as headmaster of the Mount Gambrer High School, Mr. Hossing has been appointed vice-principal the Adelaide High School.