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centres were 2,185, and the average weekly attendance 1,708. Four hundred and fifty-nine woodwork certificates were issued. The subject was also taught in 47 country schools, and the qualification of teachers for this work was stimulated and assisted by summer schools, Saturday morning classes, and Teachers' College classes.

Finance.

Regarding finance the report states:—The expenditure for 1923 was £603,032, which is £69,706 more than the preceding year. It was explained in last year's report, that, owing to a change in the method of dealing with the book sale business the expenditure for 1922 was shown as £114,854 below the actual figures. The real increase can, therefore, be set down as £51,892. The cost of administration in 1923 was £42,103, which is £5,776 more than in the previous year. This latter amount includes £953 for the travelling expenses of the Director of Education visiting Europe and America, and £3,979 for the passage money and expenses of the 60 teachers engaged in England. The expenditure on training shows a decrease of £921, the cost having been £35,433, compared with £36,354 in 1922. Comparison of the expenditure on primary schools for 1922 with that of 1923 shows an increase during the latter year of £40,018. This increase occurred principally in the salaries of primary school teachers, for which the expenditure was £355,909, an increase of £25,098 over the previous year. The altered system of dealing with book sales, already explained, accounts for an apparent net increase in the expenditure of £9,968. There were 260 schools in operation during the year, being the same number as in 1922. The net cost for child instructed was increased from £5 1/9 to £5 10/6, and the cost per child in average attendance was increased from £6 5/7 to £6 16/4. Upon secondary education the expenditure amounted to £58,313, an increase of £6,949. There were 23 High Schools, compared with 22 in 1922. The total number of pupils enrolled was 3,780, and the expenditure was £43,808, compared with £37,935, and a roll number of 3,813 last year. The cost per pupil in average attendance was increased from £15 14/11 to £18 6/11. On hundred and seventy-four exhibitions and Government bursaries tenable at the University were held during the year, compared with 151 and 55 respectively in 1922. These entailed an expenditure of £6,213, which is £46 less than that of the previous year. The cost of technical education was £46,653, compared with £43,743 10/3 in 1922. This included £19,034 grant to the Adelaide School of Mines, compared with £17,401 last year, and £4,769 for seven country technical schools, compared with £4,743 in 1922. Fees to the amount of £1,154 were paid to revenue, compared with £923 last year. Expenditure on domestic arts schools decreased from £4,144 in 1922 to £3,849. The technical education of apprentices involved an expenditure of £5,857, compared with £6,061 last year. There were ten woodwork centres compared with nine in 1922, the expenditure being £4,562, an increase of £1,224. Sites, buildings, improvements, and repairs cost £50,153, which is £17,701 more than in 1922. The grant to the University of Adelaide was £30,027, which is £209 more than in 1922. The Public Library grant was increased from £14,117 to £15,550, and the Institutes Association received £3,913, compared with £9,439 in 1922. The total capital expenditure (from loans) on school buildings since the passing of the Education Act of 1875 amounts to £1,055,511, and the interest, calculated at 24 per cent., amounts to £42,620 for the year.

Technical Education.

The report of the Superintendent of Technical Education shows that there has been a steady forward movement in that branch, both in the scope of the work and in the standards reached. The system of departmental examinations has been further extended, and the number of students presented shows satisfactory increase. The work of the trade schools established under the Technical Education of Apprentices Act has been continued, and courses for boilermakers, patternmakers, and polishers have been added. One thousand nine hundred and seventy apprentices and probationers have been registered with the department since the opening of these classes in 1918. Of these 450 are attending classes and 215 had completed their three-year courses and received tradesman's certificates. The records of this work show that an increase in apprenticeship is noticeable in the trades catered for by trade schools. During the year excellent work was done by the Apprentices' Advisory Board and by the various advisory trade committees. After five years' experience of the operation of this interesting experiment in compulsory specialised adolescent education, it is confidently pronounced a successful and effective addition to the State educational system. The day studentship classes have been reorganised. The year, as a whole, has shown a notable forward movement in the work of technical education.

Supply of Teachers.

Although the pressure due to lack of teachers was not so great as was the case in 1922, great difficulties were experienced in staffing the schools for the first eight months of the year, as the demand still exceeded the supply. The advent of the 63 English teachers relieved the position considerably, and it is hoped that next year, when the new scheme of training introduced in 1921 comes into full bearing, the output from the colleges will meet all requirements.

CROWD PSYCHOLOGY.

