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gave way and himself attacked the extremists, but the important fact remained that he had appointed a man like Rosenberg, holding the strong views he did, to such an important position. The difficulty with regard to Hitler's leadership was that, although he was not statesman enough, and not practical enough, to lead Germany out of her present position, it would be a disaster if he were removed. He did at least hold the country together, and, as intelligent Germans all over the country recognised, only Hitler stood between Germany and revolutionary Communism and civil war, and Europe, for its own sake, had to assist Hitler in saving Germany from chaos.

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**EMPLOYMENT FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES**

Referring to telegrams in "The Advertiser" explaining how employment was being found for University graduates by the Melbourne University Appointments Board, the Registrar of the University of Adelaide (Mr. F. W. Eardley) said yesterday that the University here had statutes creating an Appointments Board to assist undergraduates of at least two years' standing, holders of diplomas, and graduates to obtain appointments. But the board had had very little opportunity of being of service to students. Professors on the engineering and science staffs had done a great deal in obtaining positions for graduates, and their personal efforts had been directed to help their students where possible. The Appointments Board was only too happy to assist employers who required scientifically trained men in finding suitable candidates. The demand in Adelaide for specialised training was not nearly as great as in Melbourne and Sydney.

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**Medical Officer Seeks To Become Barrister As Well**

BRISBANE, July 3.

An application was made to the Full Court today, on behalf of Dr. R. W. Cilento, senior medical officer of the administrative staff of the Commonwealth Department of Health, for exemption from attendance as a law student at sittings of the High Court or Full Court of Queensland. He asked that his attendance at the Supreme Court at Canberra should be accepted. An affidavit set out that Dr. Cilento wished to qualify as a barrister, not with the idea of competitive practice, but for his better equipment as a member of the Commonwealth Public Service. He had already passed his intermediate examination, and desired to proceed to the final examinations. He had been transferred to Canberra, and wished to have his attendance at the Supreme Court there accepted in lieu of attendance at the Full Court in Brisbane. The court granted an exemption for one year, with leave to renew the application.

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**SWEDISH SCIENTIST IN ADELAIDE**

**Studying Rocks In Adelaide Hills**

So interesting from the standpoint of geochronology are the Cambrian rocks of the Mount Lofty ranges that Dr. Caldenius, of the De Geer Research Institute of the University of Stockholm, has made a special visit to South Australia to inspect them. He has spent a week in Adelaide and, under the guidance of Sir Douglas Mawson, has visited many of the quarries in the Adelaide hills, selecting specimens of rocks to take back to Sweden, where he will make microscopic slides of them for further detailed examination.

Dr. Caldenius, who is the world's greatest authority on geochronology—the measuring of time by the study of the annual layers of mud and glacial sediment—has been in Australia since May. Before that he spent several months in the South Island of New Zealand. Most of his work in Australia has been done in the vicinity of Newcastle, N.S.W., where he worked under the guidance of Professor Osborne of the Sydney University.

"The well-preserved carboniferous glacial varved lake beds of that district offer unique opportunities for investigations in geochronology," he said yesterday, "and I was able to do a lot of very interesting work there. I hope that Professor David and Professor Osborne will follow up my investigations, and that their work will add considerably to our knowledge of the nature of the big climatic changes that have occurred from time to time in the world."

Dr. Caldenius will leave for Melbourne this afternoon by the express. He will be in Victoria until about July 12, when he will leave for Sweden. While in Melbourne he will continue his investigations into the glacial rocks of Victoria. He will take with him to Stockholm 38 cases of Australian and New Zealand rocks for further study. These weigh considerably more than a ton. Twenty-four of them are from the Newcastle district, 12 from New Zealand, and two from this State. He has been absent from Stockholm nearly 12 months.

BRISBANE, July 5.

