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### Sir Josiah Symon To Get His Costs

**SYDNEY, August 31.**  
On the question of costs in the appeal of Symon v. the Commissioner of Taxation, Mr. Justice Rich said in the High Court today that the majority of the court, under section 26 of the Judiciary Act, ordered the Federal Commissioner of Taxation to pay the costs of the proceedings in the High Court.  
Sir Josiah Symon made a gift of £2,200 to the University of Adelaide, and the High Court decided, in its recent judgment, that a deduction of the whole amount should be allowed for taxation purposes.

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### Conservatorium Organ Recitals End

This year's series of Elder Conservatorium recitals ended with the twentieth, which was given by Mr. John Horner during the lunch hour yesterday.  
Bach was represented by his fantasia and fugue in G minor, brilliantly played. "Finlandia," the great tone poem of Sibelius, from sombre opening to final paean of triumph made a deep impression.  
Mozart's melodious "Magic Flute" overture sounded well. A jolly allegretto by Wolstenholme, the London blind organist, completed the organ numbers, all of which were well played.  
Miss Hilda Reimann and Mrs. Cornish proved themselves able violinists in the last movement of the Bach D minor concerto. Mrs. Horner contributing a delightful pianoforte accompaniment.

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### S.A. ORCHESTRA Brilliant Symphony Playing

Tschaikowski's fourth symphony was superbly played by the South Australian Orchestra, at its concert in the Adelaide Town Hall on Saturday night.  
A noble work, concerned, as the composer declared, with "Fate, that inevitable force," its sombre majesty is relieved by joyous interludes. The orchestra was ably directed by Mr. Peter Bornstein. He knew the effects he wanted, indicated them clearly, yet without fussiness. Under his baton, the players made the symphony a thing of sheer beauty.  
In the Sibelius tone poem, "Finlandia," similar success was achieved. From solemn opening to final triumphant paean Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture was another triumph, and all went well. In lighter vein, "Kamarinskaya," Glinka's fantasia on two Russian songs, went with a merry swing.  
Percy Grainger was drawn upon for three cheerily characteristic compositions. That merry trifle, "Handel in the Strand," afforded opportunities to the string section of the orchestra, of which the players fully availed themselves. Mr. George Pearce's pianoforte part was delightfully done. "Mock Morris," melodiously facetious, was followed by "Shepherds Hey," with Mr. H. Sparrier as xylophone soloist. Both were brilliantly played.  
Grainger's setting of the Londonderry Air was not so well done. Played throughout in a matter-of-fact style, the ethereal charm of its matchless melody was lost. An occasional lack of tonal balance was also observed.  
Two groups of art songs were splendidly sung by Miss Muriel Day, their excellent effect enhanced by Mr. George Pearce's pianoforte accompaniments. Possessor of a richly melodious voice, which she knows how to use, the singer was heard to advantage in "Chant Hindou" (Bemberg), "L'Heure Exquise" (Poldowski), and "Te Souviens-Tu" (Godard). Her encore number, "Hindu Rain Song" (Mallinson), was an even greater achievement.  
In the second group, Miss Day sang in English Schumann's "At Nightfall I See You" and Hugo Wolf's "Golden Threads." Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich" completed a series of art songs sung throughout with rare artistry.

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### FREE HAND IN EDUCATION

#### Professor Stewart On Modern Tendencies

The trend of modern education towards a free hand being given inspectors, headmasters, and teachers was indicated by Professor McKellar Stewart to members of the union at a public meeting in the Teachers' College, Kintore avenue, last night. Professor Stewart occupies the Chair of Philosophy at the Adelaide University. He is chairman of the Public Examination Board, and was a member of the committee of enquiry into education appointed by the Government last year. Many of his remarks were supported by the Director of Education (Mr. W. J. Adey).  
A plea that there should be no needless cutting of education costs was made by the president (Mr. West). He said that salaries and conditions of teachers had been affected, and there had been a depressing effect on their outlook. Any sense of failure in the minds of teachers would be a calamity almost as serious as the economic crisis. Some critics seemed only too anxious to use the axe on the education tree.  
Mr. West referred to the example of England. Heavy taxation and unemployment there had led to the suspension of part of the educational programme, but not to the pruning of whole limbs.