The first afternoon meeting for the of the Women's Non-Party Association was held in the association rooms at Kither's Buildings on Friday. Principal Kiek addressed a good attendance on "Crowd psychology." He said psychology is a study of human emotions, and is today the most popular and most zealously pursued of all the sciences. Life is a series of reactions from social environment and psychology is a science describing what human nature really is. One of its several branches is crowd psychology. People when together do not act as when by themselves. Crowds gather round any point of interest, and self-restraint among the members disappears when they find themselves gathered into a multitude. In such cases the emotions of a crowd become unified by common interest, but this unity is ephemeral, and disappears as the point of interest vanishes. The psychology of the crowd that never meets is most important. It is really crowd consciousness. For instance, the population of Adelaide is a crowd as opposed to that of the country towns. This antagonism between crowds is nearly always existent. For example, between two cities like Melbourne and Sydney there is a subcurrent of antagonism. So each country develops its crowd consciousness. It exists between France and Germany, yet a Frenchman and a German will fraternise in a country with a colored population. They would be drawn together by the ties of color and consanguinity. Race conscientiousness is an important factor in every nation, and often village people, under processes of somewhat similar nature, come to look upon neighboring villages as something apart. This feeling has led in our own case to the various forms of government peculiarly and essentially Anglo-Saxon in form and in their independence. Where this race psychology is absent the nation is stagnant. The benefit of crowd psychology is that it checks personal egotism, and its dangers are that a crowd, being more emotional than rational, often has its intellectual pitch lowered and its susceptibilities played upon by false sentiments and ideals. However, it is often in a crowd that ideals are at the safest level. The limitations of a crowd are such as bring under suspicion the ascetic and the barbarian, neither of whom conform to the common view, and consequently are frequently regarded as enemies of the common cause. The successful preacher, the astute politician, the triumphant revivalist, are really those who sound the deeps and shallows of crowd psychology. Mrs. J. Carlyle McDonnell, who presided, asked Mrs. McRitchie to move a vote of thanks to Principal Kiek for his lucid and interesting lecture. Miss Whitham seconded the motion, which was followed by a discussion. Afternoon tea was served.

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MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY FAILURES.

At the recent final examination for medical students at the Melbourne University 171 submitted themselves and only 67 passed. The question is being raised whether the medical course is being rushed by unsuitable candidates, so that the cost of the University is being increased without any commensurate benefits to the public. University professors deprecate that opinion, and say that the supplementary examination a few months after the yearly final usually results in a good proportion of passes. They say that many of the failures are due to insufficient time being devoted to one particular subject and that a few months' more study carries the candidate through to a diploma.

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ASSOCIATION NEWS.

University Women's Fund.

To establish an international clubhouse, the International Federation of University Women has launched an appeal for £25,000. Crosby Hall, once the home of Sir Thomas Moore, has been decided on as a suitable residence. The hall was situated in Bishopsgate, a business part of London. It was moved, stone by stone, to Chelsea, and re-erected on the site of Sir Thomas Moore's old country house. Members of the South Australian Women Graduates Association are raising £2 per member as their quota.

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Mr. H. G. Jenkinson, M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E., at the annual meeting of the Adelaide division of the Institution of Engineers on Friday, was unanimously elected chairman. Mr. Jenkinson referred to the important work the institution was doing in regard to the status of the engineering profession.

LATE MR. MAUGHAN

Memorial Tablet Unveiled IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

"To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die." This inscription was the keynote of an impressive ceremony at the Sturt street Public School this morning, when representative educationists gathered in the main hall for the ceremony of unveiling a memorial tablet to the memory of the late Mr. M. M. Maughan (formerly Director of Education), one of the best-loved teachers this State has known.

Among those present were Mr. T. Pascoe (Minister of Education), Mesdames T. Maughan and T. McNeil, and Messrs. H. M. Maughan, M. Maughan, F. Maughan, W. T. McCoy (Director of Education), Mr. W. Bennett (president of the South Australian Public Teachers' Union), C. C. Charlton (Deputy Director of Education), Dr. W. Rennie (representing Sir George Murray (Chancellor of the University), Col. T. H. Smeaton (secretary of the South Australian Public Teachers' Union), Mr. C. Maley (head teacher Aldgate school, and a fellow-pupil teacher with the late Director), Mr. C. Bronner (head teacher Sturt street school), Mr. W. J. Hocking (head teacher Brompton school), Mr. H. H. Tuck (head teacher Unley school), Mr. C. Bray (head teacher North Adelaide school), Mrs. Hutchens (president Mothers' Club associated with Sturt street school), and Messrs. G. W. Freestone, T. M. Heagney, W. J. Gunn, F. J. Gartrell, F. Houlihan, G. Gill, H. Martin, J. Drinkwater, J. Snell, and W. Hodges (school committee).

