



**ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION COMMITTEE**  
An important meeting of the Antarctic Expedition Committee was held in Melbourne on Monday to discuss the organisation of the next expedition. From the left (seated at table)—Mr. MacPherson Robertson, Sir David Orme Masson, Dr. K. Henderson, Sir Douglas Mawson, the Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council (Senator Daly), Mr. E. W. Tonkin (secretary to Senator Daly), the First Member of the Naval Board (Rear-Admiral Kerr), Sir Edgeworth David, and Mr. J. H. Sheehan. (Standing)—Captain J. K. Davis and Captain Stephenson.

## MAWSON ACHIEVED RESULTS

### New Land Found COALING BUNGLE CURTAILED VOYAGE

Melbourne, March 10.  
Although shortage of coal has curtailed by a few weeks the voyage of the *Discovery* in the Antarctic, the leader of the expedition (Sir Douglas Mawson) will be able to claim that he has accomplished most of his programme.

That consisted of the charting of coastline, soundings, weather and magnetic observations, and the study of birds, fishes, and rocks.

The *Discovery* traversed stretches of sea where, as far as was known, no other ship had ever ventured, but the expedition was surprised to see a Norwegian whaling fleet in operation near the point from which the *Discovery* turned back.

The aim of the expedition was to continue research work in that portion of the Antarctic which lies immediately south of Tasmania—an area to which Australia has always laid claim. Sir Douglas Mawson made it clear that he was not engaged on a new venture. It was merely the continuation of the programme of his last expedition.

#### Pack Ice and Hurricanes

But for the coal shortage, 1,500 miles of Antarctica would have been surveyed, and many gaps on charts of the area filled in. Much of this work was done, but the pack ice was found to be much farther north than normally, and the *Discovery* encountered hurricanes which seriously delayed her progress.

Particular attention was paid to the fishery potentialities of the seas visited. In addition to the commercial possibility of taking edible fish in large quantities, consideration was given to the prospects of determining whether the area offered scope for whaling and the taking of seals. The Norwegians, however, appear to have given a practical answer in the affirmative, as this season they have loaded rich cargoes of oil in the areas investigated by Sir Douglas Mawson.

#### Need for Coal

Arrangements had been made to meet the whaler Sir James Clark Ross at the Balleny Islands for the transhipment of 100 tons of coal, but the *Discovery* had to steam for five days out of her course to pick up the whaler, which was operating at the entrance to the Ross Sea. As some compensation later in the cruise, 50 tons of coal was obtained from the whaler *Cosmos*, and 20 tons from the *Lestris* on "undiscovered" Antarctic coasts.

To permit of the fullest use being made of the season, the first coaling should have taken place westward in the vicinity of Queen Mary Land, but all Sir Douglas Mawson's efforts while the expedition was being organised failed to induce any whaler to undertake operations in that neighborhood.

#### New Coastline

Before the expedition left, Sir Douglas Mawson knew that when they reached Queen Mary Land coal would be seriously depleted, and the season might be too far advanced to continue farther in the ice zone. This is just what has happened.

On January 3 the expedition officially hoisted the British flag over the territory of George V Land, and its extension as part of Oates Land—an area embraced between the meridians 140 and 160 E. Observations showed that the magnetic Pole had shifted 100 miles since 1912, and was only about 200 miles S.E. of the station.

Without the aeroplane the expedition would have been foiled in endeavoring to delineate new coastline. On a flight new land was discovered extending west from Cape Bickerton toward the eastern extremity of the land sighted by Captain J. K. Davis in the *Aurora* in 1912, and then named Wilkes Land.

The seaside mountains of MacRobertson Land, one of the most attractive sections of the Antarctic continent, were investigated and the British flag was hoisted there. Sir Douglas Mawson was impressed with this area as a field for further scientific investigation. The Norwegians seem impressed with it as a rich whaling ground.

