

Ado. 14-6-33

### THUMB PRINTS OF DOCTORS

#### Means To Check Medical Impostors

SYDNEY, June 13.

At a meeting of the University Senate today, it was decided to adopt a suggestion from the New South Wales Medical Board that thumbprints and signatures of recipients should be affixed to diplomas issued to graduates in the faculty of medicine.

Dr. F. A. Maguire, secretary of the New South Wales Medical Board, said tonight that the move had been made for the purpose of safeguarding the public from impostors. The idea was suggested many years ago by the old Medical Board. The Adelaide University had adopted it.

News 14-6-33

### JOBS FOR ABOUT 600 MEN.

#### Work Soon on New Hall at University

#### CLEARING SITE

Employment for between 500 and 600 men will be created during the next two years by the building of the Bonython Great Hall at the Adelaide University. It is expected that jobs will be found for an average of about 75 men weekly.

The raw material for the hall will cost about £30,000. It will all be produced in South Australia. About eight men are at present engaged in clearing the site for the foundations, work on which will begin within the next three weeks.

The contract for the erection of the Bonython Great Hall has been let to Mr. H. S. C. Jarvis, of Croydon, contractor. Mr. Jarvis built the Barr Smith Library, the Refectory, and the Lady Symon Hall at the University.

In addition to the fillip the building will give to the unemployment position in South Australia, the work involved will materially assist brickmakers, hardware, glassware, and timber merchants, stone cutters, and several other trades. The freestone for the hall will come from Murray Bridge. It is expected that several thousand tons will be required.

#### AS LONG AS EXHIBITION

The building of the hall was made possible by a gift from Sir Langdon Bonython. It will be situated between the Exhibition Building and the Elder Conservatorium.

The building will be about 13 ft. from the side of the Exhibition Building and about 45 ft. from the Conservatorium. The fence that divides the Conservatorium from the Exhibition grounds will be removed. A special gateway is to be erected at the entrance to the hall, almost directly opposite the centre of Palteney street.

The hall, which will be 168 ft. long by 68 ft. wide, will be about the same length as the Exhibition Building.

The two towers on the hall will be 76 ft. from the ground. Beneath the tracery window will be two locally-carved stone lions, about 5 ft. high.

Several trees have had to be cut down to prepare for the foundations. Portion of the stonework up to the balcony surrounding the Exhibition Building on the west side, will be removed, and the ground levelled.

News 14-6-33

### FACULTY OF MEDICINE EXAM. RESULTS

The faculty of medicine May to June examination results for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are as follows:—

Sixth Year (final examination).—Passed—Anderson, Claude Leonard; Knight, Ronald Barrington; Muecke, Roy Le Page; Sangar, O'Reilly, Robert Neil.

Ado. 15-6-33

### PROF. HANCOCK LOST TO STATE

#### History Chair At Birmingham

Professor W. K. Hancock, who has been Professor of Modern History at the University of Adelaide since 1926, has been appointed Professor of History at the University of Birmingham in succession to Professor Sir Raymond Beazley.

Professor Hancock has had a brilliant academic career. When he received his Adelaide appointment in 1924 he was only 26—the youngest professor in the British Empire—and he was unable to occupy the position for two years because of his studies at Oxford. He is now 35.

In September, 1930, a book on Australia he had written at the request of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, editor of "The Modern World Series," was published in London. It had a remarkable reception in Europe, and to its influence the University authorities partly ascribe losing him.

The addresses given by him to the Society of St. George, his work for the Public Library, and his articles on current events published in "The Advertiser," have attracted much public interest.

He will begin his new duties next year.

#### Great College Record

Professor Hancock is a Victorian, having been born at Brighton on June 26, 1898. In 1914 he won an entrance scholarship to the Melbourne Grammar School and began a scholastic career which proved full of successes. While at Melbourne Grammar School he gained first-class honors in Latin, Greek, history and English at the senior public examination. He obtained, also, a State senior scholarship for the whole of his University course. In 1917 he won the Perry Scholarship at Trinity College. His record there was:—First year—Arts, first-class honors in classics and history; second year—first-class honors in history; third year—first-class honors and final exhibition in history and political economy, with Cobden Club medal.

In 1920 and 1921 he was a lecturer in history at the University of Western Australia. He was chosen in 1922 as an all-Australian Rhodes Scholar.