**Doctor-Barrister**

Dr. R. W. Cilento, formerly Federal Health Officer for Queensland, but now senior administrative officer at Canberra, has let it be known for the first time that he is well advanced in studies for the law. He applied to the court for leave to attend, as a law student, the sittings of the courts at Canberra, instead of at Brisbane, and the application was granted. Dr. Cilento is a brilliant young man to whom the nation already owes a lot for his valuable research in hookworm and other tropical diseases. He is also an authority on the health of the aborigines, and has carried out health surveys of black tribes for the Queensland Government. Few men in such a busy post could find time to study for another learned profession. Dr. Cilento, who has only the final examination to pass to qualify for admission as a barrister, does not intend to practise law, but will apply his knowledge to equip him better for service to the Commonwealth.

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**MUSIC SALON FOUNDED**

**Scheme Approved By Leading Authorities**

Music lovers and musicians responded enthusiastically yesterday afternoon to the invitation of the conveners of a proposed music salon. The meeting was held in the Lady Mayoress's parlor at the Town Hall. The Lord Mayor presided, and a general committee was formed from those present, who agreed that the need of such a salon had been a long-felt want in Adelaide.

One of the chief aims of the committee is to have an additional outlet for young talent, and to afford music lovers an opportunity of hearing artists under congenial and social conditions which the austerity of a bleak hall cannot afford. Another aim is to fill the gap that exists at present between our social and professional spheres, and further, to assist Australian artists and brilliant students. These aims were put to the meeting by Mr. Peter Bornstein and Mrs. S. L. Dawkins, who explained that the salon would not in any way interfere with existing music clubs.

Mr. Percy Grainger spoke of the need of having music as a part of our daily lives, and more especially as Australian students were more gifted than students of other countries, but were without the organisations to provide an outlet for their talent. The formation

of such a salon in Adelaide would considerably help these students, and would also give music enthusiasts an opportunity of hearing works that they would not otherwise hear.

Professor H. J. Wilkinson stressed the need for an atmosphere which would enable music lovers to meet their artists in a social way, and so come to a better understanding of their music.

The scheme was supported by Dr. E. Harold Davies, who expressed the opinion that the salon would, he felt sure, meet the requirements of many musical enthusiasts. The committee, of which Professor Wilkinson was elected chairman, will hold its first meeting on Monday, July 16. Mrs. Alex Burnard is the secretary. U4064.

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**PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED**

**A DIVINE ART**

**Its Spiritual Source And Significance**

"Music and Religion. A Historical and Philosophical Survey." By Brian Wibberley. Mus. Bac. London: The Epworth Press.

From the earliest times music has borne an important part in religious worship. The magical rites of remote antiquity included the rude performance of music in a primitive form, just as today the stately ceremonial and solemn ritual of the Christian Church call upon the majestic harmonies of a Palestrina, a Bach, a Brahms, or a Mozart, to provide an impressive and a significant accompaniment to the approach of the human spirit to God. This close affinity between music and religion is, as the Rev. Mr. Wibberley points out in his interesting and valuable book, both natural and inevitable. Since the very nature of music is utterance—utterance through the medium of abstract sound-relationship, that is, a formal beauty of sound to which there is no parallel among the external realities of the world we live in—it is natural that music in its purest and most exalted form should be regarded as expressive of some transcendental meaning; and that it should even be felt as revelatory of the fundamental and eternal truths of existence.

**Music And The Church**

The deep spiritual significance which music possesses for the contemplative mind may, as Mr. Wibberley clearly shows, be more specifically interpreted in terms of religious meaning and truth. Such an interpretation, moreover, is particularly likely to occur when, as is usual with music of a strictly religious nature, words are allied to it. Indeed, we know that music in the early Christian Church actually developed from the spoken words. Corresponding at first to the natural inflections of the voice, music soon began to assume a more complex structure. It is interesting to note, however, that though music made great progress aesthetically while in subjection to the Church, nevertheless its character always remained affected by the exigencies of religious worship. Up to a comparatively late date, for instance, music retained a vagueness and an indefinite tonality which was no doubt an attempt to express infinity. The return of the Roman Church to plain-song in place of the elaborate choral and concertised works of modern music is further evidence that the vague tonality of Church modes, and the continuous flow of contrapuntal rather than harmonic effects, seem most fitting for religious worship.