## ANTARCTIC VISIT

### MOVEMENTS OF DISCOVERY

#### Committee Meets This Month

"I hope that the Federal Government will not find it necessary to override the arrangements made by the former Government," said Sir Douglas Mawson (leader of the British Antarctic Expedition) this morning, in reference to the proposed second trip of the *Discovery* to the Antarctic.

Accompanied by Lady Mawson, he returned from Melbourne. He stated that there would be a meeting of the expedition committee in Melbourne at the end of this month.

It was hoped then to have definite information from the Federal Government. "Until the meeting, the *Discovery* will remain at Port Melbourne," said Sir Douglas, "but it is probable that the vessel will then go on to Sydney, where it will be in the care of the Australian Navy."

Sir Douglas said that a number of large firms which had supplied food and equipment on the recent cruise had offered to repeat their assistance.

Duties at the University of Adelaide will occupy the time of Sir Douglas during the next few months.

## SUMMER CRUISE

### Money for Discovery

#### GENEROUS SUPPORT

In the last few days such generous support has been promised by manufacturing concerns and private donors toward the cost of the expedition to the Antarctic led by Sir Douglas Mawson that the Federal Government will be called upon to provide only a few thousand pounds of the cost of the second half of the cruise of the *Discovery*.

Sir Douglas Mawson announced that the cruise would begin early in November and continue until the end of March, 1931. In the meantime the ship would be laid up in Melbourne. He was not able to say what provision would be made for the crew.

"I wish to say emphatically," said Sir Douglas, "that no new expedition is contemplated. In the first instance the expedition was planned for two years. The only question that has arisen is that of finance for the second and final cruise which will complete the expedition."

"The unprovided cost of completing the work amounts to so small a sum, considering the immense results that are sure to accrue, that the committee is referring the matter to the Federal Government with the expectation that this assistance will be gladly given."

## ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

### Discovery Leaves Again in November

Canberra, April 20.  
Speaking on Saturday night at the annual dinner of delegates to the Legacy Clubs' conference at Canberra, Dr. Ingram, of Sydney, stated that Sir Douglas Mawson's expedition would return to the Antarctic in November.

Dr. Ingram, who is a member of the scientific staff of the expedition, related some of his experiences in the Antarctic. None of the work of the expedition, he said, had been of a striking nature, but a great deal of valuable scientific investigations had been carried out.

## NEXT VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

### TO START EARLY IN NOVEMBER

Melbourne, September 12.  
Early next month the committee in charge of arrangements for Sir Douglas Mawson's Antarctic expedition will meet in Melbourne to discuss the organization and details of the second cruise, which will extend from November until April.

The *Discovery* will sail from Melbourne about November 1, but it is expected that actual port of departure for the Antarctic will be Hobart. The crew will be recruited next month and will be composed entirely of Australians.

It is expected that the officers and scientific staff will be substantially the same as on the first cruise. A new chief officer will have to be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. K. M. Mackenzie to the position of commander, in succession to Captain J. K. Davis.

## POLAR SECRETS

### Stories in Shells

#### DISCOVERY'S VOYAGE

Coincident with the return of Sir Douglas Mawson from his latest expedition to the Antarctic, a great piece of scientific work has been completed, in Melbourne, on the tiny shells of the foraminifera, which were dredged by Capt. J. K. Davis during the first Mawson expedition—1911-14.

More work lies ahead, for quantities of deep sea mud, containing foraminifera, were dredged on the recent voyage of *Discovery*.

Mr. F. Chapman, the Australian authority on foraminifera, began work on the Mawson expedition collections in 1918. For many months he has helped him to sort out and classify these minute inhabitants of the deep sea bed, picking out approximately 10,000 individual shells. A sable brush reduced to a few hairs was used in this delicate and eye-wearing work.

#### LIKE DAINTY GLASSWARE

During the past five years Mr. W. J. Parr has also made a study of this kind of organic life; and Mr. Chapman, who is Commonwealth paleontologist, had his cooperation to complete the present monograph.

No fewer than 342 different kinds of shells are described and discussed, with their distribution in southern and other seas, and even in the rocks of the earth.

