

PEACE AND JUSTICE

If the League of Nations is the stupendous step forward toward the abolition of war and the pacification of the world that its founders believe it to be, then world-wide organisation for the education of the peoples of the world on its purpose and design should be one of the earliest activities of the league.

A movement has been made in that direction and a sub-committee of the league appointed to enquire into the subject of instructing children in its aims and objects.

Prof. Mitchell, of the Adelaide University, who communicated with the League of Nations on the subject, has received a copy of a report of the sub-committee.

It is recommended in that document that all young people should, before completing their formal education, receive instruction in the achievements of the league suitable to their stage of intellectual development.

Surely if the establishment of the league is right in principle—and it is the fairly general belief that it is—no effort should be spared to secure for it world-wide acceptance.

Like all education, to secure the best results it should be imparted to the young. They grow up imbued with the principle, which will remain with them like their religion and become part and parcel of their being.

In the report it is recommended also that instruction on the objects of the league should form part of the normal curriculum, beginning in the primary institutions and continuing to as late a stage as possible in the education of the pupils.

Instruction of that kind should have far wider effects than establishing a belief in the League of Nations. It should instil the basic principles of the league into the children, and should in time create a new basis for the intercourse of mankind.

No doubt the appalling destruction of life and property, the waste of money, the sufferings and hardships of the war created a revulsion of feeling among the votaries of might, and the time is opportune for the promulgation of the rule of right and justice.

If the aim of the league should be accomplished and war abolished a new dispensation of progress and prosperity should be brought to the world.

A great deal has been heard of the millennium, whatever it may be, but nothing greater could be given to the universe than an era of peace and prosperity.

REG. 20-10-26

SLAVERY TO-DAY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PART.

The weekly luncheon on Tuesday of the local branch of the League of Nations Union was presided over by Mr. J. Howard Vaughan (Chairman of the Executive). The principal speaker was Mr. W. Oldham, M.A., of the Adelaide University. A guest was Mr. J. H. Edgar, F.R.G.S., of the China Inland Mission, who is in Adelaide on furlough after 28 years on the mission fields.

Speaking on "Slavery and the League of Nations," Mr. Oldham said that slavery and slave trading had been practised for hundreds of years. In 1833 slavery was abolished in British possessions, and then other nations in the new world followed suit. That had not been the case with the old. As recently as 1919, at Saint Germain-en-Laye a number of Powers had again affirmed their intention to suppress slavery in all its forms. Then had come the League of Nations, which provided the organization and the machinery for a more effective attack on the evil. In the Covenant it was set out that the League undertook to secure fair and humane conditions for labour, and the just treatment of the native inhabitants. In 1922 the League conducted an enquiry into the capture by a British cruiser of a slave dhow in the Mediterranean, and as a result had sent questionnaires to the various nations. To these 46 replies had been received, and a commission of eight experts had been appointed. The commission's work had disclosed that slavery was legally recognised in certain Asiatic countries. Slave raiding was rare, but still existed in parts of the Sahara, and also to an extent in Abyssinia. Trading in slaves was prohibited by law in all countries connected with the League. It was conducted, however, in certain parts of China and on the Mediterranean, where children of pilgrims to Mecca were bartered. It was believed that in China and in parts of Africa parents sold their children in times of need. Referring to restricted types of slavery, the lecturer mentioned the eastern practice of polygamy, in which the lives of the less fortunate wives could be compared to those of slaves. The practice of the adoption of children, especially in China, where it had been abused, was also of this class. The children were in many cases bought, and this led to trading. Missionaries sometimes bought the children to set them free. In parts of Africa people pledged their children when in debt. The peonage system of South America was also a form of the evil. Domestic slavery was common in Africa, New Guinea, and Borneo, and it was thought that its abolition would mean economic chaos in such countries. There was no brutality in that form of slavery. In other places compulsory native labour was in vogue. This was sometimes carried on under chiefs and sometimes under the Government. The League commission's report condemned the same practice by private individuals.