Mr. Bennett, in asking Mrs. Maughan to perform the unveiling, referred to the manifold activities of her late husband in every phase of education. Mr. Maughan had always been a friend to the teachers as well as to the children.

Mr. Charlton paid a high tribute to the character of their late friend and director. The tablet, which was made of bronze, and suitably framed, was only the outward symbol of their feelings. The tablet spoke for itself. It read:—"This tablet is dedicated to the memory of Milton Moss Maughan, B.A., V.D., by friends and comrades in the Education Department of South Australia who loved him for his endearing qualities, admired him for his ability, and rejoiced in his success. Mr. Maughan was born on November 22, 1856. From January 1, 1891, to August 1, 1900, he was head master of this school, and after services as inspector and chief inspector of schools, was appointed Director of Education on August 21, 1913. Owing to ill-health he resigned that office on May 23, 1919, and died on December 17, 1921, in his sixty-sixth year. To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

Mr. Charlton then asked Mrs. Maughan to unveil the tablet. This was done in silence.

Dr. Rennie said that he could assure Mrs. Maughan that the memory of her late husband was enshrined in the hearts of all. He was a man of unswerving faith. The Chancellor had asked him to represent the University, and he did so with the loving feelings of an old friend that he missed. Mr. Maughan was always welcome at the meetings of the University Council as head of the State Education Department.

Mr. C. Bronner, in accepting the custody of the tablet as head teacher of Sturt street school, said that he took it as a sacred duty to himself and his teachers to maintain the good name so nobly set by their late director.

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QUALIFYING FOR BAR

Exemptions Granted by Court

Sir George Murray (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Poole, Mr. Justice Angus Parsons, and Mr. Justice Napier sat as a Full Court this morning. Mr. A. W. Piper, K.C., moved for an order dispensing with one year's service under articles as a law clerk on the part of Gordon Augustus Pavy, also for leave to substitute a special examination in Latin for the same subject in the senior public examination. Mr. Piper mentioned that the senior public examination had been discontinued at the Adelaide University, and that Mr. Pavy had passed the special Latin test referred to. He had served four years under articles and had spent four years in war service.

Mr. G. S. Reed, on behalf of the Law Society, said that that body did not offer any opposition.

An order was made in the terms of the motion.

Mr. C. A. Edmunds also made application on behalf of Patrick Andrew O'Brien. He said that the circumstances were almost the same as in the case of Mr. Pavy.

Mr. Reed intimated that the Law Society offered no objection. The Court made an order in the terms of the motion.

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MR. W. T. MCCOY, the Director of Education, in his travel report foreshadows changes in the South Australian system of education.

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THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The new Attorney-General, Minister of Housing and Assistant Minister of Repatriation (Hon. W. J. Denny) was born at Adelaide in 1872, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, later pursuing his studies at the Adelaide University. He was first employed as a meteorological clerk in the Postmaster-General's Department, but resigned to take over the editorship of the "Southern Cross." He was elected to the City Council, and subsequently entered Parliament. He attracted the attention of Mr. Justice Gordon, who was then a member of the Legislative Council, and upon being offered his articles by that gentleman, he began to study law. When Sir John Gordon was elevated to the Bench, Mr. Denny continued his articles with Mr. J. R. Anderson, K.C. He was subsequently called to the Bar and began practice on his own account. For some time he was associated with Mr. H. K. Paine, S.M., and later was in partnership with Mr. F. Villeneuve Smith, K.C. He is now senior partner in the firm of Denny, Daly, and Travers. Although Mr. Denny's first efforts to secure political honors were not successful, he was taken in hand by Mr. Kingston, who, on resigning his seat for West Adelaide when he went to London in 1900 as one of the Australian delegates in charge of the Commonwealth Constitution Bill, personally supported Mr. Denny's candidature for the vacancy. Mr. Denny won the seat and has since represented Adelaide continuously, except for a brief period. From June 3, 1910, to February 17, 1912, he was Attorney-General in the Verran Government. He has taken a prominent part in many sports, including rowing, football, and racing. He was at one time captain and stroke of the Mercantile Rowing Club, played football both with Eastbourne and Westbourne clubs, and has been patron of the West Adelaide Football Club for several years. At one time he was an honorary steward of the Adelaide Racing Club. Mr. Denny entered in the early stages of the war, was wounded at Ypres, and was awarded the Military Cross.

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The Central Board of Health has approved the appointment of Dr. D. M. Steele as Health Officer to the Local Board of Health for the District of Aponga.