

Advertiser 7/4/25.

Reg. 7/4/25

Page 8/4/25

THE OLD GUILD SYSTEM.

It was learned yesterday that the Senate of the Sydney University has arranged for Sir Henry Braddon to deliver the Fisher Lecture for 1925 in Adelaide on May 6. The theme selected by Sir Henry Braddon is "A Survey of the Old Guild System and a Comparison with the Conditions To-day under our Industrial Laws." A well-known Adelaide authority on economic history, referring yesterday to the subject matter of this year's lecture, explained that the regulation of industry, which is to-day largely regarded as a province of the State, and is carried out through the medium of industrial legislation, was, in the middle ages, almost entirely in the hands of voluntary organisations, the guilds. Many modern thinkers were vigorously urging a revival of the guild idea and found in it a solution of many of our present industrial problems. In view of this, concluded the authority mentioned, Sir Henry's lecture should be illuminating and of unusual public value and interest. Sir Henry Braddon, who is Superintendent in Australia of Dalgety, Ltd., was the first Australian Commissioner in America. He is a Fellow of the Senate of the University of Sydney and a member of the New South Wales Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. He was first lecturer in the Sydney University on business principles and practice.

FISHER LECTURER. The Council of the University of Adelaide has appointed Sir Henry Braddon, K.B.E., M.L.C., to be the Fisher lecturer for 1925. Sir Henry is the superintendent of Dalgety & Co., Limited. He is also associated with the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, has been President of the New South Wales Employers' Federation, and was the first Australian Trade Commissioner to the United States. His topic will be a survey of the "old guild system," which will be compared with the conditions to-day under our industrial laws. Sir Henry is well qualified to deal with the subject, as he was for many years lecturer in commercial subjects at the University of Sydney, and may be regarded as the father of commercial studies in that university. A well-known local authority on economic history says that the regulation of industry, which is to-day largely regarded as the province of the State, and is carried out through the medium of industrial legislation, was in the middle ages, almost entirely in the hands of voluntary organisations—viz., guilds. Many modern thinkers are vigorously urging the revival of the guild idea, and urge that in it is a solution of many of the present industrial problems. In view of this Sir Henry's lecture should be illuminating and of practical value.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW GUINEA."

ADDRESS BY DR. R. W. CILENTO.

An address on "The Development of New Guinea" was delivered in the Prince of Wales Lecture Room, University, on Tuesday night by Dr. R. W. Cilento. Dr. E. H. Davies presided. Dr. Cilento said there was a tendency to confuse New Guinea with Papua. The western portion of New Guinea belonged to the Dutch, being a portion of the East Indies. Part of the eastern portion belonged to Australia as occupied territory and part was held under mandate. New Britain, New Ireland, and the German Solomons were included in the mandated territory. The mainland had been hardly touched by civilisation, and had only one settlement of importance, and a few smaller ones along the coast-line. The importance of the island from the standpoint of Australia lay in the fact that it was the keystone of Australia's defensive arch. Japan, holding the Caroline and Marshall groups, had since the war become Australia's territorial neighbor. New Guinea was a rich territory, containing valuable deposits of gold, coal, osmiridium, and oil. The coconut was the staple article of commerce. The plantations were held by the Government and were not returning much revenue, but an endeavor was being made to sell the coconuts in order that they might become economic assets again. The different native villages were in a constant state of enmity. There was no universal language. Villages only ten miles apart spoke completely different tongues. He believed English would be the language of the future. The difficulties of administration were increased because the people had no desire to learn. Their mind were occupied with their own culture, laws, and customs. It was extremely difficult to impose our laws on the natives. He knew of a native who killed his wife who had burnt his food and called him names, and when warned that he must pay the penalty for his crime was highly indignant. What hurt him most was that he had paid three pigs for the woman. The natives were very thrifless, eating up all the available food and never thinking of setting aside food for future times. Because of the small value they put upon their goods they were at the mercy of the white traders, who could obtain their goods for next to nothing. A white man was once reported to have been killed in a certain village and a primitive expedition sent to the village took away three natives. When the prisoners were questioned whether the expedition had killed anyone they declared they were the only survivors. Enquiries at the village elicited that all the other villagers were alive and that the three prisoners had been killed. The villagers confessed to the murder of the white man, but it was ultimately ascertained that the crime had been committed by residents of a village twenty miles distant, and the natives of the first village had claimed to

