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NEWS: 7:35

ILL-TRETTED NATIVES

Board of Enquiry Returns From Interior

EVIDENCE IN ADELAIDE

Dr. Madigan's Explorations

Having finished the main part of their investigations into the alleged ill-treatment of aborigines, members of the board of enquiry—Professor J. B. Cleland, of the Adelaide University; the Assistant Chief Protector of Aborigines, Mr. V. J. White, and the secretary of the Aborigines Friends' Association (Rev. J. H. Sexton)—returned to Adelaide last night. They were accompanied by Mr. G. P. Mountford, secretary of the board, and Mr. T. Anderson, a Norwegian journalist, that natives were being ill-treated, the board began its enquiry early about a month into the case, evidence being taken in camera.

The board extended its enquiry from Alice Springs to the interior as far as Ayers Rock, travelling about 1,000 miles, and hearing evidence sometimes under the most primitive conditions as the opportunity offered. In one case a native was seen to be cutting a nearby while the cattleman made a statement to the board about the native's treatment. The board also heard the accounts by fire or starlight.

The board was assisted in its work by Mr. Strohlow, who is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on aborigines in Central Australia. Professor Cleland paid a tribute to Mr. Strohlow, and said he had owed a great deal to him for his aid.

Professor Cleland added that there was still some evidence to be taken in camera in Adelaide. The board had been the task of assembling and analyzing the evidence already taken, but the Adelaide committee, which would be sent to His Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Isaac Isaacs), would occupy several weeks.

Big Sample of Mica

On the same train from the Far North was Dr. C. T. Madigan, who returned after having completed his geological work in country between Alice Springs and the Queensland border. His survey will fill in a blank in that area on Sir Edgeworth David's geological map of the Commonwealth.

Dr. Madigan's trip included a study of the Dulcie and Jervis Ranges. He then travelled eastward to Turlington Range and Tobrurny, thence south to the Toko Ranges and back via Hart Ranges and Arlittina.

When he left the railway platform, Dr. Madigan was carrying a large sheet of mica, measuring about 3 ft. by 2 ft., which he said he had obtained from the Hart Ranges, where several mica mines were now being operated. It had become quite an industry. He intends to present the mica sample to the university.

Dr. Madigan also brought back with him about two hundredweight of other geological samples, and a number of rock specimens. He said there was no sign of gold-bearing stone among them.

One of the most interesting things which Dr. Madigan saw was when he was returning. South of Ocodadina the train passed through a gusher of steamy, sandy desert, the stones of which were covered with frost.

"It is not unusual to have very low temperatures in the interior," said Dr. Madigan, "but to have frost there requires a lot of dampness in the air, or dew. Such a thing has not been seen before. It was a contrast with mid-winter, when those stones are too hot to walk on."

Special article on work of Enquiry Board, by the Rev. J. H. Sexton, page 24, Col. 1.

SCHOLARSHIP IN RESEARCH

Third Successive Win for S.A.

GOING TO ENGLAND

ONE of the two research scholarships awarded for Australia each year by the Royal Commissioners for the exhibition of 1881, has been won for the third year in succession by a South Australian. The successful candidate is J. R. Price, son of Mr. E. J. Price, of Bay road, Mount Gambier.

The scholarship was founded with the surplus funds from the great exhibition of 1881, and has been awarded annually since then.

Mr. Price was educated at St. Peter's College, and entered the department of chemistry at the University of Adelaide as cadet and lecturer to Prof. A. K. Macbeth. During his university course he obtained credits in most of his subjects.

He graduated as a bachelor of science with first-class honors last year, and his thesis for the M.Sc. degree has been approved by the faculty. Several pieces of his research work have been published.

Mr. Price has been given a free passage to London by the associated steamer companies, and will leave in the Mentor on September 4. He will undertake research work at the Dyson Perrins Laboratory at the University of Oxford, where he will examine the coloring matter present in the bracts of bougainvillea.

He has already collected the material required for this work, and has been indebted to the Director of the Tourist Bureau (Mr. Ryan) for help in obtaining supplies.

In England Mr. Price hopes to see two of his school friends, Colin Kerr Grant, son of Prof. Kerr, and A. P. Guinard, the Rhodes Scholar of 1933.

AWARD IN CHEMISTRY FOR S.A. STUDENT

Mr. J. R. Price Gains 1851 Exhibition Scholarship

The University of Adelaide has received a cable message from London stating that Mr. James R. Price, the junior demonstrator in chemistry at the University of Adelaide, has been awarded the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship by the Royal Commissioners for his work and research in organic chemistry. This award enables Mr. Price to continue research work in London. Only two of these awards are made each year for the whole of Australia.

Mr. J. R. Price will leave in September to enter Oxford, where he will work with Professor Robert Robinson, professor in organic chemistry. Mr. Price will do research work there on the coloring matter of Bougainvillea. He has already conducted researches in collaboration with Professor A. Killen Macbeth, professor in chemistry at the University of Adelaide, several of Mr. Price's papers have been published in the Journal of the London Chemistry Society.

Mr. Price, who was educated at St. Peter's College, gained his B.Sc. degree with first class honors at the University of Adelaide, and his M.Sc. thesis has recently been approved by the faculty of chemistry at the University.

