

CLERGY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Sydney Anglican Move Not Favored Here

In an endeavor to get to the heart of social problems, Anglican clergy in Sydney are attending a tutorial class on economics at the University there. The Dean of Adelaide (Very Rev. G. H. Jose) said yesterday that not knowing the local conditions he preferred not to comment on this new departure. "With regard to doing the same thing in Adelaide," he added, "I rather doubt whether any good would result. A short course in many cases would produce cranks who thought themselves experts. It is desirable that the clergy should be interested in social problems, particularly unemployment. But they have plenty to see to in their own spiritual life. A mere smattering of economics would be worse than useless. The few who are able to make a profound study can give an intensely valuable lead to the others. On the whole, the clergy are deeply interested in social problems, and, if not able to discourse on economic theories, are doing their best to lighten the disabilities under which so many people labor nowadays, and to cheer and relieve folk wherever possible."

The warden of St. Barnabas' College (Rev. L. A. Knight) said that among the optional subjects for the licentiate of theology examination were social science and the authority of Christ in faith and life. In his opinion, so intricate a study was economics that the clergy could not be expected to find time with their other duties to master it. Their true task, he believed, was to deal with the moral issues involved in economics.

Enquiry at the University of Adelaide showed that the secretary of the Workers' Educational Association (Mr. George McRitchie) could promise favorable consideration to any application from the Anglican authorities here. In session now were three tutorial classes in economics and a study circle in social problems. The course began in April. If desired, a special short course to meet the clergy's requirements could be arranged.

tions which had led to the present position, entailing a loss to the Research Council of approximately £14,000.

The committee passed a resolution expressing its great appreciation of the businesslike way in which Sir George Julius and Mr. A. J. Gibson had dealt with the council's difficulties. Members made reference to the extremely awkward position in which a temporary officer, such as a president or honorary secretary, found himself when confronted by a long-established system of dealing with finances, which had worked well for many years in the hands of a trusted scientific worker. Last year, it was explained, Sir George Julius had challenged, on business principles, the practice of having one man (Dr. Chapman) as honorary treasurer of several scientific societies which, at times, might have financial dealings with one another. Such a situation lent itself to improper action. At that time there was no reason to suspect any dishonesty by Dr. Chapman. Nevertheless Sir George Julius and Mr. Gibson had insisted upon the appointment of a special finance committee, and had protested against the delay in the last audit. Finally, they had ordered a well-known Sydney auditor to examine the position, and the result was the discovery of extensive losses.

The opinion was expressed that but for the insistence of these two honorary officers upon the application of business principles to the organization, the losses would have been far worse. The National Research Council was still able to carry on its work at its head office in Sydney, and also in the field where 14 anthropological investigators were engaged. The position of the Rockefeller contribution toward the maintenance of this work had been practically unaffected.

The text of the resolution passed by the committee is as follows:—

"That this meeting of executive members of the Australian National Research Council from Victoria and South Australia records its gratitude to the president (Sir George Julius) and the honorary secretary (Mr. A. J. Gibson) for their action, which led to the discovery of the defalcations committed by the late honorary treasurer. They inherited not long ago from their predecessors in office that faith in Dr. Chapman's loyalty and ability which had prevailed for many years both in this council and in several other organizations which he served in the same capacity. We now know that trust to have been abused; but the discovery might have been considerably delayed had it not been for the vigilance of the council's president and the honorary secretary and the pressure that they exercised."

tage in comparison with the eastern States and the west, which were nearer the tropics, and were affected by rain-bearing tropical storms from the Indian and Pacific Oceans. For them to reach here, conditions had to be abnormal. The weather systems had to be favorably placed for rain to fall, a state of affairs into which a number of factors entered. Even when conditions were favorable, rain often did not fall for a period, and when it did, it might be due to influences altogether independent of the polar regions. It was the uplifting warm air by the inrush of cold air, that caused rain to fall. As both tropical and Antarctic disturbances usually expended their force before reaching here, South Australia's rainfall was ordinarily less than elsewhere in Australia. As a matter of theory Sir Douglas Mawson's position was undoubtedly correct, but as a matter of practice the immense number of local conditions which entered in made it of little practical importance.

