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SEARCH FOR A MOTH.

A Touring Entomologist.

Mr. Lea Returned.

The Entomologist of the Adelaide Museum (Mr. Arthur M. Lea), accompanied by his wife and family, has returned to Adelaide from a year's leave of absence. During the 12 months away from South Australia Mr. Lea laboured under the Fijian Government, investigating the habits of a small moth (*Ipsana iridescens*), that is such a menace to the copra industry.

After a prolonged stay in Fiji, he left with an assistant (Mr. C. T. McNamara, of the local Department of Agriculture) for the Torres Straits Islands, and later for Townsville, Queensland. Near the latter place he found a close ally of the Fijian pest, and a local parasite, that might later on be worth introducing. Shortly afterwards he was joined by his wife and a cousin, Mr. H. Hardestie, from New Zealand, and the party proceeded to Singapore and other States in the Malay Peninsula. Here a similar pest (*Bracharctona entoxantha*) to the Fijian one exists, but they were unable to obtain any, owing to its having been destroyed by parasites. The moth appears sporadically, and breeds in enormous numbers till it is completely destroyed by parasites, which then disappear.

Parasites at Work.

Unable to obtain any specimens, the party (with the exception of Mr. Hardestie, who went big game shooting) left for Java, where parasites were seen at work, destroying about 80 per cent. of the moth larvae. Unfortunately it was rather late for the particular brood season, but an effort was made to take in cool storage to Fiji about 4,000 pupae of two kinds of parasites that were obtained; but, despite the ice, the specimens all matured and perished before Fiji was reached, although a few lived to Sydney. Mr. McNamara was left behind in Java, and is now on his way to Fiji with a second cargo, and it is expected that further cargoes will be obtained. Specimens of the moth and its parasites were also seen in Borneo.

Transportation by Air.

The entomologist believes, however, that full success will only be obtained when his cargo can be transported by air. This should occupy but six days from Java to Fiji, and many thousands of the parasites could be landed in perfect condition, whereas transport by ship must take several weeks, and the main parasite, a fly, in appearance much like a small house fly, belongs to a family, the Tachinidae, the members of which are notoriously short-lived.

An Interesting Collection.

Mr. Lea was assisted by officers of the Departments of Agriculture and Museums at Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Buitenzorg, who were greatly interested in the quest. He has brought back many large and interesting insects, but it will be some time before these can be displayed. He and his wife, and family, who are in good health, are glad to be back in Adelaide. Malaria mosquitoes were seen in several localities, notably in Java, but Mr. Hardestie was the only one who contracted malaria, due to camping out on a trip when he shot one of the largest elephants obtained in the peninsula.

THE GENEVA PROTOCOL.

An Instrument of World Peace

By Professor Darnley Naylor.

To explain the whole protocol in one article is impossible; even if it were possible, few people, one may assume, would trouble to read, let alone digest, the explanations. But as the policy of the White Australia—whatever we mean by "white"—is supposed to be affected by the protocol, ears are at once pricked up, and unscrupulous politicians prepare to arouse for their own ends the passions of ignorance.

Already some of the most distinguished lawyers in Australia have examined the protocol, and declare that "existing safeguards to the White Australia policy are probably increased under it; or at least put upon a surer footing." Though laymen might well be content to accept this declaration, we venture briefly to summarize certain portions of the protocol in which Australia is peculiarly interested.

It should be understood that the protocol does not change one jot of the Covenant, although it makes additions which tend to clarify Articles 11 to 16 of the Covenant, and to put them into a more practical form. The Covenant says that no members of the League shall go to war unless they have first appealed to a Court of Arbitration or to the Council. Only when the last has failed to be unanimous can members of the League fight. "The protocol goes one step further; it outlaws all war, save war waged against a member who refuses to submit a dispute to settlement, or to obey a decision; for even when the Council has failed to be unanimous it can, under Article 4, subdivision 4, of the protocol, compel reference of the quarrel to an arbitral Court of its own choosing. Thus if the protocol works well, there will be no wars; and if it works at all there will be no aggressive war with any chance of success. A recalcitrant member will find himself opposed by all the other members of the League, since each State binds itself—Paragraph 2, of Article II.—to co-operate 'loyally and effectively' . . . in the degree which its geographical positions and its particular situation as regards armaments allow." These last words are most important. One cannot too often repeat that the League, through the Council, does no more than recommend what amount of help each State is to give. It has no power to compel, for each State interprets for itself the words "loyally and effectively."