#### Future Policy

Important recommendations to the British Government on the question of future educational policy were outlined by Mr. West, who suggested that they might well receive attention by educational authorities here. They stressed the need for post primary education, and proposed that children should be transferred at 11 or 12 from primary to secondary or central schools. The practical work in these schools would be determined largely by the prevailing occupation of the population. The report emphasised the importance of the high school type of education, which, it said, was one of the finest signs of educational progress.

High schools in South Australia had contributed in no small measure to the intellectual life of the State, continued Mr. West. They had released a fund of latent energy. All felt that changes and improvements in the system were necessary, but major changes should be made only after careful study and understanding of the position here and elsewhere, otherwise considerable harm might be done, and the changes prove more expensive in the long run.

#### Examples Of Free Education

The policy of a free hand in education, which was the subject of Professor McKellar Stewart's address, was not altogether foreign to modern education, he said. There were examples in universities, where professors were given practically a free hand in teaching and conducting examinations. Regulations were designed to set free and protect these powers.

There were already tendencies towards this system in primary and secondary education. Professor Stewart quoted infant mistresses and certain highly qualified teachers in high schools as examples. These tendencies might be taken as the basis of a central and dominating policy which should control every system of State education.

Dealing with the basic aims of education, Professor Stewart said it was the right of the child to be prepared for his life as a man. Besides developing his mental powers, schooling should be a preparation for later life, with the teacher acting as a vocational guide. There should be no tragic waste of knowledge as the child passed from school into community life.

Professor Stewart suggested the possibility of committees representing schools and such bodies as the Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures, trade unions and the public service, which could discuss the contribution schools could make to the needs of those particular sections.

#### One Task

Training for character and occupation should be not two tasks but one. The routine nature of many occupations, and the inevitable reduction of hours of work, made it desirable that the individual should be trained to use leisure with profit to himself and without damage to the community.  
To meet these needs, a flexible system, which would admit of a maximum of initiative and freedom on the part of the living members of the system was required, said Professor Stewart. The function of district inspector could be revised. He should be made less of a judge and watchman, and more of an advisor and guide of the whole district. A syllabus could take its character from the needs of the district under the inspector's direc-

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### Schools Of The Future

Mr. Adey said teachers and administrators were endeavoring to keep pace with commercial and industrial progress, and also to make it possible for the individuality of the pupil to be expressed along natural lines. Methods were being altered so that the spirit of adventure in the child would be preserved, and character trained. There was still much to be done. Mr. Adey illustrated by referring to the restraints placed on school children. There was too much mere absorption of facts for testing time. No provision was made for free work in the home work given. There should be investigation and reform in the matter of examinations.

Education was life, said Mr. Adey, and so long as they saw a large proportion of youth with no desire for self-improvement after leaving school, they must admit that there were grave faults to be remedied. The system should not produce a few brilliant pupils at the expense of the rest.

The schools of tomorrow would understand the principles of co-operation, sympathy, and human relationships, and would give more attention to attitudes towards life, personal responsibility, truth, beauty, and goodness. There would be increasing freedom, and inspectors and teachers would be advisors and friends of the children to a greater extent. Pupils would find joy in their work, as in their games.

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### WAR ON THRIPS

The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Whitford) promised a deputation of fruitgrowers yesterday that he would refer to Cabinet its request for a grant of £600 to assist in the campaign against thrips. The Minister said, however, that finance would be difficult, although he sympathised with the growers in the losses caused by the pest. Mr. Laffer, M.P., who introduced the deputation, suggested that the grant might be spread over three years. He said the work would be undertaken by the Waite Research Institute, which required £1,200. The other £600 would be contributed by the growers and organisations concerned. Speakers told the Minister that thrips were now attacking berry fruit, particularly cherries, and serious losses had been caused to apple crops.

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### From Our Special Correspondent

PERTH, September 6.

### University Terms

Professor Clarke has formulated a scheme, which is now under consideration of the different faculties, for altering the University year, the first term to begin early in October instead of in March, and finishing in the middle of December, followed by the long vacation.

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### EFFICIENCY IN CIVIL SERVICE

#### Conference Discusses Training Methods STUDY AND RESEARCH

The importance of an efficient Public Service and the means by which it might be obtained were the subjects of addresses at the second annual conference of the Institute of Public Administration in the Chamber of Manufactures boardroom yesterday.

Welcoming the Chief Justice (Sir George Murray), the chairman (Brig.-Gen. R. L. Leane) thanked him and the council of the University of Adelaide for their assistance in the institution of a Diploma of Public Administration at the University.

