

# SALE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

## "Careful Management Needed"

Replying to criticism of the composition of the Forestry Board in an article in the "Empire Forestry Journal," the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ritchie, said yesterday that the author of the article was obviously under a misapprehension about the objects of this State, and was considering it from the professional viewpoint only.

It should be born in mind that there were two important aspects of forestry operations which had to be provided for and co-related, silvicultural and commercial. Mr. Ritchie. Many people seemed to imagine that forestry operations were a sort of landscape gardening on a large scale, and that they were quite successful. The Government, however, had to view the activities from the commercial side, and could justify them only if they were ultimately advantageous and profitable to the State. South Australia had already spent more than \$1,000,000 on forestry operations, and had practically bound itself to huge expenditure for several years ahead in the establishment of softwood plantations.

"We are beginning to mill upon a substantial scale, and are already encountering marketing difficulties," said Mr. Ritchie. "Unless the products can be successfully marketed, the State runs the risk of being left with a large Government fund this consideration commencing all others in its forestry policy, and it requires capable and careful management and constant oversight."

When the decision was made to appoint a Forestry Board, a stage had been reached in South Australia where there was a large area of land, looking to the economic feasibility of the Forestry Department's immense planting schemes by arranging for the commercial exploitation of the timber. The Minister. It was impossible to justify a continuance of the existing large planting operations without sufficient proof of the suitability of the products for local market conditions, and their ability to command a ready and profitable price. It was imperative that the problem of marketing should be immediately and closely studied, and a balanced programme of planting and exploitation drawn up so that the department's operations might be placed upon a sound basis.

The present programme is continued in a few years we will have very large areas of pines ready for exploitation. The timber and the timbering trees into each will have reached tremendous proportions. Added Mr. Ritchie. Some investigations were immediately necessary to determine probable future marketing possibilities. Such investigations were obviously not the province of professional foresters, and proper realisation of this fact by our professional critics would supply the reason for the appointment of a Forestry Board.

"I realise and appreciate the necessity for having trained foresters attached to officers, and the members of the Forestry Board are constantly in touch with them on all technical questions. It is also the practice for the Conservator of Forests (Mr. E. Julius) to be present at all board meetings, so that we have under our present arrangement a combination of professional skill and knowledge, and this will enable us to place our forestry operations on a proper commercial basis. In this we are following the ordinary practice of other countries of efficient timber enterprises."

Adv. 28-9-34

## Combined Social Gathering At University

The first combined meeting of the Adelaide University Graduates' Union and the Adelaide branch of the English Speaking Union, was held last night at the University. The President of the Adelaide University Graduates' Union (Professor H. de Lisle) warmly welcomed the members of the English Speaking Union. The President of the English Speaking Union (Mr. C. Reid) gave a message in line of the aims and objects of the English Speaking Union here and in other parts of the world, and also in the United States was given by Dr. A. C. Garrett.

Mr. John M. Garland, former lecturer in economics at the University of Adelaide, is on his way to England by the Esmerald. He intends to enter Cambridge University to engage in post-graduate work. Mr. Garland recently finished a volume on "Landscape Gardening" which probably will be published next month. Mr. Garland, who is a graduate of the University of Queensland, has written upon him by that University the degree of Master of Commerce for a thesis dealing with the economic aspects of Australian land taxation.

Adv. 29-9-34

### Tropical Diseases (Canberra).

Before taking up duty as Director-General of Health in Queensland, Dr. R. W. Cilento, formerly of the Federal Health Department, will visit Victoria and South Australia to study health organisation in those States. Dr. Cilento intends to specialise in tropical diseases, which are a menace in the north.

Adv. 29-9-34

Sir Langdon Bonython was congratulated at a meeting of the council of the University of Adelaide yesterday on having made a gift of £100,000 towards the completion of Parliament House.

