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Royal Society (contd)

contd.

Advertiser 6.3.23

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Australia's Duty.

Appeal by Professor Darnley Naylor.

"The whole idea of mandated territory is firstly to consider the welfare of the natives, and secondly, exploit the resources of the land." That was the new Imperialistic order, declared Professor Darnley Naylor at a meeting (arranged by the social service department of the Methodist Conference) at the Town Hall on Monday. The old order was "exploit first, and then do what you like or can with the natives." The speaker appealed for the Federal Government to give closer consideration to the question of the mandated territories.

The speaker's remarks were listened to with interest. The President of the Conference (Rev. W. T. Shapley) occupied the chair. In introducing Professor Naylor the Chairman said they were convinced that only the spirit of love and unity could bring that peace on earth, for which they prayed and devoutly laboured. The Rev. Dr. Bickersteth said the League of Nations should have the whole-hearted support of people in all parts of the Empire and beyond it. It was their duty as Christian men and women, not only to infuse the church to which they belonged, but to get a confederation on this point, so that in Adelaide, South Australia, and the whole Commonwealth there would come a great united voice of appeal to join in the work of the League.

"Concentrate on the work."

Professor Darnley Naylor, who was warmly received, said he was not there to talk of the machinery of the League of Nations, but to concentrate on the work they had to do as a mandatory. The ordinary man in the street conceived the League to be a sort of mystic round table of impenetrable knights dwelling at Geneva, 10,000 or 11,000 miles away. They must not take that view for one moment. It was a close concern of the Australian people. When Australia took over the islands it was as annexations, but they had to report annually to Geneva on the way in which they were administering these lands. Things had not been quite satisfactory so far, but there was an excuse for work done in such a short period after the war. Their business was to keep their politicians and any statesmen they had—(laughter)—up to the mark. He was pleased that in the Prime Minister they had a man who intended to see that the duties devolving upon them were properly carried out. The whole idea of mandated territory was firstly to consider the welfare of the natives, and secondly to exploit the resources of the lands. That was the new Imperialistic order. The old order was "exploit first, and then do what you like or can with the natives."

Sacred Trust to Civilization.

All the islands in the Pacific that were once owned by Germany were now completely demilitarized, continued the speaker. He referred to the deposits of phosphate at Nauru, and said the article could be purchased in Australia at cost price, whereas elsewhere people had to pay the ordinary market price. As a piece of business that was good. He thought it would not hurt them, however, to pay a little more for their phosphates, and govern New Guinea better. Those islands were a sacred trust to civilization. The speaker pleaded that the Federal Government should every year set aside at least one day or two to discuss the question of the territories. It was not right that the matter should be left to the consideration of a few persons.

Reports Obtained with Difficulty.

When the reports were brought back from Geneva they should not be hidden away in the archives of some musty office in Melbourne, but considered and reconsidered on the floor of the Federal Parliament, added the professor. It was ridiculous that men like Mr. Justice Rich, after having been at Geneva, should hand in a report, the preparation of which had involved much work, only to see that it was put aside. The speaker said that when one wanted to procure a copy of such a report it was a difficult matter to know where they were to be found. They had a right to know what the men had done, and what action the Federal Government took. Australia had a great duty to perform. The true methods of a Government were measured by the nature of its work in times of peace. Australia was a nation, and deserved to be named as such; and, if they carried out the duty to which he had referred, they would have acted in a cause that was worthy of their position in the British Empire. (Applause.) The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NOT A MYSTIC CONGREGATION.

AUSTRALIA'S DUTY IN THE PACIFIC.

A meeting arranged by the Social Service Department of the Methodist Conference, was held in the Adelaide Town Hall on Monday to discuss the League of Nations. The president of the conference (Rev. W. T. Shapley) occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. W. J. Mortimer. The Chairman said diplomacy had failed to bring together the nations of the earth after the war. Only the spirit of love and unity could bring that peace on earth for which they prayed. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Bickersteth referred to the inexorable necessity of securing for the ideal of the League of Nations the whole-hearted support of all people of all parts of the Empire; and beyond it. It was a matter of great pleasure to him as a clergyman of the Church of England to stand side by side with the President of the Methodist Conference on such a question. (Applause.) It gave a little picture of their unity. He was profoundly convinced that out of all their difficulties at least one benefit was that when they could get together at one time or another, people were deeply impressed. It was their duty as Christian men and women not only to enthrone the church to which they belonged, but to get a confederation upon this point at least, so that throughout the whole Commonwealth there should come a great united voice of appeal to join in this work. (Applause.)