Mr. Oldham will continue his address at next week's luncheon of the union.

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At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Western Australia on Monday night it was decided, on the recommendation of the general purposes

College, London, under the late Principal Foreyth, he was ordained in 1910, and held pastorates at Johnston Memorial Church, Fremantle, and North Perth, before settling at Adelaide in 1919. He has served as Chairman of the South Australian Congregational Union, and is now President of the board of governors of Parkin College, Adelaide. He is lecturer in English literature of the Workers' Educational Association, and keenly interested in the Kindergarten Union and in other forms of social and educational as well as religious work.

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TRAINING IN FORESTRY.

New Commonwealth Bill.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday. The Federal Cabinet to-day considered details of a Forestry Bill to be introduced when the Federal Parliament reassembles early next year. The measure deals with the constitution of the Federal School of Forestry to be established for the training of students from all the States in forestry matters. The proposal is that the Commonwealth shall carry out the training of these 46 replies had been received, and to the forestry policies of the State Governments had been appointed. The Federal Cabinet will meet again in Melbourne next week.

NEWS. 20-10-26

CHANGES AT UNIVERSITY

Professors Plan Trips

Several alterations will be made in the staff of Adelaide University next year. Some, however, will be merely temporary.

Prof. H. Darnley Naylor, M.A., has resigned as Hughes Professor of Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature. He will leave for Britain in December. His place will be taken by Prof. T. G. Tucker, C.M.G., M.A., Litt.D. (Emeritus Professor of Classics at Melbourne University).

Prof. Kerr Grant, M.Sc. (Elder Professor of Physics) will leave on November 11 for Britain and Europe on 12 months' leave of absence. He will visit overseas laboratories, and will probably do a little research work. Mr. R. S. Burdon, B.Sc. (lecturer in physics at Adelaide University) will take his place.

Holiday and Research Work

Dr. W. Ternent Cooke, D.Sc. (lecturer in chemistry) will start on a trip abroad in April next. He will be absent from the University for the rest of the year. London will be his first port of call.

Dr. Cooke has not yet mapped out a definite programme, but he will probably combine a holiday trip with some research work. During the year his place will be taken by Mr. E. M. Watson, of Perth.

One of the principal departures will be that of Prof. Frederick Wood-Jones, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Sc., F.R.S., who recently resigned the Elder Chair of Anatomy to take up a Rockefeller foundation research appointment.

Honolulu will be the headquarters of his research work, which will cover the Hawaiian Islands. He will probably leave Adelaide early in the New Year. The question of finding a successor is under consideration by the University Council.

School of Forestry

Prof. N. W. Jolly, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (professor of forestry), will leave next Monday for Sydney. The School of Forestry will be transferred to Canberra next year. Mr. Lane Poole (Commonwealth Adviser in Forestry) is in Adelaide conferring with Prof. Jolly.

The Workers' Educational Association will also be affected by the prevailing wanderlust.

Dr. A. C. Garnett, M.A. (tutor in psychology and philosophy at the Workers' Educational Association) will leave for Britain on November 13. He has been granted leave of absence for a year and will study social psychology at King's College, London.

The departure of Prof. Darnley Naylor will leave the directorship of tutorial studies vacant. This vacancy as well as the question of appointing successors to Dr. Garnett will be discussed at a meeting which will be held on November 3.

NEWS 20-10-26

Rhodes Scholarship Entries

Applications from persons offering themselves for selection as Rhodes Scholar for South Australia for 1927 will close today with Mr. F. W. Eardley, B.A. (secretary of Rhodes Scholar selection committee).

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SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATIONS.

LECTURE BY DR. BASEDOW.

There was a large attendance at a meeting arranged by the field naturalists' section of the South Australian branch of the Royal Society, which was held at the Institute Building, North terrace, on Tuesday evening. Mr. W. Champion Hackett (Chairman) presided.