White Australia Policy.

Under article II. of the Covenant it is competent for Japan to moot this question at any time; but nothing beyond discussion and conciliatory suggestions can follow. The Covenant in paragraph 8 of article 15 states that if once a dispute is declared to fall solely within the domestic jurisdiction of one of the parties, the matter is at an end; and no compulsion of any sort can be used. The situation under the Protocol is exactly the same. Immigration, by universal consent, is a question of domestic jurisdiction. Japan herself would postulate this as eagerly as any other nation, for she excludes all Chinese labourers from her territory; and the least weakening of this "sovereign right" would be as much a menace to herself as to other members of the League. Hence, any attempt to interfere by force with the White Australia policy would be an act of aggression, and automatically, the whole world would be ranged against the aggressor. Australia then, under the Protocol, has not merely the guarantee of British support, but of support from every member of the League.

The Japanese Amendment.

Much ado has been made about this amendment, merely, we presume, because Japan pressed for its acceptance. To say that Japan gains some mysterious advantage for herself is nonsense. The advantage, if there be any, is enjoyed by every member of the League. As a matter of fact, the effect of the amendment amounts to very little. Under the Covenant (article II.), as we have pointed out, any dispute, including one arising from the question of domestic jurisdiction, may be discussed; but only discussed, by the Council. Japan asked that this right of reference should be mentioned in the Protocol; also that, provided a party made use of this right, it should not be, ipso facto, considered an aggressor.

But Australia suffers in no way; for, when a "domestic jurisdiction" decision has been given in her favour, she has merely to sit tight. The law is on her side, and by no possibility can she be declared an aggressor. Her position, therefore, is impregnable under the Protocol. If, however, she fears friendly discussion, and the methods of conciliation, then there is something weak in her case, or something of which she is ashamed. As a matter of fact, our utterances in the press and Parliament about Japan have not

been in the best of taste. Gentlemanly behaviour between individuals is the State makes civic life possible; gentlemanly behaviour between groups does the same for international life. If we allow ourselves to talk manfully of a remarkable people, we shall, sooner or later, lose the sympathy not merely of foreign States, but of England herself. After all, England has borne, and is bearing, the brunt of the burden which the late war laid on British shoulders. There is no question of the Protocol relieving her of much financial anxiety. It is hardly fair to show our gratitude for numberless kindnesses by putting difficulties in the way of that relief.

The French Attitude—a Comparison and a Contrast.

France is anxious that the protocol shall be accepted. She sees in it the needful guarantee of a security against a war of revenge. She is quite as eager to exclude Germans as we are to exclude Asiatics. If she is satisfied, we may well be also. We have no enemy waiting on our frontiers. We are not liable to attack at a moment's notice. Our enemy, if we have one, is many thousands of miles away. Between this potential enemy and ourselves is a neutral zone—the mandated islands of the Pacific. We are guarded by the British Navy, and under the protocol, by the armies and navies of the world. I repeat:—If France is satisfied we may well be also.

Some General Considerations.

