

Famous
Australians

by Michael
Jimms

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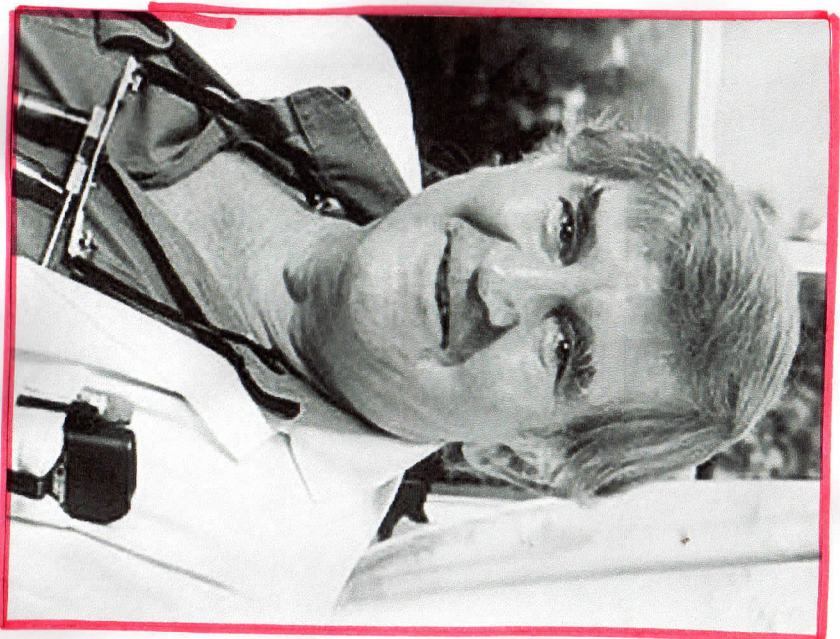
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Fred's Glasses



Fred

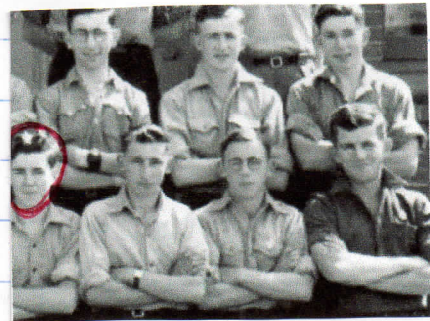
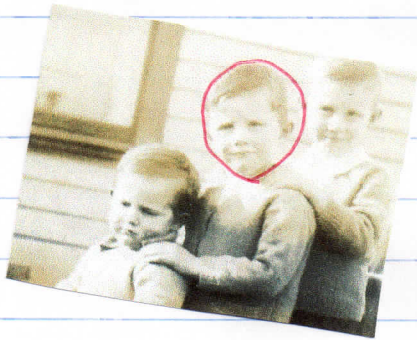
Phyllis



Early Life

Frederick Hollows was born in Dunedin, New Zealand, on the ninth of April 1926. Fred had three brothers Colin, John and Maurice. Fred's family was a working class family.

When Fred was in Dunedin he did one year of school at North East Wally Primary School. For the first seven years of Fred's life he lived in Dunedin then the family moved to Palmerston North. When Fred was at Palmerston North he went to Palmerston North Boys' High School and completed his school years. At Palmerston North Boys' High School Fred joined three clubs and learnt to play the trumpet in a band.



University Life

The Victoria University of Wellington is where Fred study and received his B.A degree. After getting his B.A degree Fred attended Bible College. When Fred was at the seminary he found out that he wasn't cut out to be a clergyman.

Fred than enrolled at the medical school at Otago University in New Zealand. At Otago University Fred decided become an ophthalmologist (eye doctor). In 1961 Fred moved to Moorfields, England to study ophthalmology at the Eye Hospital in England. After graduating as an ophthalmologist Fred did some post graduate work in Wales. In 1965 Fred moved to Australia where he was the Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of New South Wales in Sydney.



Helping The Aboriginals

Fred strongly believed in equality for all people so when he was told that the Aboriginals health was poor he got mad. Fred discovered that almost all Aboriginals communities had eye diseases because of dirty conditions. Fred set out to do something about it. One of the main eye diseases was trachoma.

In the 1970s Fred helped to set up an Aboriginals Medic Service. Soon after Fred was the director of the National Trachoma and Eye Health Program (NTEHP) that went around Australia for three years helping eradicate trachoma and treating other eye diseases. NTEHP went around to more than 465 communities and screened over 100,000 people. Approximately NTEHP treated 27,000 people for trachoma and performed more than 1,000 operations and gave out more than 7,000 pairs of glasses.

Five or six years later Fred went back to some of the communities that the NTEHP visited and found the general health appalling. Fred turned down an Order of Australia because the Aboriginals health had not improved.