At Balliol College, Oxford, Professor Hancock took first class honors in the school of modern history, and won the blue riband of Oxford scholarship—an All Souls' Fellowship, never before gained by an Australian. During the four years preceding his arrival in Adelaide in January, 1926, he did much research work, making frequent trips between Oxford and Italy, a country which offered a wide scope for his investigations. He also published a book on Ricasoli, the Italian statesman. A Melbourne newspaper, in reviewing the work, said:—"It is marked by qualities which are pledges of fine work to come, if the rush to keep pace with the heavy routine of an Australian University allows opportunity for it."

Professor Hancock knows many of the by-paths in the Adelaide hills, for walking tours have been among his favorite recreations. He is also a tennis player, and was a keen cricketer. When he was nine he won the Royal Humane Society's medal for lifesaving, by rescuing a child from drowning in the Mitchell River (Victoria).

Ado. 16-6-33

### Conservatorium Organ Recital

At his lunch hour organ recital on the Elder Conservatorium instrument yesterday, Mr. John Horner played brilliantly three movements from Handel's fourth organ concerto. Elgar was drawn upon for a melodious and vivacious gavotte. The Thomas Wood "Hill Country Fantasy" completed a pleasantly varied programme, each item rendered with high artistry.

Miss Ivy Bird, to the pianoforte accompaniment of Miss Topsis Doenau, sang with good effect, "In Silent Woods" (Dvorak), and "In Mio Babilino" from the "Giami Schicchi" of Puccini.

At the next recital (June 22) Mr. Horner will play the Bach C minor prelude and fugue, a Vaughan Williams prelude, and a Karg Elert postlude. The vocalist will be Mr. Kenneth Ward.

News 15-6-33

### Professors Go

WHEN Prof. W. K. Hancock leaves the Adelaide University to become professor of history at the Birmingham University next year, he will be, I think, the eighth professor that the University has lost since 1926—and all of them men of great scholarship and reputation.

Prof. Rennie, Prof. Sir Archibald Strong, and Prof. Brailsford Robertson died. Prof. Wood Jones, now professor of anatomy at Melbourne University, left in 1926. His successor, Prof. Woodlard, left to take the chair of anatomy at St. Bart's, in London, previously filled by Prof. Elliott Smith, the famous anthropologist.

Prof. Darnley Naylor retired in 1927; Prof. Melville left to become adviser to the Commonwealth Bank.

Prof. Osborn, professor of botany, now holds the same position in Sydney.

### Famous Historian

PROF. Hancock is the only Australian, I believe, who has ever been made a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford—a distinction conferred only on men of the highest academic rank.

He was one of the youngest men ever appointed a Fellow of All Souls, and I imagine that when he gets to Birmingham, he will be one of the youngest professors, if not the youngest, there. He took the chair of history here when he was in his middle twenties.

The man he will succeed at Birmingham—Sir Raymond Beazley—is an economic historian and geographer of world fame. Obviously the university must have been very highly impressed with Prof. Hancock's qualifications.

He will be very much missed at the University here. He is very popular among the students, both for his extraordinary keenness of mind and for his delightful sense of humor.



Prof. Hancock

Ado. 16-6-33

### Future Of Exhibition Building

When questioned yesterday concerning a report that the Government had been informed that structural improvements were necessary at the Exhibition Building, the Commissioner of Public Works (Mr. Hudd) said that the whole question of the future of the building was being considered.

The Exhibition Building belongs to the Adelaide University, and is leased by the Government.

Ado. 17-6-33

### AUSTRALIA'S STAKE IN THE ANTARCTIC

#### Valuable Whale Industry

The Antarctic territory which has been taken over by Australia under the terms of the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, includes the eastern part of

Queen Maud Land, Enderby Land, Kemp Land, MacRobertson Land, Lars Christensen Land, Princess Elizabeth Land, Queen Mary Land, Knox Land, Banzare Land, Wilkes Land, King George V. Land, Oates Land, and a number of small islands lying off the coast. Roughly, it embraces all the land south of 60 degrees south, between 45 degrees east, and 160 degrees east, with the exception of the French dependency of Adelle Land.

