

ad. 10.9.33
B.I.A. CONGRESS
OPENS IN MELBOURNE
 10 SEP 1935
Empire's Most Eminent
Medical Men Meet
DOCTORS' HOBBIES

MELBOURNE, September 9. The 103rd annual meeting of the British Medical Association, the last official of the Victoria Centenary Celebrations, and the first meeting of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, was opened today. Members registered at the University of Melbourne for a civic reception at the Town Hall, and a reception at night by the National Gallery. The annual general meeting of the B.M.A. will be held tomorrow when the academic robes of all the leading Universities and colleges throughout the Empire will be worn.

With the arrival today of the big party from the Orangi and other general meetings of the B.M.A. will be held tomorrow when the academic robes of all the leading Universities and colleges throughout the Empire will be worn.

With the arrival today of the big party from the Orangi and other general meetings of the B.M.A. will be held tomorrow when the academic robes of all the leading Universities and colleges throughout the Empire will be worn.

Sir James Barrett III
 Sir James Barrett is not free from illness. It was reported at the weekend that he was ill, and might not be able to attend his duties at the meeting this week. Sir James Barrett, although he is suffering from the effects of influenza, attended the meeting and presided over the morning session, and he opened the Hobbies Exhibition this afternoon. He said that he and his wife had been very busy as a writer and that he was still feeling the effects of his illness.

His Majesty the King has decreed Court mourning in honor of the Queen of the Belgians. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Barrett were to give members on Wednesday.

Civic Reception
 At the reception at the Town Hall, the Mayor, councillor A. G. Wales) said that all realised what an opportunity the meeting afforded for the advancement of surgical and medical science when such eminent men and women met to discuss their experiences and to formulate their views.

The Minister for External Affairs (Senator Sir George Pearce) welcomed delegates on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, and the Minister for Health and Education (Dr. Harris) on behalf of the Victorian Government, and he welcomed the association (Dr. S. Watson Smith) in behalf of the visitors.

Hobbies On Show
 Model sailing ships, fishing tackle, sculpture, photographs, oil paintings, watercolor, Turkish rugs, wood carvings, fan needlework and embroidery are among the exhibits at the Hobbies Exhibition at the University. Only two of the exhibitors have hobbies which are directly connected with their professional work. An expert in turning wood, and has a large number of made surgical instruments. The other has made his own apparatus for gas anaesthesia. In addition, several doctors have turned their deftness, and their hands into non-medical channels. Photographs which have been taken by the salons of London, Paris and New York; others show oil paintings, watercolor, and sculpture, and many doctors who are collectors of postage stamps, and of native implements, weapons and carvings.

Contract System of Employing Doctors
 A cherished illusion that the Chinese pay the doctor, and that they are in good health, and do not pay him, they are ill, was dispelled by Dr. Watters, one of the pioneers of Western medicine in China, who was presenting the Chinese Medical Association at the annual meeting.

Dr. Watters said that his own experience has been that question only after that and that was by the editor of the "Lancet" who asked him about the question. The Chinese was one of the pioneers of the contract system of the Chinese doctors, and the time of the Chow dynasty in 200 B.C.

has been the custom for each Chinese family to engage a doctor permanently by contract, and the money is paid regularly, irrespective of how long the doctor lives. The doctor's course should a patient die the doctor is usually afraid to submit his bill. The system still prevails in China among both the orthodox and the modern herbalists—and the modern doctors.

Sitting in his hotel room in his Chinese resting costume of black silk pyjamas and sandals, Dr. Wu spoke of the old and the new medicine in China and a few others are qualified to speak for him as he made a special study of Chinese medical history and he has written the only book on the subject. His 20 years' work on pneumonic plague in Manchuria has made him the expert on the plague of the League of Nations, and Director of the Quarantine Service, he represented the Chinese Government at the Pacific Health Conference recently in Sydney.