The World

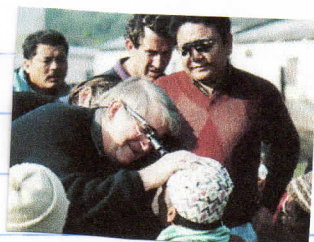
In 1985 Fred visited Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, India and Bangladesh, as a consultant to the World Health Organisation.

Two years later Fred visited war-torn Eritrea. The main cause of blindness was cataracts. Fred then brought the only eye doctor that Eritrea had back to Australia for training. Fred told Dr Desbele Shebreghergis the eye doctor that there will be a factory to make intraocular lenses for people blinded by cataracts. So Fred then got people to donate money and the government too. Then the new factory was built. Dr Desbele Shebreghergis said who's going to put in the lenses. Fred said you and your colleagues. Together they train other people.

Fred visited Nepal again and found a friend Dr Sunduk Ruit who was helping in Nepal to get rid of eye diseases. Together they set up another factory making intraocular lenses and train other people too.

Fred also visited Vietnam and promise that he would train 322 eye doctors and set up a factory making intraocular lenses. Fred died in 1993 so he was not able to do it but the Fred Hollows Foundations did it.

Fred helped millions of people by training dr's in eye surgery and helped set up factories in the world



Death

Fred died on the 10th of February 1993 at the age of ^{??}93. Fred was buried at Bourke, New South Wales, Australia.

Fred spent all his life helping the sick and the poor. I think Fred was a great man and we need more people like Fred.

Fred



Fred's in Bourke

I went to Bourke to bury Fred,
To lay a good man down,
But found his spirit wasn't dead,
It filled the whole damn town.

People came to honour him,
From halfway round the Earth,
They spoke at length about how Fred,
Had filled their lives with worth.

On how he'd given goals to reach,
And made the blind see,
The humblest of these travelled folk,
Were filled with dignity.

So these tales were unfurled,
Like the flying of Fred's flag,
And we all listened, breathless like,
While sitting on our swag.

The tellers formed an endless line,
As each one's tale was told,
Emotions sprang from deep within,
And tears, no one could hold.

Stories came on how our Mate
Could open any door,
The key he used to undo locks was
Vision for the Poor.

by Bruce Walker - On the Spur of the Moment.



Fred Hollow's grave site in Bourke

Awards

1981 Advance Australia Award for Aboriginal eye care.

1990 { Advance Australia Award for Medicine and Overseas Aid.
Australian of the year.
Australian Human Rights Medal.

1991 Honorary Citizen of Eritrea.

2010 Cam Fred's son, on behalf of Fred and the Fred Hollows Foundation accepted the Vietnam Friendship Medal.

Bibliography

1 Fred Hollows Foundations available from www.hollows.org

2 Frederick Cossom (Fred) Hollows available from www.courses.w3anet.org.au

Antarctic

Sir

Douglas

Mawson



Early Life and University

Sir Douglas Mawson was born in Yorkshire, England on the 5th of May 1882. Mawson's family moved to Sydney when he was just two years old. Mawson went to Fort Street Model School in Sydney. When Mawson was sixteen he went to the University of Sydney, and graduated in Engineering and Science. When Mawson was at university, Professor Edgeworth David had a strong influence on him. Professor Edgeworth David was a leading geologist.

In 1905 Mawson got a job at the University of Adelaide as a lecturer in mineralogy and petrology. While Mawson was a lecturer at the University of Adelaide he did work on radioactive minerals from Radium Hill and also did a lot of fieldwork in the Barrier Ranges.

Mawson's Expeditions

While Mawson was doing his doctorate he had his first Antarctic experience with Shackleton's 1907-1909 Antarctic expedition. On Shackleton's Antarctic expedition Mawson completed the longest Antarctic man-hauling sledge journey of 122 days. Mawson's mentor on the expeditions was Professor Edgeworth David.

Mawson's 1911-1914 Antarctic expedition was successful. The ship *Torod* had 17 expeditioners, 50 sheep and a load of coal. The *Torod* followed the *Aurora* to Macquarie Island. On the *Aurora* were 31 men. 5 men stayed behind at Macquarie Island. The other 26 men were divided between Mawson's Antarctic bases. The bases were Main base at Cape Senison, Commonwealth Bay base and Western base at Queen Mary land. The main expeditioners were Herbert Dyce, Frank Hurley the photographer, Walter Haman wireless operator, Charles Harrison Biologist and Archibald Mclean chief medical officer. Mawson was the leader of Main base.



Death In Mawson's Eyes

Mawson, Merty and Ninnis left main base on November the 10th 1912 on a scientific sledding expedition. The first half of the went right but on December the 6th to December the 9th they were trapped by a 70 mph blizzard. On the 9th of December they were able to push on. On December the 13th one of the sledges was discarded. On December the 14th Merty ahead of Mawson and Ninnis spotted a snow-covered crevasse. Mawson and Merty made it easily but Merty cried out as Ninnis disappeared into the crevasse. Mawson turned around and was horrified to see Ninnis, the sledge and the dogs gone. On a ridge 150 feet down a dog was whining. For three hours Mawson and Merty called. They gathered all the rope but couldn't reach the dog.