The Chief Justice, opening the conference, said that there had been some great public administrators in South Australia. He felt there would be no difference of opinion if he nominated as the greatest six Colonel Light (first Surveyor-General), Captain Grey (third Governor), Mr. G. W. Goyder (Surveyor-General of later date), Mr. J. A. Hartley (first Inspector-General of Schools), Sir Charles Todd (Postmaster-General), and his own predecessor in office, Sir Samuel Way.

#### Complex Modern Problems

Although one might expect to see

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great administrators in the future, he said, the opportunities for winning distinction had been much diminished by the overshadowing of the State by the Commonwealth and the increased complexity of modern administrative problems. It was not to be expected that every Civil servant should have a University degree, nor was it desirable. The diploma course in public administration, however, would be most useful. Supplementary to that, he recommended the sessions of the Institute of Public Administration.

#### Medals Presented

The following institute medals were presented:—Sir George Murray Essay—1930, Mr. F. B. Lee (members' section), Mr. H. S. Sadler (associates); 1931, Mr. C. G. Lewis (members), Messrs. H. G. Pope and J. D. Miller (associates). For signal service—Mr. A. W. Pettit, first secretary of the group. Highest marks in diploma course for 1931—Mr. B. R. Tumme. For his outstanding services as secretary of the group, Mr. Lewis was presented with a pair of armchairs.

#### "Not To Obtain Better Conditions"

Opening the fourth annual meeting, Brig.-Gen. Leane said the institute was not formed to obtain better conditions for the public service, but to improve it throughout Australia.

The annual report stated that, despite the inclusion of many scientists, engineers, doctors, lawyers, and teachers in the Civil Service, popular judgment still denied the description "professional" to the Public Service as such. This recognition could be won, however, if it were made clear that the members were giving thought to improved structure and smoother working in the great machine of administration. Institute members and associates held 18 decorations, 15 degrees, 94 diplomas, and 37 other titles. There were in the group 74 members, 14 associate members, and 90 associates. At the end of the year the accumulated fund of the group was in credit to the amount of £129.

#### Officers

The following officers were elected:—Chairman, Brig.-Gen. R. L. Leane; deputy chairman, Mr. G. E. Willson; council, Brig.-Gen. S. Price Weir, Messrs. V. E. R. Dumas, H. M. Rolland; treasurer, Mr. A. L. Reld; secretary, Mr. C. G. Lewis; assistant secretary, Mr. C. T. W. Holmes; auditors, Messrs. W. E. Rogers and J. W. Wainwright.

#### "Executive Needs Imagination"

An address on "Administrative Control and Management" was delivered by Sir William Goodman. He said that heads of departments should avoid insularity and bias. An administrator must realise that he could not do everything that needed to be done, nor know everything that needed to be known in his department. It was only when an executive realised that he was only an individual, with an individual's limitations, that he became an executive force with control of many powers.

"Imagination, and still more imagination is required for the best administrative work," said Sir William Goodman, "and, just as Falstaff prided himself, not only on being witty himself, but the cause of wit in other men, so the administrator should strive to be not only imaginative himself, but the cause of imagination in the heads of the departments under him."

#### Civic Reception

A reception was tendered to those attending the conference by the Lord Mayor (Mr. C. R. J. Glover), who said that the public would reap the benefit of their work in the greater efficiency of the Public Service.

Councillor Seymour Hawker said that in benefiting themselves they were benefiting the whole of the Commonwealth by setting an example to other public services.

Brigadier-General Leane, responding, said the group was the first active group to be formed in the Dominions, and the English council had recently said that its work was an example to all parts of the Empire.

The Chief Secretary (Mr. Whitford) said he knew well the loyalty of the members of the State service, who did not spare themselves, physically or mentally, whatever political opinions a Minister might hold.

#### Is Study Worth While?

The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of papers by Messrs. Wainwright and Lewis, followed by general discussion.

Mr. Wainwright said the study of public administration was worth while if it trained minds to think accurately and clearly, and so extend knowledge of the world and of the principles of administration. The value of a course of public administration to a Civil servant was that it had special application to his avocation, if he ever hoped to attain a position of responsibility. The relation of the paid official to policy was very delicate, the duty of the latter being to give that good advice on which policy might safely be formed. To be able to give that advice, the permanent official must be equipped with a complete knowledge of a wide range of subjects, and it was often es-