

CHAPTER VI. EDUCATION.

§ 1. General.

1. **Evolution of Educational Systems of the States.**—As the first settlement in Australia was in New South Wales, it was but natural that Australian education should have had its beginning in that State, and consequently the mother State has played a leading part in the evolution of educational method and system in Australia. The subject is dealt with in some detail in the first two issues of the Official Year Book, which also contain a more or less detailed account of the origin and earlier development of the educational systems of the other States.

2. **Later Development in State Educational Systems.**—Issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 22 contain an outline of later developments of the educational systems of the various States. The educational systems of the States may now be considered as more or less homogeneous entities, the various stages succeeding one another by logical gradation from kindergarten to university.

3. **School Age.**—The statutory school age for children in each State, set out briefly, is as follows:—New South Wales, 6 to 15 years; Victoria, 6 to 14 years; Queensland, 6 to 14 years; South Australia, 6 to 14 years; Western Australia, 6 to 14 years; and Tasmania, 6 to 16 years. In New South Wales the statutory school age was from 7 to 14 years during 1917 to 1939; from 6 to 14 years in 1940; from 6 to 14 years 4 months in 1941; from 6 to 14 years 8 months in 1942; and from 6 to 15 years in 1943. In Tasmania the statutory school age was from 7 to 14 years, but legislation passed in 1943 reduced the lower age limit to 6 years. In 1942 the school leaving age was increased to 16 years but was not to operate till after the war. This provision has now been proclaimed to operate from 1st February, 1946.

It is provided in some States that in cases where any child is living outside stated distances from a State school, the age at which the child must commence school is increased. Provision is also made that a scholar having attained a certain standard may leave school before reaching the statutory leaving age.

At the 1936 Conference of Directors of Education a resolution was passed urging the necessity of raising the compulsory school leaving age to 15 years. This resolution was submitted to a conference in Sydney of Ministers of Education who agreed to recommend to their respective Governments legislation to implement the proposal by the year 1940, but owing to war conditions its operation has been postponed. Legislation was passed in 1943 in Victoria and Western Australia increasing the school leaving age to 15 years, but neither of these provisions had been proclaimed at the end of December, 1945.

4. **Australian Council for Educational Research.**—This Council was constituted on 10th February, 1930, as the result of an endowment from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The endowment terminated in December, 1942, by which time the total value in Australian currency of the annual payments had amounted to £120,000. Australian support so far received consists of grants from the Commonwealth Government totalling £6,000 and payments from two of the States amounting to about £400.

The Council consists of nine members of whom six are elected by State Institutes for Educational Research established in each of the Australian States. The functions of the Council are to conduct surveys and inquiries in the educational field, to make grants to approved investigators, to act as a centre of information on educational developments both within Australia and overseas, to provide services of a technical character such as those connected with the assessment of knowledge and aptitude, and to provide training for research workers. In general, through the publication of reports and in other ways, the Council aims at improving the standards of education and at stimulating thought about educational problems. So far about 80 reports have been published, one of the latest being a comprehensive survey of the training of teachers in Australia. The Council is at present producing a series of about sixteen pamphlets on educational reconstruction under the general title "The Future of Education".

The Council is autonomous, but maintains close contact with educational authorities, with the Universities and with other educational bodies. Its present investigations

include a comparative survey into the courses of study and examinations for children between twelve and sixteen years, made at the request of the State Education Departments, and a study of the prediction of success of University students.

During the past three years the Council has been called upon for advice and service by the following Commonwealth departments:—Labour and National Service, Man Power, Post-War Reconstruction, Home Security, War Organization of Industry and Department of the Army. The services have included such matters as the preparation of pamphlets, advice on psychological and educational matters, the preparation of tests to determine the suitability of individuals for special training, etc.

The head-quarters of the Council are at 147 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I., Victoria.

§ 2. Census Records.

1. **Persons Receiving Instruction.**—The Census and Statistics Act 1905-1938 specifies "Education" as a subject for inquiry at a Census, but does not indicate the nature or range of the information to be furnished. At earlier Censuses an inquiry regarding the degree of education was restricted to a question as to ability to read and write, but under the system of compulsory education the number of persons in Australia who reach maturity without being able to read and write is very small, and this question was omitted at the 1933 Census. The only question asked concerned those receiving instruction at the time of the 1933 Census and related to the nature of the school they were attending. Details for each of the last three Censuses were as follows:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, 1911 TO 1933.