As to the influence of Antarctica on temperature, Mr. Bromley said he thought the observations so far made were not sufficient to justify a statement one way or the other. Without records taken over a period of many years in different parts of Antarctica, it was impossible to speak with any certainty of variations even in Antarctica itself. Although conditions were simpler in the southern hemisphere than in the northern, it was significant that the great number of sub-polar stations in the north, with records extending over a long period, had not made weather forecasting in Europe or America any more certain than in Australia. New Zealand once established a station at Macquarie Island, but abandoned it as it proved of no practical value for forecasting, though furnishing much interesting material from a climatological point of view.

"Summing the matter up," Mr. Bromley said, "all climate is due ultimately to the circulatory movement of the atmosphere as a whole, caused through great temperature differences, and every addition to our knowledge of the whole must increase our knowledge of every part. To this extent and no further can the establishment of meteorological records in Antarctica be of practical benefit."

FINE CONCERT AT ELDER HALL Conservatorium Staff Give Unique Programme

One of the finest concerts heard in the Elder Hall for many years was presented by members of the Conservatorium staff last night. The programme was of exceptional quality and variety. Opening with a scholarly performance of the Bach concerto in C major for two pianos, by Mr. John Horner and Dr. Alex Burnard, the audience was ushered into a most happy and receptive atmosphere. The two pianists showed a perfect harmony of thought and rhythm at the outset of the bright allegro moderato, and after a lovely adagio (con dolcezza) the music tripped along to its brilliant conclusion of the Fuga (allegro), weaving and unfolding delightful patterns. On their second appearance, Dr. Burnard and Mr. Horner played two pieces from "En blanc et Noir" (Debussy), which were effervescent offerings in decided contrast to the Bach. The clever cascade effects were brilliantly handled by the performers.

A most attractive group of Grieg songs revealed Mr. Harry Watson's high artistry. His nice cello quality was admirably suited to the simple sincerity of "Ragna," and there was a splendid rhythm and splash of the sea in "Im Kahne" which followed. All the passionate urge and wide sweep of "A Vision" was excellently brought out in the third song, and in his encore, a Swedish folk song, Mr. Watson was equally happy. Mr. Horner's accompanying was all that could be desired.

Rachmaninoff's magnificent Sonata for violoncello and piano, opus 19, was played by Mr. Harold Parsons and Mr. George Pearce. From the searching opening through the exotic and romantic allegro scherzando and the heavenly melody and sustained tone of the andante, to the stirring and colorful triumph of the finale (allegro mosso), the musicians held the audience in rapt attention. Although the piano seemed slightly heavy for the cello at times, the performers left no doubt regarding the majesty of the work. It was a fine achievement.

Mr. Peter Bornstein gave of his best in a fascinating group of violin solos. First the sparkling Menuet of Foppar-Kreisler, then the quaint serenade of Rachmaninoff-Elman were boldly interpreted. In "Burlaska" (Suk) the artist revealed his masterly command of astonishing technique. The entrancing tones of Ravel's Pavane were just the right mixture with which to follow, and then the group concluded with a Bulgarian Rhapsody by Wladigeroff. Mr. Bornstein explained that the basic theme of the piece was a Macedonian river, and that in the rhythm and scale it followed the lines of the Hungarian Rhapsody. Playing with inspiring fire and abandon, Mr. Bornstein was enthusiastically encored for his work. Much credit must go to Mr. Pearce for his uniformly high standard of accompanying. His sympathy, understanding, and technical excellence were admirable throughout. In his work in the cello sonata and the violin accompaniments, he fulfilled the most exacting demands.

Two movements from a trio for flute, cello and piano, by Weber, brought the rather long and exacting programme to a close. The performers were Miss Constance Pether, Mr. Harold Parsons, and Mr. John Horner. The work was most enjoyable, the balance of the instruments giving a delightful ensemble.

CAUSES OF DRY WEATHER IN S.A.

Mr. Bromley Examines Tropical Influences

DOUBTS EFFECTS OF COLD FROM ANTARCTIC

The Divisional Meteorologist (Mr. Bromley) made some interesting comments on Saturday on the theory, advanced by Sir Douglas Mawson, that the weather of this State, in common with other portions of southern Australia, was probably more largely affected by Antarctic influences than was generally supposed.

Mr. Bromley said he did not think that Australia was influenced directly by Antarctic conditions as much as by tropical conditions. The most southerly portions of the continent were only about 35 degrees from the equator, whereas the most northerly points of Antarctica were 65 degrees. Australia was a sub-tropical country, and the outpouring of cold air from the polar regions was, therefore, not likely to affect it to anything like the extent as does the warm air from the tropics.