**Relations of Religion And Music**

Religion and music both spring from the demands of our inner nature. "Religion is the primary and most necessary activity of the human spirit, and music is the most complete expression of the human spirit." By its association with the religion of the Christian Church the luxuriant blossoming of modern European music has been made possible. Wagner has asserted that "the only music which, now at least, we can place on the same footing as the other arts is an exclusive product of Christianity." How this vital association of music with religion emerged, "by what means it has been maintained, and by what criteria its significance must be evaluated," are questions which Mr. Wibberley discusses with great lucidity and scholarship. A thoughtful and systematic survey of the place of music in primitive and savage religions, in the religions of the worlds of ancient culture—Egyptian, Assyro-Babylonian, Chinese, Classic Paganism, Teutonic Paganism—and in Hebrew and Mohammedan worship, besides an exhaustive study of the development of music throughout the Christian era, prepares the reader for a philosophic analysis of the essential relations between music and

religion. Spiritual Elements Of Music

Religion in the individual, as Mr. Wibberley shows, creates the noblest ethical and spiritual character, and in society the finest type of civilisation. It realises its profoundest significance and attains its sublimest consummation in the communion of man with God, and of God with man. Man speaks to God by prayer; God to man by inspiration. The aesthetic value in music Mr. Wibberley finds in "a free form, a characteristic expression, and an ideal signification," so that music has a threefold beauty, embodying "the intellectual, the emotional, and the spiritual qualities of the art." An approach to the spiritual contact between music and religion almost necessarily involves some degree of mysticism. Problems arise which elude either formulation or solution by means of definite intellectual concepts. The close relationship of the entire realm of music to "the innermost of man's moral and spiritual life" is, however, clearly established by Mr. Wibberley. In the words of W. H. Hadow, while music contains "certain sensuous, emotional, and rational factors," its content includes "something besides: some divine element of life by which they are animated and inspired." William Wallace has gone so far as to suggest that music may furnish "a principle on which a wider interpretation of existence may be based." Of the future of music it is difficult to say much more than that the aesthetic as well as the physical potentialities of this sublimest of the arts are probably inexhaustible.

Adv. 9-7-34

**ADELAIDE SCIENTIST FOR CAMBRIDGE**

**Mr. L. A. T. Ballard Awarded Scholarship**

LONDON, July 8.

On the recommendation of the respective universities, the Science Scholarships Committee of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1951 have appointed Mr. L. A. T. Ballard, of Adelaide, for research into plant physiology at Cambridge; Mr. L. H. Smith, of Melbourne, for research into organic chemistry at Oxford; Mr. D. P. R. Petrie, of Melbourne, for research into physics at Cambridge, and Mr. H. Service, of New Zealand, for research into geology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Leslie Alfred Tucker Ballard, who is 23, was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and the Melbourne University. He was awarded his B.A.G.Sc. degree in March, 1932, and was awarded the Henry Gyles Turner scholarship, which is given to the student who secured highest honors in the agricultural course.

Mr. Ballard went to the Waite Research Institute in April, 1932, and has since been engaged in research work in plant physiology there, under the direction of Dr. A. H. K. Petrie (plant physiologist at the Institute). His work has been directed to the study of the fundamental nature of the relationship of nitrogen to plant growth, and the relation of the nitrogen supply to the water requirements of field crops. In December last he was admitted to the degree of M.A.G.Sc. in company with another student at the Adelaide University. This was the first occasion the degree was conferred by the University.

The Director of the Waite Institute (Dr. A. E. V. Richardson) said last night that Mr. Ballard was a very brilliant research worker, and he expected him to achieve great distinction at Cambridge.