A delegation of the Catholic Federation waited upon the Premier (Hon. A. H. B. Taken) yesterday regarding the question of education.

The Hon. L. O'Laughlin [Speaker of the House] and others also attended. They were requested to represent the views of the Catholic Federation regarding the Education Bill. They had thought that the measure was not to be brought forward just now there being other pressing issues, but on reconsideration they had decided that it should be just as well to place their views before the Government.

They made the following points:

1. They were opposed to the higher education, because—(a) It will interfere with private enterprise, which has already begun,
(b) It will tend to accentuate the difficulty of the working classes, and, therefore, the need of more educational facilities for the lower classes.

The Premier said that the Catholic Federation was right in its opposition to the higher education. He had already expressed his opinion on the matter, and he was quite prepared to continue in the same line of action.

The President of the Catholic Federation said that they appreciated the Premier's opposition to the higher education, but they were convinced that it was necessary for the future of the country.

The Premier said that he was convinced that the Catholic Federation was not thinking of the long-term future of the country, but only of the immediate needs of the working classes.

The President of the Catholic Federation said that they were not thinking of the immediate needs of the working classes, but of the future of the country. They believed that the higher education was necessary for the development of the country and its people.

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A School Tax

We hold, with John Stuart Mill, that it is unwise to lay a direct tax on income which he should lose for the education of his children. If the state, in the exercise of its powers, should find it necessary to tax the inhabitants of the State it would be a wise measure to do so, but the present system is unjust to the people.

A Royal Commission recommended:

"If the recommendation of the royal commission is adopted for the Education Bill and those effective private schools are adopted, we claim that those who pay for the education of their children, be it in the State schools or in some other institution, should be given an equal share in all rights and privileges which are enjoyed by those who are educated in the State schools, and that denominational private schools be proportionally represented on the advisory council.

We also claim that the state should have the right to examine and control the private schools, and that those who do not pass the examination shall be denied the right to educate children in the State schools."

An Entrance to Civil Service

The Government's services are open to all who prefer the competitive system of examinations. It is claimed that all necessary examinations are conducted by efficient private schools, and that the entrance to the State Civil Service should be open to all who pass the examination.
Director of Education for students from other than the technical schools.

Stuart Mill again. Though a Governor was appointed to a government school, and he must now attend the Council of the University, the Governor of Queensland is in a position of considerable independence.

We claim that all scholarships should be granted on the basis of need, and that the Governor of the State, or any other State, should have the power to determine the criteria for granting scholarships.

In respect of scholarships, we bring special attention to the Queensland scheme, which, under the provisions of the Act, the Governor of the State shall have power to approve and appoint, and which will come into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

We claim that in all examinations carried out in connection with scholarships, the papers should be marked independently of any bias that may be exercised by the University or the Board of Examiners. We consider that the University should have no control over the Board of Examiners, and that the Board should be appointed by the Governor of the State.

We further claim that all scholarships should be granted on the basis of need, and that the Governor of the State, or any other State, should have the power to determine the criteria for granting scholarships.

Legislation and Finance

The Queensland Government has introduced a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board of Education. The Bill provides for the establishment of a Board of Education, which shall have power to make regulations for the education of the people of the State, and to promote the general welfare of the people.

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The Governor of the State is empowered to appoint a body of three persons, to be known as the Board of Education, and to fix their salaries. The Board of Education is to consist of a Secretary, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and two other persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor from among persons who are qualified to be appointed to the position of Secretary.

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