The shapes and plans of growth of these shells are legion, and comprise flasks, bowls, plaited twists, strings of globes, and wonderful spirals, all of which gleam and glitter under the microscope like the daintiest Venetian glassware.

Twenty-nine species and varieties are described as new. Both Sir Douglas Mawson and Capt. Davis have species named after them.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Many of the species are of the highest scientific interest, for they enable the student of ancient geography to formulate the theory of a once great Antarctic continent, by tracing the migrations of some of these tiny shells from one coastal mudline to another, just as the ornithologist traces, by the migrations of birds, the lost lands of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

Great depths east of Tasmania also have yielded up their secrets by means of these fairy-like shells, including the migration of types from the far north.

This report on the foraminifera of the Mawson expedition will comprise about 200 pages of letterpress with four plates of drawings from Nature, and a map.



**RUNNING FREE** under full sail. The *Discovery*, Sir Douglas Mawson's Antarctic expedition ship, which is making fast sailing on the homeward voyage to Australia. This striking picture was taken from the tip of the jibboom.

## DISCOVERY GOING SOUTH NEXT MONTH

### Will Return In April 1931

MELBOURNE, Friday.—Important details for the return of the *Discovery* to the Antarctic were completed at a meeting of the Mawson expedition committee here today.

The *Discovery* will leave Melbourne towards the end of next month, calling at Hobart direct to the Antarctic complete coastline. The expedition will then sail direct to the Antarctic to continue charting the coast of the regions south of Australia.

The scientific staff will be the same as that which accompanied Sir Douglas last year from Capetown, with the exception of Mr. Marr, the Plankton expert, who will be unable to leave England because of illness. Arrangements have been completed for the engagement of an almost all-Australian crew, the British crew having returned to England after last year's trip.

A new moving picture equipment will be taken by Capt. Huxley. Further seaplane exploration work will be carried out, in addition to a comprehensive scheme of marine station investigation.

Sir Douglas hopes to get clear before the ice freezes for the Antarctic winter, returning to Australia in April, 1931.

## DISCOVERY TO EXAMINE WHALING POSSIBILITIES

### Mawson Party Will Continue Antarctic Charting

THE Antarctic exploration ship *Discovery* would leave Hobart probably early in November for her second trip to the south polar regions, Sir Douglas Mawson said last night.

"It is not a new expedition, as some people seem to imagine," he said.

"It is a continuation of the original voyage. This time we shall work in a more easterly direction than before, and more due south of Australia. We shall follow the Antarctic regions around to the Ross Sea—the 160th meridian. From where we left off before, this represents a stretch of about 1,500 miles."

"I hope to fill in gaps on existing charts of this region."

"On this trip you will be paid to fishery potentialities. It is possible to obtain edible fish in large quantities, and is scope for whaling and the taking of seals."

Sir Douglas Mawson said that no definite plans had yet been made, the question of funds having only just been settled.

The majority of the staff which accompanied him on the last trip would again be available. The stores, equipment, and methods of the last expedition had been found so satisfactory that little or no change would be necessary in that regard.



**NEW SKIPPER**  
Mr. N. K. McKenzie, who was chief officer of the *Discovery* on its Antarctic voyage recently completed, is expected to be the commander of the vessel when she goes south again this year. Capt. J. K. Davis, who has been in charge of the *Discovery* several voyages, has resigned to make way for a younger man.

## DISCOVERY SKIPPER

### MR. MCKENZIE PROMOTED

#### Successor to Capt. Davis

MELBOURNE, Today.  
Although no official announcement has been made, Mr. N. K. McKenzie will succeed Capt. J. K. Davis as skipper of the Antarctic expedition ship *Discovery*.

Mr. McKenzie was chief officer of the *Discovery* on the voyage recently completed. He is a British merchant sailor. Capt. Davis, who had been in command of the vessel during several voyages to the south, resigned, in his own words, "to make way for a younger man."