Dr. H. Basedow, in an instructive and entertaining illustrated lecture on "Scientific explorations in Australia" selected a number of topics, suggested by expeditions that he had undertaken to Central Australia and Northern Australia, and dealing with natural history, especially with the cults and customs of the fast disappearing aboriginal tribes. He said he was glad of an opportunity to talk upon that subject, because it had been stated recently that very little good came out of expeditions that were constantly on the move and did not stay long enough at any particular place to collect intimate knowledge of the local tribal affairs. It was only necessary to cite the magnificent results of the expeditions of such stalwart pioneers of natural science as Humboldt, Darwin, Wallace, Schomburgk, and others. One need not go outside Australia. The best works written upon the aboriginal tribes of the southern continent were the direct outcome of expeditions. The books of Spencer and Gillen were largely based on observations made during the journeys they undertook overland, and the same remarks applied to the valuable records collected by Howitt, Stirling, Roth, Klatsch, and other authors. The importance of scientific work conducted on expeditions was generally admitted and recognised. Only a few months ago the Imperial Government subsidised an expedition in South America under the leadership of Dr. Walter Roth, and more recently still the British Museum had sent Capt. T. N. Joyce to Brazil. On the other hand, work undertaken too near to settlement was often subject to ridicule, and was, in consequence, discredited.

Dr. Basedow showed a large number of excellent views to explain the several points of his address. One of the subjects was the familiar "message sticks" of the aborigines. The lecturer pointed out that there was a great series of those objects in use among nearly all the tribes of the mainland. Some were mere sticks which were given to special carriers merely to serve as "memory ticklers." Certain carvings upon those sticks represented definite persons, objects, stages, and times, which had gradually been conventionalized, so that every native under-

stood their meaning. The most interesting tokens of description were the sacred sticks and stones known as "Tjuringas," which were principally used as notices of pending initiation ceremonies. Upon those objects there had been traced some very interesting marks, which were the equivalent of thought symbols, and might be regarded in the same light as the hieroglyphs of ancient Egyptians. The subject unfortunately had not received the investigation it merited. Dr. Basedow touched upon many other equally interesting and important matters, such as folklore totemism, and religious ideas. The hearty thanks of the gathering were conveyed to the lecturer.

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FAUNA AND FLORA.

The report of the Fauna and Flora Board of South Australia for the year ended June 30, 1926, which was presented to Parliament on Tuesday, stated that the honorary secretary (Professor F. Wood Jones), on his departure for Europe was granted an honorary commission to enquire into the administration of fauna reserves and the marketing of their products. Fur markets, fur dealers, and leather merchants were visited, and a great deal of information valuable to the Flinders Chase was acquired. A lecture upon the aims and objects of the reserve, and on the progress already accomplished, was given before the Linnean Society of London, and that body unanimously expressed appreciation of the work being done for the preservation of this portion of the South Australian fauna and flora. To encourage the work of collecting and preserving early developmental stages of the monotremes and marsupials, the Royal Society of London granted a sum of £100, which would be placed to the credit of the board during the ensuing financial year. The most important event during the year was the discovery of the Kelly's Hill caves, and the subsequent handing over of this area to the board for custody. The preservation of these caves was considered by the board to be a matter of the greatest importance, and it was quite prepared to shoulder the responsibility if the tenure of the area were ultimately secured by the board. The receipts for the year totalled £270, including £89 in donations, and £89 in Government subsidy. The payments totalled £458, the principal item being wages for the ranger, and assistance, £323; travelling expenses and inspections, £60; and office expenses, £30. The balance in the Commonwealth Savings Bank was £1,770.



REV. DR. G. H. WRIGHT.

committee, that the degree of doctor of letters should be granted to the Rev. G. H. Wright, of Stow Church, Adelaide, who was formerly a student of the university, for his thesis on "The spirit of tragedy." The thesis has been favourably reported on by Professor Sir Archibald Strong, of the Adelaide University, and by Professor W. L. Murdoch, of the University of Western Australia. This is the first occasion on which the degree of D.Litt. has been conferred by the University of Western Australia. Dr. Wright was also the first student to graduate M.A. in that institution. Trained for the Congregational ministry at Hackney