Mawson and Merty were now in a lot of trouble. Ninnis's sledge had nearly all the supplies, tents and spare clothing. The last sledge carried 10 days of rations. The men were still 315 miles from Main base. They still had a spare tent cover, a cooker and some kerosene. They picked up a few items, then they disposed of everything not essential.

They made a tent by pulling the remaining tent cover over skis and sledge struts. On December 15th the weakest dog was killed and eaten by Mawson and Merty and the other dogs. This pattern was continued over the next 10 days until no dogs were left.

On January the 1st Merty got stomach pains. On January the 7th Merty died. On January the 27th a blizzard brought Mawson to his knees but on the 29 Mawson food was nearly gone

then Mawson spotted a snow cairn. In the snow cairn Mawson got supplies and a note. Mawson then continued to Aladdin's cave arriving on February the 1st but bad weather trapped Mawson in for another week. Eventually Mawson hike back to Cape Senison in time to see the Aurora leaving. (When)

When Mawson got back to Main base he was greeted by six men who stayed behind to continue the search for Mawson and the others. The seven men were there for another winter but they had a lot of supplies and the radio worked for the whole winter. The Aurora returned by December the 24th 1913 and they arrived back in Australia on the 5th of February 1914.



Achievements of the Expedition

The scientific discoveries and advances during the expedition were cartography of part of the Antarctic coastline, geology, meteorology, aurora, geomagnetism, biology and marine science. Biological species on land and sea never before encountered by man were described and studied from the far. The expedition was the first to use radio communications enabling them to make weather reports from Commonwealth Bay to Macquarie Island and then to Melbourne Weather Bureau. Mawson's damaged monoplane was converted into a mechanical sled.



Other Things in Life

Mawso also went on expeditions in 1926-1930 and 1930-1931 during which they completed mapping much of Antarctica's coastline. This information helped to set up the Australia Antarctic Territory. Other scientific advances were made in oceanography and biology.

Mawson helped the war effort in World War One by helping with high explosives, poisonous gases and petroleum oil production. By the end of the war he was a Major.

Mawson was knighted in 1914 and married Francisca Raquita and had two children.

Awards

1908 Royal Geographical Society's Antarctic

1915 Founders medals, Polak medals, gold medals of the geographical societies of America, Chicago, Paris and Berlin, the von Mueller medal of ANZGS and the Verco and Clarke medals of the Royal Societies of South Australia and New South Wales

Death

Sir Douglas Mawson died on the 14th of October 1958 at the age of 76. I think the work Mawson did is amazing and now I want to go to Antarctica. I think Mawson was a great, inventive, smart man.

STATIONS IN THE AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY



Australian Government
 Department of the Environment,
 Water, Heritage and the Arts
 Australian Antarctic Division



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Bibliography

1 Friends of Mawson available from www.douglasmawson.com.au

2 Sir Douglas Mawson available from www.antarctica.gov.au

Glossary

aurora - northern or southern lights.

B.A - Bachelor of Arts.

cartography - the making of maps.

geology - the study of rocks and minerals.

meteorology - the study of weather.

petrology - the study of rocks.

ophthalmologist - a eye doctor.

snow cairn - a small igloo with food and other supplies.







wireless operator - a person who use a radio to communicate.

reference - Encarta Dictionary

What Makes A Person Famous?

Name: *Michael Timms*

Famous People Research Project.

Category		S	T	 	S	T	  	S	T
Structure	Title			Title			Title		✓
Classification	Other than the name of the famous person, no other details are given.			Includes name of famous person and a basic summary of their life.	✓		Includes name of famous person and a relevant summary of their life and achievements.		✓
Description	Includes a series of paragraphs with little relevant detail.			Includes a series of paragraphs that provide some detail about the selected famous person.	✓		Includes a series of paragraphs that effectively details the achievements and life of their selected famous person.		✓
Conclusion	No concluding sentence			A concluding sentence that sums up the report	✓	✓	A concluding sentence that accurately sums up the report, bringing it to a logical conclusion		
Spelling/ Grammar	More than 3 errors and uses incorrect tense	✓		Only 1-3 spelling or grammatical errors and uses inconsistent tense	✗	✓	Spelling and grammar perfect and uses correct tense		
Research	Has included only the basic information on each subject			Has adequately covered all of the requirements of this topic	✓		Has covered all of the requirements and added extra relevant and interesting information		✓
Bibliography	No sources of information are cited			One source of information has been cited with correct bibliographic details (list web address)			Two or more sources of information have been cited with correct bibliographic details (list web address)	✓	✓

Comments:

Michael Timms

Congratulations on an excellent project Michael. Your work is well researched and very detailed. I very much enjoyed reading it. You have covered all aspects of the rubric very well. I was impressed by your very neat writing and the way you included a contents page and glossary. There was also good use of pictures, but remember colourful headings can add to your project's presentation. Well done.