Much of the territory was discovered by the Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1911-1914, organized and led by Sir Douglas Mawson. Mawson and 17 companions were landed from the Aurora, commanded by Captain J. K. Davis, at Commonwealth Bay, on the western end of King George V. land, where they established a base. The Aurora then sailed 1,500 miles to the westward and discovered Queen Mary Land, where it landed another party led by Frank Wild. Mawson's party pushed inland toward the Magnetic Pole, and in spite of great hardships penetrated to a distance of about 300 miles from the base. Two of the party, Ninnis and Murtz, were killed, and Mawson himself regained the base

Ado. 17-6-33

### Discovery's Voyages

Between 1929 and 1931, the British Australian, New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, commanded by Mawson in the Discovery, explored the greater portion of the sector between 45 degrees east and 160 degrees east, including Enderby Land, Kemp Land, new areas which it named MacRobertson Land, Princess Elizabeth Land, Queen Mary Land, a new land linking Knox and Wilkes Land, which it named Banzare Land, and King George V. Land. In 1930 the Norwegian explorer, Captain Riser Larsen, in the Norvegia, visited, shortly after the Discovery, the area west of Enderby's Land and gave it the name of Queen Maud's Land, and in 1931 another Norwegian vessel, the Torlyn, gave the name Lars Christensen Land to an area between MacRobertson Land and Princess Elizabeth Land, which the Discovery had explored only a few days previously. The Discovery's voyages completely established British sovereignty over a great part of the Antarctic, and on February 7 of this year an Order in Council was made, placing the territory to which claim had been made under the authority of the Commonwealth.

#### Economic Importance

The development of the whale industry has given the territory considerable economic importance. A statement issued by the Prime Minister's Department reveals the remarkable extent to which the industry has grown during the last decade or so. In 1919 the number of whales caught was 11,369, from which 407,327 barrels of oil were produced. Since then the size of the catch and the amount of production have increased yearly, the figures for the season 1930-31 being more than 40,000 whales and 3,250,000 barrels of oil.

"In 1930, 43 floating factories, 233 whale catchers, and 10 transport vessels, owned by 33 companies, set sail for the Antarctic," the statement continues. "In addition, six land stations were in operation. Fortunately for the existence of the whales, economic forces came into play, and the oil produced in that season was in excess of the demand, and the price fell to a point which threatened to make whaling unproductive. The result has been an agreement between the enterprises concerned to limit the total yield of oil to about 2,000,000 barrels."

#### International Agreement

"But the protection of whaling has not been allowed to depend on private agreement. Protection of another type, it is pointed out, has been given by an international convention for the regulation of whaling, drawn up by a majority of the countries concerned, including Australia, at the 12th Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931. The convention, which is likely to come into operation at an early date, prohibits the killing of certain species of whales, whale calves, immature whales and female whales accompanied by calves. It also requires the fullest use to be made of every carcass."

"The growth of the whaling industry and the question of its regulation, the presence of numbers of vessels every season in Antarctic water, and the need for some protection of other Antarctic fauna and birds if they were not to be killed off indiscriminately, emphasised the necessity for some administration of these areas," says the statement. "In the areas south of Australia this should be the duty of the Commonwealth Government. The last three Governments have all been concerned in the preliminary stages to this step, and there should be general support for the present measure."

News 17-6-33

### WHY EXPORT BRAINS?

Sir—Many South Australians have noticed with pride and interest that Prof. Hancock is to succeed Sir Raymond Beazley in the chair of history at Birmingham. It is constantly being brought home to us that not only do we export wool and wheat—we export brains, and brains which equal in quality any that are produced elsewhere. But why do we export them? Australia, we are told, needs a cultural heritage. No one will deny that Prof. Hancock has been an immensely valuable man to South Australia and to Australia while he has adorned the chair of history at Adelaide.

We cannot afford to lose our best brains, even to our mother country. Why do they go? That question, I think, may be bluntly answered. "Because we do not care enough about cultural standards to keep them." The central fact is one of the poverty of our universities, especially in their libraries. It is not a question of salary. Professorial salaries compare quite well with those overseas, especially if we leave out the advantage of living in England.

The real question is one of books. Australian libraries have been consistently starved for the last 10 or 20 years. In scarcely any faculty are libraries able to keep up to date with the output of books on their subjects. The consequence is that the more brilliant men are forced to go abroad to dig up the material for their work and to come home to Australia to vegetate.

Adelaide.

STUDENT.