Adv. 10-3-34

Dr. William Lister Reid, who graduated in medicine at the University of Adelaide in 1931, has accepted an appointment for 3½ years in Montreal, Canada, with Dr. Penfield, one of the world's leading brain surgeons. Dr. Reid will leave Edinburgh today for London, to join the ship for Canada, the "Empress of France," Wednesday. He will be accompanied on the trip by his mother, Mrs. Lister Reid, of Hill street, North Adelaide, and his sister, Miss Evelyn Reid, both of whom are holidaying in England.

# The Advertiser

ADELAIDE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1934

## AUTARCHY

Much of our cable news continues to turn on "the dangerous epoch of national particularism," as Professor E. O. G. Shann so happily calls it. A little over-emphasis may be excused in dealing with a subject of such transcendent importance as international trade, such trade being a matter of life and death with many nations; otherwise, one might demur to the professor's hypothetical assumption as to the fate that might overtake Britain if the "new particularism" bred open war between herself and her neighbors. No trip to her capital is now vulnerable to bombing aeroplanes from across the Channel and the North Sea, as her food supplies may be attacked from submarines as well as from the air. Happily, however, the nation is awakening to the danger. Mr. Baldwin has promised it an aerial fleet equal to any now existing; and in this year's naval estimates special attention is given to the protection of sea-borne commerce, provision having been made for a type of sloop of 2,000 tons, with a speed of 20 knots and an armament of four 6-in. guns. This type has the advantage that, while costing much less than the destroyer, it can be constructed at liberty without violation of any naval treaty.

But though there may be little reason to fear for Britain the fate "nasty, brutish and short," which quoting Hobbes, Professor Shann conjectured as among the "possibilities confronting her, there is no denying the importance of economics as a factor in the maintenance of peace. This Scriptural aphorism which says that "all that a man hath will be given for his life," is no less applicable to a nation, as to an individual. Colossal efforts in such countries like France

to preserve their boundaries, and of others, like Germany, and Japan, to extend them. Those of Japan have undergone some extension already, since Manchuria, for which she has substituted the name Manchukuo, and she will regard it as a matter of honor, possibly as an puppet State can be; and, just as its natural resources have drawn Japan to that region, so it is those of Silesia and the Saar which have made their ultimate recovery an obsession with Germany. Even had we not the example of the nations authorised expansion of boundaries, there is, unhappily, no doubt about the danger the nations are courting by their growing addiction to the cult of "autarchy," a Miltonic word which the economists have rescued from obsolescence to describe the feverish desire of nations to be independent of one another's commodities. "Self-sufficiency," as it is commonly called, may express itself in tariffs, embargoes, quotas, or bounties at the cost of the taxpayers; but, in any case, there is no doubt as to the demoralising result of nations to be independent of one another's commodities. "It's hardly in a body's power. To keep at times far being sour, under the provocation of seeing the fruit of one's labor systematically wasted. And so with nations. They have come to the trouble of producing goods and goods, only to find these excluded from circulation to one port after another, the results to them, of course, being wholesale trade stagnation and unemployment, and exorbitant taxation for the maintenance of those who are deprived of their work. When nations are treated in this way, the temptation is to retaliate, as practically all the nations are doing now, and the consequence cannot be other than that deplored by Professor Shann, in the generation of a state of feeling which, with respect to the world, is only too apt to vent itself in war.

Sometimes these estrangements occur even where one, if not both, of the disputants may be guiltless of an excessive addition to autarchy, silicon, with her glassmaking industry, is no really a matter of life and death to the glassmaker, and the same may be said of the Lancashire cotton-spinners. These industries are, to those who fight for them, their life-blood, as our primary industries are ours. You take my house, when you do take the crop. That does sustain my house; you take my life. When you do take this means whereby I live.

