

"TRADE SHOWS SIGNS OF REVIVAL ABROAD"

Outlet for Primary Products Needed, Says Prof. Richardson

"The rise of economic Nationalism during the post-war period has closed the avenues of trade and the pressing problem of the moment is how to deal with the paralyzing surpluses of primary products which concentrate on the British market," said Prof. A. E. V. Richardson, director of the Waite Research Institute, who returned to Adelaide today by the Ormonde.

Prof. Richardson attended the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

"By reason of its scope and intensity the present world crisis in trade and industry seems to defy comparison with pre-



PROF. A. E. V. RICHARDSON photographed today on his return from abroad.

vious depressions," he said. "The chief roots of the trouble lie in the condition of world agriculture. Despite the rapid spread of industrialism, agriculture is still the means of livelihood of 70 to 80 per cent. of the world's population.

"Moreover, prices of agricultural products, wheat, mutton, beef, bacon, coffee, rubber, tea and so on have fallen far more severely than manufactured products.

VALIANT EFFORTS

"The disastrous fall in prices of agricultural products has been accentuated by the valiant efforts of debtor agricultural countries, with fixed external obligations to increase the production of their export staples in order to maintain, with falling prices, the value of their exports.

"While war debts and Reparations hang like the sword of Damocles over the heads of the people in Britain there seems to be a noticeable improvement in trade generally.

"It is not normal yet, but there is sign of better times ahead. While nations are still anxious to buy as little and sell

New 24-1-33

SIR D. MAWSON'S TRIP UNOFFICIAL

CANBERRA, Tuesday.—Commonwealth officials said today that Sir Douglas Mawson's visit to England was not being made on behalf of the Federal Government, and that he had no official negotiations to carry out about whaling.

In his capacity as a member of the Antarctic committee, Sir Douglas while abroad will try to dispose of portion of the plant used in the Discovery on her last cruise to the south. The Government has no other interest in his visit.

as much as they can to other countries, all the elements for improvement are there, and all that is needed is some improvement in the international outlook.

While in Britain Prof. Richardson did a 5,000-mile tour round the agricultural areas.

"Before 1900, except for the scientific work in progress at Rothamsted, facilities for agricultural investigation were almost non-existent in Britain," he said.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"Now scientific research institutes have been established for the investigation of such widely contrasted fields as plant nutrition, plant breeding, horticulture, entomology, and soil science.

"Institutes have also been established for the investigation of animal nutrition, animal genetics, animal diseases, and for the important group of problems associated with grassland developments.

"The collective value of these institutions must affect profoundly the development both of British agriculture and that of the overseas Dominions.

"Striking success has been achieved in the plant breeding station at Aberystwyth where hardy indigenous strains of pasture plants and clovers have been produced which are superior to those commonly grown.

"There are great opportunities for Imperial co-operation in the application of science to problems of major economic importance.

"Still greater is the need for close co-operation in such complementary scientific researches as are met with in the transport of meat and fruit where the 'storage life' of the product needs to be continuously studied, not only in the country of production, but also during transport to, and distribution in, the country of consumption.

"A fine example of practical co-operation in scientific effort is the enlistment of a team of scientific workers from Cambridge, New Zealand, and Australia, jointly to study in a voyage half round the world, the problems associated with the transport of meat under cool storage.

TRANSPORTING BEEF

"The discovery of effective methods of transporting chilled beef from the dominions would result in great developments in the beef industry of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

"Recent work at the low temperature research station at Cambridge on the use of gaseous antiseptics on meat have shown that at a certain concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of a ship's hold the growth of mould in meat is completely inhibited, the fat of the meat is unaffected, and the bloom and appearance remains satisfactory even after prolonged periods of storing at chilling temperature.

"Important practical consequences may ultimately follow this discovery.

"The production of improved strains and species of pasture plants, the utilisation of the best strains already in the Empire and the investigation of management problems of grassland offer great scope for joint co-laborative groups working in various parts of the Empire on a co-ordinated plan.

CONTROL OF PESTS

"Other fields of collaborative effort are those relating to the control of insect and fungus pests of crops, diseases of animals, and nutrition of livestock. The total expenditure on all agricultural research services is insignificant in comparison with the magnitude of the annual losses exacted by diseases in plants and animals.

"Scientific research applied solely for the purpose of developing Empire resources affords a common ground for an initial experiment in Imperial co-operation. The Imperial Economic conference at Ottawa decided that the whole problem of Imperial co-operation should be considered by representatives of the Empire Governments early in 1933."

Adv. 26-1-33

Drs. A. M. Gudmore, P. S. Messent, and A. P. R. Moore, and Messrs. H. D. Mallan, and G. A. Randle, were appointed members of the Dental Board by Executive Council yesterday. Dr. Gudmore, by virtue of his position of Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry at the Adelaide University, is chairman. Dr. Messent is the nominee of the British Medical Association. Mr. Randle, one of the three nominees of the registered dentists, is the only new appointee, having succeeded Dr. H. T. J. Edwards.