Mr. Price is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Price, of Mount Gambier.

WORLD-FAMOUS JURIST DEAD

Sir Harrison Moore, Of Melbourne

AUTHORITY ON CONSTITUTION

His death was announced yesterday.



The late Sir Harrison Moore

MELBOURNE, July 1. The death occurred last night of Sir William Harrison Moore, professor emeritus of the University of Melbourne, a former member of the University Council, and an authority of world renown upon constitutional and international law. Sir Harrison Moore had been ill for only a brief period, having retired a private hospital on Thursday.

Sir Harrison Moore came to Melbourne in 1878 at the age of 23 to occupy the chair of law at the university. He was born in 1857 in London, where his father, Mr. John Moore, was official shorthand writer to the Privy Council. Sir Harrison Moore engaged in newspaper work in the gallery of the House of Commons and elsewhere, and in 1887, he entered the Middle Temple. Two years later he was elected a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and when he had graduated as a Bachelor of Arts of Cambridge and a Bachelor of Laws of London, taking first place in both parts of the law tripos, he was called to the Bar in 1891.

The invitation to become professor and dean of the law at the University of Melbourne followed almost immediately and he began his duties there in 1892. At that time federation was being discussed, and he followed the discussions closely. His advice was sought by many who were closely concerned with the movement, and when the Constitution of the Commonwealth was adopted he published in 1901 his classical work of reference, "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia." Another publication, "Act of State in Relation to England Law," followed in 1908, and in 1907 Sir Harrison Moore became constitutional adviser to the Government of Victoria. He relinquished the post of dean of the law in 1910, but since then his advice had been sought many times by the Federal and State Governments.

Visits Abroad

Sir Harrison Moore was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1917, and in the birthday honors list of 1925 his name appeared as a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Two years later he relinquished his chair after 35 years. During his retiring year he went first to the United States to deliver a series of lectures in Chicago, and then he continued his journey to Geneva to study the operation of the League of Nations, which acted as substitute delegate for Australia to the League Assembly in that year, and in the two years that followed he attended the conference as official Commonwealth delegate.

In 1928, Sir Harrison Moore represented the Imperial Conference at the International Copyright Conference at Rome, and in 1929, in addition to representing Australia at Geneva, he visited London to be a member of the Australian delegate to the conference of experts which worked out the legal results of the Imperial Conference of 1926, and drafted the Statute of Westminster. Two years later he was again abroad to attend the official Australian delegate to the biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Shanghai.

Sir Harrison Moore had just completed the manuscript of a work on the law to be applied among members of the Commonwealth and the United Nations. Many other works have been written by Sir Harrison Moore. The chapter upon the working of the Com-

monwealth Constitution, published in Cambridge History of the British Empire, his work on the development of a century of legal development in Victoria contributed to the British Journal of Comparative Legislation to mark the Centenary of Victoria.

Sir Harrison Moore, who was previously Miss Edith, was a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Moore, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court bench of Victoria, survives him.

ADMISSION TO CHEMICAL INSTITUTE REVISED

Conference in Adelaide Next Year

Revised qualifications necessary for membership of the Australian Chemical Institute were drawn up at the conference of the institute in Melbourne last week, said the president of the institute, Mr. G. D. Shaw (Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Shaw), who returned to Adelaide yesterday. Delegates also decided to confer in Adelaide during the Centenary celebrations next year, when representatives from all the States will be present. Sir Harrison Moore, president of the institute, occupied the chair.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw pointed out yesterday that the new admission regulations provided that the general standard required should be that of matriculation for the science course at any recognised University, and persons to become qualified must have taken a master's or bachelor's degree in chemistry, provided that four years' systematic study of chemistry was included. If only three years' study had been completed the candidate must have completed one year of a post-graduate course or one year's post-graduate experience in a laboratory or works and submit an approved report on such work. A person who had taken a bachelor's degree in chemistry would be admitted provided that the course was of not less than three years' duration and included not less than two years' practical experience in a laboratory or works, or not less than one year's such practical experience, and that he had passed an examination which might be done by thesis, in some branch of chemistry equivalent to the final examination in chemistry. Fellows or Associates of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, who had also been persons who had attained distinction in the profession and were unanimously recommended by the committee of a branch of the institute.

As a result of the conference, the journal of the institute would be enlarged so that it might be made a vehicle for the expression of opinion by research workers in Australia, said Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw. The final draft for the establishment of a publications bureau, submitted by the general secretary (Mr. W. R. Jewell) was approved, and it was decided to revise the conditions governing the award of the H. G. Smith and Rennie Memorial Medals.

DEATH OF DR. A.A. LONDON

Physician With Many Interests

The death occurred at his home, Brougham place, North Adelaide, on Saturday night, of Dr. Alfred Austin London, at the age of 78, after a long illness. He was a physician with many interests. In the last few years he had devoted his life to the service of the sick. Few practitioners have ever had such experience on medical science in South Australia.

Born in Kent, Dr. London was educated at Madingley, Grammar School, King's College, London, and University College, London. He received his M.D. and M.R.C.S. degrees in England, and arrived in South Australia in 1871. Although only 27 years of age on arrival, his ability was immediately re-