"There are 15,000 modern doctors, principally graduates of European and American universities in China," he said. "That sounds a lot, but we have a population of 450,000,000 people, and a few others are qualified to work on the arrival of the Orangi today. In 1919 Mr. Smith was desperately ill in London. He was given only a few hours in which to live, but an operation by Dr. Muecke saved his life. Immediately after the Orangi he said that Mr. Smith should be Dr. Muecke, and with obvious emotion, shook him warmly by the hand, and said, 'I appreciate your leadership.'"

The organisation involved in making Melbourne the seat of the 1935 meeting can be gauged from the cost of the transport of the party aboard the Orangi. He said that about £150,000. This sum does not include personal costs incidental to the tour.

Brilliant Social Function
 The day's programme closed with a brilliant social function at the National Galleries, where about 3,000 members of the B.M.A. and their wives, Sir James Barrett, the president-elect of the Victorian Government at an informal reception. Academic robes, worn by many of the physicians and surgeons, invested the scene with added brilliance.

The guests were received by the Chairman (Mr. Dunstan) and Mrs. Dunstan, and the president-elect of the B.M.A. (Sir James Barrett) and Lady Barrett. With them were the Hon. Sir Frank Clarke, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. Eversard) and Mrs. Eversard, and members of the State Ministry and their wives.

Another of the functions held tonight was a very interesting one given by the Medical Women's Society in honor of overseas and interstate medical women.

ad. 10.9.35
TIME OF SIGHT
OF LEAGUE
 10 SEP 1935
Professor Portus On
Collective Method
MEANS TO PRESERVE
WORLD PEACE

The collective method of international defence, as visualised in the League of Nations Covenant, was urged as the means of preserving world peace by a public meeting held last night in the Institute room, North Terrace, under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, Professor G. V. Portus, in a forceful address, declared that time was on the side of the League of Nations.

The chairman of the union (Mr. J. Howard Vaughan), who presided, explained that the meeting had been convened to consider some of the issues arising from the present, the Russo-Soviet crisis, which threatened to erupt in a calamity unless the people of the world became alive to the danger, and were alert.

Professor Portus said that another world conflict appeared to be looming. Although no one wanted war, nevertheless, seemed to be on the march. Who was to blame? He suggested that the last argument was caused, not by Communism, but by the Communism, prophets, armament races, and not even by God, but very

largely by the average men and women of the world who would not give up their policies without a fight.

After all, armament manufacturers, dictators, and so on constituted a very small group and their responsibility rested with the ordinary man, woman and child.

The brilliant grasp of the nations' common Professor Portus said that the only way to keep peace is to be stronger than your neighbor. The heart of the matter is that assuming force is necessary to preserve peace, it is to be used individually or collectively?

Why Japan Was Not Stopped
 The individual method would invite reprisals, and lead to war. Whether or not the collective method would lead to war could not be answered "officially," as it was not yet known. However, it seemed that the collective method of defence provided a greater chance of peace than did the individual system. The ideal of the collective system was visualised in the League of Nations, which already had defeated several wars. The cynic might claim that the League had prevented only small wars, but Professor Portus said that the League did not stop Japan in 1931, and obviously Japan was in the wrong. But the League had failed to stop Japan from invading its neighbors, including England and Australia, had failed to back it up.

Portus referred to a recent statement by the Minister for Health (Mr. Hughes) that Britain should not concern itself with a distant quarrel which was not in her interest, and this had been quoted as evidence that Australia was not behind the League of Nations. Professor Portus said he had no doubt that the British Government behind the British Government's decision in regard to Japan in 1931, but since that time there had been a changed attitude concerning the League of Nations. He thought that one of the reasons why the British Government was so concerned about the League of Nations sent dispute was because it seemed the changed attitude of the public in favor of collective defence.

Although it is true that Britain had not been the Triple Entente with France and Russia in 1914, he ventured the opinion that it was not in terms of the Triple Entente were not possible that the Great War eventuated. Germany was unaware of what the consequences would be if she attacked.

"Rational Argument"
 "We will not give up national independence because we like the fine feelings that go with it," said Professor Portus. "We are to get over it? There is one way to get over it—fine feelings into our consciousness and examine the basis of them. It is only a rational argument is to be made, and them up from unconsciousness and analysing them. The weight of rational argument is on the side of collective defence."