"Practically all our rain," Mr. Bromley continued, "is due to the southerly movement of tropical air, and the present dry weather is directly attributable to its absence, as a result of the positions of the large anti-cyclonic systems."

The great interchange of air between the polar regions and the tropics, which was the ultimate basis of all weather changes, was a simple matter only in theory, he added. It was not a direct interchange, and actually the cold Antarctic blasts were rarely, if ever, felt here, being deflected by the earth's curvature. In addition, there were other great influences to be considered, such as solar radiation and local physical conditions. It was as logical to attribute present weather conditions to any one of those as to Antarctic influences, and, in fact, the weather charts had for some time shown a great dearth of polar air.

Naturally Dry

It had to be remembered, continued Mr. Bromley, that South Australia was naturally a dry area because of its position. That placed it at a disadvantage

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To the Editor

Sir—As an Anglican and a student of economics, I was pleased to learn of the serious effort to master the fundamentals of economic science now being made by clergy in Sydney. It is a pity that discouragement should await a similar move among our own clergy. During a recent visit to England, I was impressed by the many and vigorous organisations designed there for the assistance of clergy and laymen in their study of social and economic problems. The Christian Industrial Fellowship, directed from Westminster, is one of the greatest of these, and its students and crusaders are doing an immense amount of work. The League of the Kingdom of God, a militant spiritual body backed by a group of extraordinarily well-equipped priests and laymen, is carrying on an educational campaign designed particularly to carry the influence of the Faith into the economic sphere. These people believe that the Church has a claim to challenge every economic theory and every social and industrial practice that is at variance with its primary demands of justice and brotherly relations. For as Newman once declared, "The Church was framed for the express purpose of interfering or (as irreligious men will say) of meddling with the world." The attempt to bring the whole of social life within the guidance of ethical and religious principles cannot be brought to a successful issue by laymen alone. The clergy must do their bit.—I am, Sir, &c.,

H. G. OLIPHANT,
Westbourne Park.

Native Life In The Interior

The official films of the last expedition sponsored by the Anthropological Research Board and the S.A. Museum were shown to a gathering which included many members of the professional staff at the refectory at the University last night. The first cinematograph films and "stills" were taken by Mr. N. B. Tindale and Dr. Cecil Hackett on the preliminary investigations which they made into the life and customs of natives in the Mann and Tomkinson Ranges, near the border of Western Australia and South Australia, and the second, taken by Mr. Tindale and Dr. H. K. Fry, at the base camp at Ernabella, in the Musgrave Ranges, dealt largely with tooth evulsion, part of the initiation ceremonies. Explanatory comment was given by Professors J. B. Cleland and Harvey Johnston, Dr. T. D. Campbell and Fry, and Mr. Tindale.

SURVEY OF S.A. LIBRARIES

Messrs. R. Munn (director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg, U.S.A.) and E. R. Pitt (chief librarian of the Melbourne Public Library), who are making a survey of Australian and New Zealand libraries on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation, are expected to arrive in Adelaide either on Friday, June 29, or Saturday, June 30. The secretary of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery Board (Mr. W. H. Marshall) said yesterday that Messrs. Munn and Pitt, who are at present in Tasmania, would inspect the Public, University, and Parliamentary libraries, but as they intended to leave for Perth by the East-West express on Tuesday, July 3, their stay in South Australia would be limited, and it was not known whether they would have time to inspect any private libraries.

MANIPULATION OF FUNDS

Dr. Chapman's Actions

National Research Council's Position Explained

A meeting of the Victorian and South Australian members of the executive committee of the Australian National Research Council was held in Melbourne yesterday. The president (Sir George Julius) presided, and those present included Sir David Masson, the vice-chancellor of the University of Adelaide (Sir William Mitchell), and Dr. A. C. D. Rivett, vice-presidents; Professors W. E. Azar, A. E. V. Richardson, and E. W. Skeats, and Mr. W. E. Wainwright. Sir Herbert Gepp and Sir Douglas Mawson were unable to attend.

Sir George Julius placed before the meeting a full statement of the position arising from the defalcations of the late honorary treasurer (Dr. H. G. Chapman), who had held office for the last eight years, and before that had been the council's honorary auditor. Sir George Julius said that undoubtedly Dr. Chapman had done most able work in the past, and it was evident that only in comparatively recent times had he attempted the systematic manipula-