be the murderers because they wished to prevent others obtaining the prestige of the deed. Native evidence was rather unreliable. The Administration was building up a cadet system under which candidates for posts in the Civil Service were able to gain a knowledge of the native customs and habits before they took any part in the administration of the law. This had been found the best method of winning the confidence of the natives, and was making for order and progress. The Dutch system of government was extremely different. In Java the Dutch gave village headmen greater authority than they possessed under the rajahs. They then assessed each village at a certain sum, and it was compelled to supply produce to that value. That forced the natives to work a thing they hated. The Dutch also whittled away the authority of the rajahs and made their own representative the immediate personal superior of the headman. The Australian plan was to try to induce the native to work voluntarily by pointing out the value of industry, and that experiment on a grand scale would have to be continued for many years before results could be expected. The population of Papua was about stationary, but in the mandated territory it was decreasing by about 3 per cent. The cause of this was disease, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, and venereal disease. The recruiting of men for work on the plantations assisted depopulation, as only the young and able-bodied were taken, all children thus being the offspring of the old and unfit. The authorities were coping with this by forbidding the recruiting of men for longer than three years. The policy of the Government at present was to model the native customs into something better, and not to override them. Men were seeking to ascertain the causes of depopulation to find means of helping the natives. The other governing authorities in the South Pacific did similar work, but unfortunately the various reports were sent to separate Governments instead of being submitted to a central authority which would be able to correlate the information. That resulted in duplication of work and the commission of similar errors. He advised the creation of a central authority to organise the investigators and put their discoveries into effect.

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LECTURES ON SINGING.

A special course of 18 lectures will be given at the Elder Conservatorium by Mr. Clive Carey during the second and third terms. These lectures, which will be given on Friday evening of each week, will begin on Friday, May 15, and will cover the whole technique of voice production, as well as the various schools of singing. The course will be of great advantage, not only to senior students of singing, but also to teachers who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of a comprehensive survey of their art. The syllabus, with all particulars, may be obtained at the office of the Elder Conservatorium, or at the music warehouses.

PERSONAL.

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Poole) will be sworn in at 10 a.m. tomorrow as Administrator of the Government of South Australia under the dormant commission issued to the senior judge to act in the case of incapacity or death of the Governor or his departure from the State, or in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, who would otherwise act if he were in the State. The oath will be administered to-day by Mr. Justice Angus Parsons, in the office of the Chief Secretary, in the presence of Ministers of the Crown, judges, and members of the public who desire to be present. Immediately after the ceremony a meeting of the Executive Council will be held. Although it is unusual for an Acting Chief Justice to occupy the position of Administrator, a similar case occurred in 1891, when Lord Kintore went overland to the Northern Territory and the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Way) was absent in England. Then Sir James Boucaut, who was Acting Chief Justice and senior judge of the Supreme Court, was sworn in as Administrator. Sir James also administered the Government for brief periods in 1885 and 1886, during the absence of Sir William Robinson.

Reg. 7/4/25.

Dr. R. W. Cilento (Director of Public Health in the Territory of New Guinea), who will lecture before the members of the Graduates' Association at the Prince of Wales lecture room, Adelaide University, this evening, is a native of South Australia, and was educated at the Adelaide High School and Prince Alfred College. He took his medical course at the Adelaide University, and was sent to New Guinea as a medical officer in the military service. He returned to South Australia at the end of 1919, and was engaged in demonstrating anatomy in 1920. He was medical officer for Lower Perak (Sultanate of Perak) in 1920-21, and Australian delegate to Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine in Java. Dr. Cilento entered the service of the Commonwealth as Medical Officer for Tropical Hygiene, and visited, on duty, the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, France, England, and the United States and Central America. While in England he obtained the Duncan Medal and Lillie Medal for tropical medicine and hygiene, which was open to world competition. He was afterwards Director of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine at Townsville. Dr. Cilento published works on "Malaria" and other tropical diseases. He was sent to the Mandated Territory of New Guinea last year to report and reorganize the medical services there, and this year was appointed Director of Public Health there.

News. 7.4.25.

Conferring Degrees

There will be a special congregation of the Adelaide University on April 15 for the conferring of degrees.