Professor H. Darnley Naylor spoke of the work which Australia had to do as a mandatory. He thought the ordinary man in the street in Australia conceived the League of Nations as a sort of mystic round table of impenetrable knights in Geneva, 12,000 miles or so away. That was a mistaken idea. The League was a matter of close concern to the Australian people. When in January, 1920, the League began to function, Australia took on her shoulders a great and fine responsibility. Papua, which was the absolute possession of Australia, was larger than Victoria. German New Guinea was larger than Papua, and in addition there was the Bismarck Archipelago. Australia took those places over practically as possessions, but must report annually to the administration of the territories. Last year things were not very satisfactory, and there seemed little doubt that Sir Joseph Cook and Mr. Justice Rich were not supplied with the necessary information, as they should have been, by mail. However, when the explanations were given, the nations expressed their confidence in the way Australia was discharging its trust. It was the business of the people to keep the politicians and any statesmen they had—(laughter)—up to the mark. He was thankful to realize that the new Prime Minister intended to see that Australia's duty to the mandated territories was performed properly. (Applause.) The whole idea of the mandates was that they should first consider the good of the natives, and secondly, exploit the resources. That was the new Imperialism. (Applause.) The old order was to exploit first and do what you liked for the natives. One result of the League of Nations was that all the islands once owned by Germany had been demilitarized. (Applause.) Australia had made a very satisfactory arrangement in regard to Nauru phosphates, and, having gained much, it was Australia's duty to pay something back. (Applause.) It would be not too much to ask Australians to pay a little more than cost price for phosphate and spend the profit in doing more in governing the mandated territories. (Applause.) Every year the Federal Parliament should set aside a day or two for the discussion of the administration of these territories. These matters should not be kept for the secret conclaves of a few interested persons. He suggested that the people should force the Federal Government to have the matter of the mandated territories reviewed on the floor of the House each year. It was ridiculous that it should have taken him three-quarters of an hour to ascertain where in Melbourne he could find the report of a man of such distinction as Mr. Justice Rich. The true greatness of a nation was measured by the standard of ethics which maintained in time of peace. (Applause.) Australia had a great opportunity of showing that it was a nation and deserving of the name. (Applause.)

ben finalized only this week. Lady Verco and he would leave on March 21 by the Nestor for London. He was looking forward with intense pleasure to the trip, for it was at "Barts" that he had studied from 1870 to 1878.

"I loved the old spot," he remarked, "for I spent happy days within its old walls. The whole surroundings were so inspiring. As you perhaps know, it was founded in 1223 by a sort of English monk, who was taken very ill, in the south of Europe, and made a vow that, if he were spared to get back to England, he would found a hostel. He did so, and that was the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital."

"Have you been home many times since leaving London?" "Only once, in 1899," replied Sir Joseph, "and then I saw great changes in the building, but it has since been vastly extended through the purchase of a portion of the old Bluecoat School. I feel that a great honour has been conferred upon me by the Council, for it has given me the opportunity for an exceedingly pleasant visit to the familiar spot, and to see the recent progress made."

"Do you intend to pursue any enquiries, or will it be a holiday trip?"

"Both. I shall certainly look into things medical, particularly with regard to certain alterations introduced into medical schools in the old country. I want to see how they answer. They have established a kind of teams' work, so that there are medical and surgical units, which are under the direction of separate professors. The latter direct these special branches of study in medicine and surgery. It will be interesting to overlook this modern idea. I am also Dean of the Dental Faculty at the University, so I shall pursue that line of investigation in England. I have had a considerable amount to do with the Dental School here, which was established in 1919. The Dental Hospital in connection with the Adelaide Hospital has also been a source of interest, and it is hoped to open it within a few weeks. With regard to the London celebration, I must repeat how much I am looking forward to reunions there with former students, who, like myself, set forth equipped with knowledge gained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital—and now we shall foregather there again as greybeards, with a life story behind us."

