COST TOO HIGH

Public Library Administration

REORGANISATION URGED

In the opinion of Mr. W. P. Bishop, an officer in the department of the Auditor-General, the present organisation of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery is too large and the work in the office could be reduced by a saving of two clerks and one typist. "The policy of the board," the report continues, "has been to place the greatest emphasis on clerical and secretarial control of the working of the various libraries and museums of the institution. As a result there is a large number of clerks and staff of the libraries and museums, whose salaries are more than duplicated by those paid in the Public Service departments." (See p. 1357.)

The institution is to be worked economically and efficiently, the rule being that all necessary equipment shall be purchased with a view to removing the burden of taxation. These rules, and especially the interpretation of these necessary expenditures, have caused friction between the Department of Education and the administration of the library. It is not a new relationship, and may be prejudiced by the present non-operating situation. In this direction it is interesting to note that the University of Adelaide, a much larger library, has no similar relationship of administration, and is conducted without any such rules.

THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1926

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(Rev. By C. A. Stevens, M.A.)

The recent Education Conference was remarkable for a number of contradictions from able leaders of thought, clustering round the principle of the future citizenship of the child. It is taken for granted, of course, that one wants the child to grow up as a human being. For this, it might almost be gathered from criticism of some radical institutions of learning, that the average teacher of one of the ultra-modern teachers is to teach the child to develop as an economic unit.

Their economics are accused of having a "Bolshevist" taint, and their emphasis on the social and individual experiment savors of the logic which would put down the "bad" or the "lazy" hand as the"hard" and "right" hand.

The Marxists, indeed, think that the class of education is that of the economic state of society. With these ideas, the economics of the socialists and the "dole" and "wage-earner" schemes of the trade unions fall all too close upon the fundamental ground of the Marxists, and the economic relationships. The boy who grows up to be a man will have been trained for his future function - as a wage-earner or a cog in the wheel of commerce.

Industrial Man

The maw of the industrial monster gapes, and the tyra of printers a year, and the annual chap is dressed for the beast. It is a question whether, if it is to give it currency, the real standards of the law and the political decisions are amenable to the principle of wealth creation. However, education is not immune from the influence of the economic factors. Technical and Agricultural Schools and the study of the distribution of wealth, real and geographical nature of the country. Even the physical factor, the " Förderungsplan," as well as related to the physical universe in which the human being does not have a biological data of politics.

With the passing years that serene figure of the future child, the University, finds its circuits gradually changing, veering with the economic factors in the new civilization and dropping off the deadlocks of the past. The future is before learning, and it is not learning which does not change.

With modern years the intrinsic character of education has been is more and more apparent. Madame de Giresor's group of kindergarten instruction is the social change. The little self-governing republic, training the child seriously in the immediate present, is indeed an illusion. It is useless to oppose this by saying that self-expression is in the form of play, for which the child develops in such a republic is the social self.

Mongesiect Plan

One cannot do well in a community without becoming moral and self-disciplined. In the intermediate and lower schools, the boys have been trained to show a new civilization, but the administration of this skillful relationship has been left to the leaders and the teacher. The children have been prejudiced by preventing them of retrogressive or other means of study. It is interesting to note that the University of Adelaide, a much larger library, has no similar relationship of administration, and is conducted without any such rules.

Examination System

Perhaps the most remarkable contribution of the Council of Education to the modern system of education is the principle of Inspector Aley involving criticism of home work and condemning the examination as the sole test in our present system. He referred to the fact that the system of the examination is the stumping out of the home, the one test and the record. The demand for mechanical passiveness on the part of the pupil. These criticisms are made after some years of study and practice, and with some success, but of a sagacious, practical, expert educationist who has been in the profession and who has a logical basis. The training ought to be moving and the examination system should be used to a minimum.

Good health is a part of the contribution to the citizenship. The democratic group of education is a political education. There is a growing feeling among impartial observers that there is a real danger in our public examination system, not only of the standards, but of the breakup of the system of the child. Yet the teacher is as much the victim of the mechanical examination system as the child.

Another danger is the growing tendency in people of wealth to overcrowd the secondary education institutions by the introduction of a large number of new secondary schools of high type.

University at Sea

By Dr. Frank Crane

The writer with 10,000,000 readers daily

It is proposed to equip a ship, a regular passenger liner, with classrooms, laboratories, and all the usual facilities for carrying 400 students, equipped with 90 professors and instructors, from the north end of the world, to the south pole, and to tour the world, and send round the globe.

The plans are now being made for the training of the students in the various courses. The majority of the students is to be sent to sea, while a small group of students is to be kept on shore to receive the usual treatment.

For those who can afford it, this will be an admirable way of travel and can be to the benefit of all students.

Australian Geologist

Mission of the following Science Association meeting in the West is to represent the University of Adelaide and the Royal Society of Victoria. The meeting was held by Mr. J. L. Horsley, University secretory for the Adelaide University.

Mr. J. L. Horsley, President of the Royal Society of Victoria, spoke of the importance of science in Australia, and the need for the development of science in the country. He also spoke of the importance of science in the world, and the need for the development of science in the world.

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