In the case of Belgium, the latest intelligence leaves little doubt that the worst is to be feared, and that from today the Australian duties on Belgian glass will have to be paid, for by the tariff, Belgium has been allowed to import Australian cereals and meat into Belgium. Belgium has been one of the most valuable of Australia's markets for many years, and as a result of its immunity in both South Australia specialties, and 80 per cent. of her crop is grown for export, it is not surprising that she should feel more acutely than other States the sacrifice of the Belgian market for the sake of a few dollars' worth of duty. Belgium is only 250 men, and stigmatised by the Tariff Board as "uneconomic" and supported at too great a cost." Belgium is not the only country our tariff restrictions have offended. For the sake of France, and Germany, from Italy, and Japan; while Germany, by the use of a dubious substitute of her own, is teaching herself to dispense with our wool. Autarchy, moreover, is sowing tares, not only between the British Empire and the continent, but between the Empire itself. Australia's dispute with Lancashire, though it is not yet beyond accommodation, is still at a critical stage. Lancashire, and with her North of England, will have more to contend with up with the curtailment of her cotton supplies than Belgium with the excision of her glass. And, as though it were not enough that, largely (as Professor Shann truly says) as the result of a war, the possibilities of a "war" as war itself, the nations should have lost their hold on the universal principles governing international trade, they are assured by one school of thought that they are confronted with an even more serious potent than autarchy. Professor J.

A. Watson, in the "Journal" of the British Ministry of Agriculture, argues that there is not the excuse for industries have been imposed, such as duties, bounties, and other dotes at the expense of the general community, that they "make work." Since in regard to primary industries (though the principle applies to secondary ones also) the facilities for production are greater than were at the moment, and even when there is an increased demand for "the fruits of the earth," it could be "more cheaply met by the use of more fertilisers than by that of more land and labor." But this argument rests upon the despairing assumption that the evil to be feared is not over-production, and not, as one prefers to believe, under-consumption, which must tend to cure itself.

News 1-10-34

## AWARDS ANNOUNCED BY UNIVERSITY

### League and Lister Prizes

The League of Nations Prize for 1934 has been awarded by the University to Miss Joyce Brooks.

The prize, which was founded by Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, is given annually for the best essay on a topic decided by the University, and connected with the work of the League of Nations.

Miss Brooks' essay was on an essay on "The Attitude and Position of Germany in Regard to the League."

The Lister Prize for proficiency in clinical surgery has been awarded to Mr. H. R. H. N. Oaten, a fifth year medical student.

This prize has been provided by an anonymous donor in memory of the late Lord Lister, and is awarded to the medical student who, during the year, has the most credit in the termination of his office of surgical dresser for six months, is deemed, after examination, to be the most proficient in the investigation of cases in the surgical wards of the Adelaide Hospital, and in the knowledge of practical surgery. It was instituted last year.

Adv. 2-10-34

### Removal of Tree—An application from the University authorities for the removal of a tree growing on the footway of Frome road, opposite the new University gateway, was rejected by the Adelaide City Council yesterday.

Adv. 2-10-34

Mr. P. C. Greenland, a former secretary of the Adelaide University Union and Adelaide University Sports Association, has been appointed secretary of the Sports Union of the University Association. He has also been asked to accept the position of secretary of the Australian University Students' Association, resigning from his joint position in Adelaide, he has been for the past five months secretary of the W.E. in Perth, and a tutor at the University of Tasmania.

Adv. 2-10-34

## UNIVERSITY PRIZE-WINNERS

Two prizes have been awarded by the Council of the University of Adelaide. Miss Joyce Brooks, an arts student, has won the League of Nations Prize for 1934, for an essay on "The Attitude and Position of Germany in Regard to the League." The Lister Prize was founded by Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, is given annually for the best essay on a topic decided by the Council of the University, and connected with the work of the League of Nations. The prize is the Lister Prize, and this has been awarded to Mr. H. R. H. N. Oaten for proficiency in clinical surgery. He is a fifth year medical student, and has won the Dr. David Thomas scholarship. He also gained credits for his second and third years on his examination for the degree and diploma University of Adelaide examinations. The Lister Prize has been provided for by an anonymous donor in memory of the late Lord Lister. It is awarded to the medical undergraduate who, at the termination of his office as surgical dresser for six months, is deemed, after examination, to be the most proficient in the investigation of cases in the surgical wards of the Adelaide Hospital, and in the knowledge of practical surgery.