News. 8/4/25.

CONFERRING DEGREES

Candidates for Admission

To confer degrees, a special congregation of the Adelaide University will be held in the Prince of Wales Hall on Wednesday, April 15, at 4.30 o'clock.

The following will be admitted by Professor E. H. Rennie (Acting Vice-Chancellor):—

- For degree of Bachelor of Laws—Hugh Pearson Dunlop Lyon, B.A. (in absentia).
For degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—Neil Thornburn McIrose Wigg and Michael Schneider.
For degree of Bachelor of Science—Majorie Una Pitt, Roy Vernon Pridmore, Wilbert Milton Gust Symonds, and Brian Herbert Beddall.
For degree of Bachelor of Engineering and Diploma of Applied Science—Reginald William Frederick Lewis, Kenneth Harvey Milne, and Maxwell Ernest Playford.
For the Diploma in Applied Science—John Patrick McMahon and Harold Royce Ernest Rodley.

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INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

A special meeting of members of the South Australian division of the Federal Institute of Accountants, including those who had gained their diplomas at the examinations last November, and those candidates who had completed their intermediate course, was held at the Maple Leaf Cafe, Adelaide, on April 3, for the purpose of distributing the diplomas and certificates.

At the invitation of the local board of advice, Dr. Herbert Heaton, M.A., made the distribution, and also addressed members, referring particularly to the position the profession had risen to during the last few years. He stressed the point that those who had completed their examinations should continue their studies with unabated vigour. He also directed attention to the useful work an accountant could perform where the essence of a concern or business was its cost and economical methods of production. He was cordially thanked for his address.

- Diplomas were distributed to the following:—Messrs. L. B. Earle, H. G. Adams, C. D. Barker, E. A. Beckwith, S. Y. Botting, A. S. Brooks, J. T. Charter, L. V. Evans, S. P. Fisher, E. M. Forbes, A. M. Gould, C. G. Harper, A. R. Harris, C. L. Johnston, A. H. Matters, C. H. Miller, P. J. McEneaney, J. Y. O'Hara, A. P. H. Oke, P. A. Pennington, C. A. Pounsett, H. J. Reilly, J. D. Ryan, W. H. Stanford, K. H. Taylor, R. W. White, A. C. Wilson, and W. J. Young. Those who received intermediate certificates were:—Messrs. H. V. Andros, J. R. Bennett, R. K. Bulbeck, E. J. Campbell, R. S. Chambers, J. D. Chettle, A. A. R. Cooper, E. V. Cox, G. P. Cronin, F. E. Cross, A. G. Davis, R. L. Gold, P. J. Griffith, C. H. Innes, W. H. Jacobs, J. U. Jantke, A. M. Jenner, H. E. Kay, A. H. Kelly, A. H. Lokan, G. T. Lock, R. J. A. Lykke, A. R. Medlyn, C. J. Millard, J. E. McKee, D. A. L. Nickels, H. R. Ogilvy, H. S. Patridge, A. V. Richardson, S. H. Richardson, A. Ryan, L. G. Thamm, K. M. Torr, H. G. Williams, J. Wilton, and D. G. Young.

Refreshments and musical items concluded a pleasant and instructive evening.

News. 7/4/25

Clinical Bio-Chemist

Applications are being called from graduates in medicine for the position of clinical bio-chemist at the Adelaide Hospital. The salary is £200 a year. Applications close on April 16.

Reg. 9.4.25.

CONFERRING OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

A special congregation of the University will be held in the Prince of Wales Lecture Room on Wednesday, April 15, at 4.30 p.m. The Acting Vice-Chancellor (Professor E. H. Rennie) will preside, and the following candidates will be presented:—For the Degree of Bachelor of Laws—Mr. H. P. D. Lyon (in absentia). For the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—Messrs. N. T. M. Wigg and M. Schneider. For the Ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Science—Miss M. U. Pitt and Messrs. R. V. Pridmore, W. M. C. Symonds, and B. H. Beddall. For the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering—Messrs. R. W. F. Lewis, K. H. Milne, and M. E. Playford. For the Diploma in Applied Science—Messrs. R. W. F. Lewis, J. P. McMahon, K. H. Milne, M. E. Playford, and H. R. E. Rodley, Harold Royce Ernest.