He added that it was a rational question. It was because men were not rational that the League of Nations control was needed. Internationalism was gradually conquering nationalism, and time was on the side of internationalism. The question to be answered in this crisis and for the rest of our lives is how soon we were going to range ourselves on the side of the world process.

"Another campaign like the war we saw in 1914," he said, "is possible. It would certainly ring out the old order and ring in the new, but it would be a disaster for the world's younger generation, and would be naked hell for our sons and daughters."

Teachers And Text Books
 Mr. C. R. Badger, Tutorial Class Lecturer at the University, declared that much of the blame for the present situation rested not with the average man, but with the teachers and the text books. He knew her present mood, particularly the teachers, and professed by her leaders, teachers, and professors accordingly poured forth in Italy was nothing but a forceful, and vigorous exhortation to the League of Nations matter was to be found in British and Australian text books which glorified British and the field. It was this effect of reading which was having its effect in Italy today.

Mr. Badger said the League of Nations was likely to lose over China, and it was again in this instance it did not mean to be re-invented. If it failed it was because of the beginning and not the end. Loyalty to internationalism and internationalism was the ideal.

Mr. Vaughan said that the recent action of the British Government had demonstrated that the British Government courage in supporting the collective action of the League of Nations. He said that he had heard with delight the German people that Britain would stand behind the

League, and that lead had been followed by other nations. The recent peace pact Union in Britain showed how strongly the people supported the League of Nations. If Australia withdrew from the League of Nations, it would be refused to exercise its powers under the covenant of the League, the system of the League would be lifted to a pedestal which had been built up for the past 15 years, and would be destroyed. Mr. Vaughan added that he thought the Australian people should be told a little more about the intentions of the Australian Government on the League of Nations. However, there was hope that in the future a more active international movement of the Council of the League had been the case for the past two years. Collective security was the only hope of saving the world from another calamity.

Moved by Dr. Hartley Cross, the following motion was carried unanimously:—

That this meeting of citizens of Adelaide declares its conviction that internationalism is the only rational way to settle the Russo-Soviet dispute; and urges the Australian Government to support the League in this crisis.

Lyceum Club Address
On
League Of Nations

At the monthly luncheon of the Lyceum Club, Sir William Mitchell gave a most interesting address to the members on the League of Nations. Sir William, who was introduced by Mrs. Herbert Shornroy, a vice-president of the club, said that though the League of Nations had been called by some a lost cause, it was a cause that could never be lost. It may have appeared to fail on some occasions, but it was worth striving for, and the effort to carry them out must always be made as long as the problems existed. The idea of collective responsibility was the only one which could meet the needs of the world, and had been scientifically carried out by all nations it would have to be effective. Economic sanctions should be sufficient to meet the case without the use of force. To show whether the world was ready for the League of Nations, Sir William, said Sir William, would be brought to the front very soon, and we have to be ready for it. It is almost become a matter of economics in democratic countries, and a civil war was constantly being waged in this world.

"There was a general revolt in the minds of men who had been through the Great War against the state of things which had allowed war to arise, but the League of Nations, its loyalties and fetishes now discarded. Men hungered to devote themselves to something worthy of sacrifice, something worth living and dying for. It was to be hoped that the education of the individual, the group, and the nation, growing from the family unit, would provide that object, and that the vista and scope of man's mind would be enlarged."

ad. 10.9.35
Adelaide Hospital.—The British Medical Association had not made representations to the Chief Secretary (Sir George Ritchie) or any other Minister in regard to the proposed terms of the Inspector-General of Hospitals (Dr. Morris), the Attorney-General (Mr. Jeffries) told Mr. Howard (A.L.P. Adelaide).

Mr. Jeffries added that every house surgeon was required to be available for at least 120 hours a week. Service varied with the number of patients in charge, and the amount of attention necessary for them. It was impossible to separate active from passive duty, for with the occurrence of an emergency, or even the admission of a patient to the hospital, passive might become active duty.

No action had been taken to reduce their hours to the number specified in the Industrial Code, 1920.