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital originally formed portion of Bartholomew's Priory, but, after the dissolution of monasteries under Henry VIII., it was refounded in 1546 by the King, at the instance of Sir Richard Gresham, then Lord Mayor, father of Sir Thomas—the city agreeing to contribute 500 marks annually for its support; a sum equivalent to that derived from its royal endowment. The hospital was spared by the Great Fire. It was rebuilt by Gibbs in 1730. A statue of Henry VIII. is still preserved over the entrance. St. Bartholomew's Hospital has always ranked among the first of our schools of medicine and surgery. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was for 31 years physician to the hospital. Abernethy was one of its famous lecturers, and reared many worthy disciples, but none more famous than Richard Owen, pronounced by Currier "the greatest anatomist of his age." Here are 674 beds, of which about 409 are for surgical cases, and 27 different wards, each in charge of a "sister"; here are also about 200 nurses. About 7,000 inpatients and 140,000 outpatients are treated annually. The income is about £55,000 per annum. There is a convalescent home at Swanley, Kent, containing 70 beds for the reception of convalescents from this institution, maintained out of the funds of the hospital.

Herald 5.3.23

Professor Darnley Naylor returned to Adelaide on Sunday morning by the Melbourne express after a vacation of 10 weeks, spent mainly in Tasmania. He was greatly impressed with the industrial possibilities of the apple isle and its cheap power facilities. During his visit Professor Naylor opened the conference of the Workers' Educational Association in Burnie, and addressed the League of Nations at Hobart.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

The second phase of the eclipse work is now reached. The Government Astronomer (Mr. G. E. Dodwell) is on the way to Cordillo Downs to take the comparative plates for subsequent measurement of the deflection of light by gravitation and of the "Einstein" effect. The Alzhegy Observatory telescope was left at Cordillo Downs last September for this purpose. Mr. Dodwell will be the guest of the Bellona Pastoral Company from the time he leaves Farina till he returns to the railway line.

The Hon. J. Lewis seconded the motion, which was carried. The hon. treasurer (Mr. A. J. Polkinghorne) reported that the cash credit at the end of the financial period was £296 4/2, which was £30 better than last year. It was decided to circularize members in an endeavour to increase membership. The question of forming junior societies among elder scholars at the schools and colleges was discussed, and it was suggested that prizes might be given for essays on Imperial topics. The matter was referred to the council. Officers elected.—President, Mr. Justice Angus Parsons; Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. Lewis, M.L.C., Mr. Frank H. Downer, and Dr. H. Simpson Newland, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Fred Johns, F.J.I.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Polkinghorne; Members of Council, Mr. W. R. Bayly, B.A., B.Sc., Rev. K. Julian F. Bickersteth, M.C., M.A., Messrs. W. B. Carr, Harold Fisher, Charles R. J. Glover, H. L. Kekwick, and Frank B. H. Vincent; Chaplain, The Bishop of Adelaide (Right Rev. Dr. Nutter Thomas); Co-Chaplains, The Very Rev. Dean Young and Rev. Carroll Myers; Musical Director, Mr. Frederick Bevan; Auditor, Mr. W. E. Rogers.

Register 3.3.23

FROM STUDENT TO KNIGHT.

Sir Joseph Verco to Visit England.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

During his long and distinguished career as a metropolitan practitioner, Sir Joseph Verco won an enviable reputation, and his knighthood was deemed to be a fitting acknowledgement of his splendid services to mankind. Although Sir Joseph has retired from actual practice, he retains a foremost place in medical circles in South Australia, and continues many indirect activities in connection with his life's study. This was illustrated lately, when a notification came to the Adelaide University to the effect that the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield, London, would be celebrated at the beginning of June, and asking that a delegate be sent to represent South Australia. When the matter came before the council of the University, it was at once recognized that the most fitting representative would be Sir Joseph Verco, and a resolution was passed asking him to accept the position. This he agreed to do.

The Joys of Reunion.

Seen by a representative of The Register on Friday, Sir Joseph said the matter had been arranged very quickly and had



SIR JOSEPH VERCO.