TEACHING POLITICAL SCIENCE

Summer School Opens On Thursday

Organised to make a study of Australian constitutional and economic problems, the first summer school of the recently formed Australian Institute of Political Science will be held at Moss Vale (New South Wales) from Thursday to January 30.

There will be 72 in the class, including four South Australians—Messrs. Anthony and Nicholls, M.P.'s, F. L. Parker (Clerk of the House of Assembly), and J. W. Wainwright (Assistant Auditor-General).

Mr. Nicholls said last night that the school was open to men and women in all walks of life. Among those attending the first one, besides the professors who were giving the lectures, were doctors, lawyers, and clergymen. The school had been instituted by professors at the University of Sydney, and it was hoped to hold it annually. Seven lectures would be given, including one by the Victorian Attorney-General (Mr. Menzies, K.C.). The subjects were:—Modern Constitutions; Working of the Australian Constitution Since Federation; Financial Problems of the Commonwealth and States; Financial Agreement Validity Act; Distribution of the Industries and Trade and Commerce Powers; Creation of New States; Revision of the Constitution.

The lecturers were inviting students to make suggestions for subjects that might be dealt with at the next school.

Messrs. Nicholls, Parker, and Wainwright will leave by the Melbourne express this evening. Mr. Anthony is already in Sydney.

Adv. 1-2-33

Dr. Ian Hamilton has been reappointed demonstrator in pathology at the University of Adelaide.

Adv. 2-2-33

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From "The Advertiser," February 2, 1883

FROM Queen's College, Cork, Professor Boulger has telegraphed his acceptance of the chair of Hughes Professor of English language and literature and of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Adelaide, to which he was appointed at the meeting of the council last week.

News 2-2-33

UNIVERSITY MEN AT CONFERENCES

Council Selection for U.S.A.

The Council of the Adelaide University has appointed Dr. Grenfell Price, Prof. Elton Mayo, and Dr. R. C. Bald to represent it at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia on April 7 and 8.

Dr. Grenfell Price is now in America conducting research into political science with special reference to the Northern Territory, and Dr. Bald has gone to England to advance his English literature studies.

Mr. Elton Mayo, a former South Australian, is professor of industrial research at the Harvard University.

The conference's special subject this year will be "The American Policy in the Far East."

The University Council has also appointed Dr. Grenfell Price as its representative at the International geological congress to be held at Washington in June.

UNIVERSITY IN MODERN LIFE

Dr. Price Explains World Conference

DIVERSE PROBLEMS

The place of the University in modern life formed the subject of a conference of representatives of universities of the world, held under the auspices of the New York University in America, some weeks ago.

In a report of the conference to the Adelaide University, Dr. A. Grenfell Price, who represented that institution, said that the gatherings, which were held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, were largely attended. There were 200 American and 100 foreign delegates, and many visitors. Meetings of the conference were divided into three sections—the University of today, its aims and purposes; the University and economic changes; and the University and governmental changes.

Dealing with the University of today, Dr. Price said that there was a wide diversity of opinion by the various groups of delegates, which regarded qualitative education, quantitative education, research, or teaching as the primary objects of the University.

Americans More Utilitarian

"On the whole, the Americans were far more utilitarian than the British," said Dr. Price. "In general they regarded the University as an evolving body, in an evolving society, which should spread higher education to any place and in any subject where there might be need. Thus it was the duty of the University to take under its shelter educational institutions of many standards and of widely different kinds.

"The British speakers accepted the evolutionary definition, but considered that the primary function of the University was qualitative education for scholarship, leadership, and high ideals. If anything, British universities would tend to become smaller. They would hand to other educational institutions such branches as technical or adult education, and would tend to raise their standard of matriculation under the biological rule of preserving the efficiency of the few by sacrificing the inefficient many."

On the subject of the University and economic changes, Dr. Price said that some speakers put forward the theory that many of the present troubles were due to the fact that the physical sciences had outrun their proper application to the social system, and had temporarily got beyond man's control. The best assistance which the universities could give the world was in the sphere of social science. The University, some speakers held, should help to build more bridges between the research worker and the practical world. The specialist was rapidly becoming a man who "knew more and more about less and less," and at times it would be very valuable for University experts to go into practical life.

Other delegates said they felt that the University had made a grave error in adopting excessive departmentalism. It was essential that the work of social sciences such as economics, history, geography, and political science should be combined.

"While happy references were made to the co-operation between Universities and Governments—including the short course in economics given by Australian University economists to politicians in 1931—it was obvious that Americans realise that 'the ladder of learning is becoming a subsidised escalator,' and fear increasing Government control," said Dr. Price. "One formed the impression that the American Universities have failed to develop any proper balanced governmental system such as that which we as a University enjoy.

"There seems to be little support, either in Britain or the United States, for those who would separate the research and teaching functions of a University.

"Throughout the conference there was a strong feeling of hope. It was recognised that never before had man possessed such material advantages and such scientific means for the creation of a stable and prosperous society. The present era, it was felt, offered the greatest challenge of history to the universities to play their part in this work."