Mr. C. E. Hughes, the late American Secretary of State, recently said:—"The principle, 'Each nation for itself to the full extent of its powers,' is the principle of war, not of peace." Mr. C. E. Hughes is right. If we desire the world to enjoy a peace founded upon justice—and no other peace is worth having—we must be prepared to give as well as to take; and yet in practice all the "giving" we shall do under the covenant or protocol is abandoning the right to do wrong, or to take the law into our own hands. Sir Abe Bailey is reported to have said, on December 31, that "nobody outside the South African Parliament must ever decide for South Africa, whether it shall go to war or not." This is the standpoint of a bad citizen who says, "I will make use of legal methods when they suit me; but I reserve the right of all assaulting my neighbour if I think it more convenient." However, Sir Abe Bailey is asking what he cannot have. He wished South Africa to be a "sovereign State," with full right to say whether she will or will not go to war; but no State in the League enjoys this right, without very distinct limitations. Such "sovereignty" as South Africa does possess comes to her through the covenant. But for the League, she would be merely a part of the British Empire, and would have no say in the matter of war. Her foreign policy would be dictated from Downing street, and not from Capetown. Moreover, Sir Abe Bailey is one of those who blow hot and cold about the League. At one moment he says the League is a farce, without Germany, and Russia, and the United States. At another he tells us that this League is a most dangerous organization, which proposes to rob his country of the right to do what it pleases, selfish or unselfish, just or unjust. A distinguished general, Sir Ian Hamilton, whose desire for peace is undoubtedly sincere, complains that the Protocol actually contemplates the possibility of war. So it does. But war of one kind only—war to enforce justice. We do not throw up our hands in horror because our own country employs policemen to repress law-breakers. We honour, or ought to honour, the guardians of the peace, and we are bound by law to assist them in the performance of their duties. As is the individual to the State, so is the State to the League; and if we desire to prevent a repetition of 1914-1918, we must be prepared, like the good citizen, to assist in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law. The effect of both Covenant and

To Represent South Australia

The appointment of Miss Gertrude Jude, B.Sc., as the delegate proposed to Washington to represent the South Australian National Council of Women at the International Conference, has been received with general approval. For the last four years Miss Jude has held the position of home and interstate secretary of the council, and her faithful and self-effacing honorary labours have earned for her the respect and gratitude of members.

Miss Jude is South Australian by birth and upbringing, and graduated in science at the University of Adelaide. She has also passed the final examination in legal subjects and auditing of the Commonwealth Institute of Accountants. She has been the secretary of the Glenelg Women's Branch of the Liberal Federation for 14 years, though she represents no organization on the council, and was chosen as secretary solely for her qualifications in that capacity.

She has taken an active part in the Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment movement since its formation in South Australia, and has been secretary of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas.



Miss Gertrude Jude

nursing division for five years. As a woman of wide experience and thorough technical knowledge of the various phases of work which will be dealt with at the American conference, Miss Jude will be in a position to lay before the committee to which she may be attached, the attitude of South Australian women and the points of law upon South Australian Statute Books dealing with the questions at issue.

It is with difficulty that Miss Jude can be persuaded to speak about herself, but those who work with her recognise in her a tower of strength and efficiency. Miss Jude will leave Adelaide on March 23, and will sail from Sydney by the Tahiti for Vancouver on March 26. She will be absent probably about three months.

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THE TRAMWAYS BAND.

From PROFESSOR E. HAROLD DAVIES:—Knowing the genuine and wide spread interest that has been aroused by the prospective loss of the Tramways Band, I am surprised that so few opinions have been voiced in the correspondence columns of "The Advertiser." It would be of great help to us who are working hard for the continuance of the band if practical suggestions were made. At least our hands would be strengthened by the actual evidence of an interest that we well know to exist. My own suggestion is that a farthing rate be levied on the whole community. It would not bear hardly on anyone. Even the man who owns a property rated at £100 per annum would only pay 2/1. The sum so raised would give us a magnificent civic band of professional players, who would be at the service of the whole community, and who could, if necessary, perform three or four times a week; wherever our people might desire to congregate.

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM ASSOCIATION.

An association of past and present students of the Elder Conservatorium is to be formed, with the object of advancing the best interests of music in the State of South Australia. The Director (Professor Harold Davies) is anxious that this association may become really influential in the cause for which it will exist, and to this end he would be glad to receive the names and addresses of former students who wish to identify themselves with the movement. It is hoped that as many as a thousand members may be secured at a subscription not exceeding 2/6 per annum. Having regard to the great numbers of students who have been associated with the Conservatorium during the last 25 years, this objective should be within easy reach, and the association may thus become of great value in the cause of art.

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