Receiving Instruction at—	Number.			Percentage.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
				%	%	%
Government School ..	593,059	791,724	904,383	76.49	77.36	77.23
Private School ..	156,106	193,774	224,994	20.13	18.93	19.21
University ..	2,465	7,252	8,525	0.32	0.71	0.73
Home ..	23,760	30,712	33,126	3.06	3.00	2.83
Total ..	775,390	1,023,462	1,171,028	100.00	100.00	100.00

2. **Ages of Scholars.**—In the next table the number of scholars at specified ages in 1933 are shown together with the total number of persons recorded for those ages:—

SCHOOLING OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age Last Birthday. (Years.)	Number Receiving Instruction at—				Number not stated and not at School.	Total.
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.	University.		
4 ..	6,287	3,528	2,916	..	(a) 556,234	(a) 568,965
5 ..	49,051	12,037	3,475	..	60,348	124,911
6 ..	83,816	18,269	3,169	..	17,385	122,639
7 ..	95,811	20,172	3,091	..	7,221	126,295
8 ..	98,769	20,642	2,809	..	5,798	128,018
9 ..	97,616	20,414	2,467	..	5,020	125,517
10 ..	100,676	21,264	2,309	..	5,189	129,438
11 ..	101,047	21,318	2,190	..	4,939	129,494
12 ..	102,087	21,712	2,108	..	5,224	131,131
13 ..	88,375	20,392	2,114	..	9,127	120,008
14 ..	40,868	15,643	1,804	..	56,836	115,151
15 ..	20,149	12,261	1,347	..	86,197	119,954
16 ..	9,784	8,361	869	101	103,265	122,380
17 ..	4,799	4,521	611	494	110,208	120,633
18 ..	2,480	2,087	565	1,224	120,434	126,790
19 ..	1,257	893	403	1,463	121,637	125,653
20 and over ..	1,511	1,480	879	5,243	4,183,749	4,192,862
Total ..	904,383	224,994	33,126	8,525	5,458,811	6,629,839

(a) Includes those aged under 3 years.

3. **Percentage of Persons not Receiving Instruction.**—The compulsory school age in the various States ranged from 6 to 14 years. From the foregoing table it will be seen that the proportion of children aged last birthday from 6 to 13 years receiving instruction was 94.1 per cent. Conversely 5.9 per cent. of the children within the compulsory range were not indicated as receiving instruction at the date of the Census. The corresponding ratio in 1921 was 6.7 per cent.

As the minimum compulsory school age in New South Wales and Tasmania at the date of the Census was 7 years, and as exemptions from further attendance for special reasons on attaining age 13 obtain throughout the States, a more reliable estimate of the percentage of children not receiving instruction may be obtained by ignoring the extreme ages of the compulsory range. The elimination of these ages reduces the percentage from 5.9 to 4.3 per cent. Attendance at school was known to be affected by the severe economic conditions prevailing at the time of the Census, and this latter figure was consequently in excess of the corresponding percentage of 3.7 in 1921. The effect of accessibility to schools may be seen in the further reduction of the percentages of these ages not receiving instruction in the metropolitan areas to 3.5 in 1933 and to 2.9 in 1921.

4. **Religions of Scholars.**—The following table shows the class of school at which the young adherents to the principal religious denominations were being educated at the date of the Census:—

**ADHERENTS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHOOLS.
30th JUNE, 1933.**

Denomination.	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	Total Specified.
Baptist	17,473	998	166	304	18,941
Catholic, Roman(a)	84,763	146,197	1,339	6,263	238,562
Church of Christ ..	10,822	479	86	214	11,601
Church of England	397,717	37,442	3,263	14,612	453,034
Congregational ..	9,274	1,112	202	224	10,812
Lutheran	8,257	910	45	217	9,429
Methodist	116,365	5,926	1,023	2,723	126,037
Presbyterian	108,870	9,836	1,302	3,814	123,822
No Reply	119,130	18,415	646	3,805	141,996
Other	31,712	3,679	453	950	36,794
Total	904,383	224,994	8,525	33,126	1,171,028

(a) Including Catholic, Undefined.

The most prominent feature of the results given above is the relatively small proportion of Roman Catholics attending State schools. Of the Roman Catholics reported as receiving instruction, 34.66 per cent. were attending State schools compared with 86.84 per cent. for the rest of the community, the proportion for the whole being 77.23 per cent.

§ 3. State Schools.

1. **General.**—The State Schools, or, as they are sometimes termed, the "public" schools, of Australia comprise all schools directly under State control, in contradistinction to the so-called "private" schools, the bulk of which, though privately managed, nevertheless cater for all classes of the community. Separate information regarding technical education is given in § 8, but the junior technical schools

are included hereunder. The returns include figures relating to correspondence schools as well as subsidized schools, but evening schools and continuation classes, where such are in existence, are not included, but are dealt with separately in par. 3 (v) following.

2. Returns for Year 1943.—(i) *General.* The following table shows the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the number of individual children in attendance during 1943:—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1943.

State or Territory.		Schools at end of year.	Teachers Employed (excluding Teachers in Training).	Teachers in Training.	Net Enrolment.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales(a)	.. ..	2,750	11,228	959	365,930
Victoria	.. ..	2,536	9,314	518	214,130
Queensland	.. ..	1,548	4,198	240	133,849
South Australia	.. ..	880	2,734	188	71,161
Western Australia	.. ..	680	2,050	97	(b)55,827
Tasmania	.. ..	369	1,230	145	33,345
Northern Territory(c)	.. ..	3	6	..	198
Australia—1943		8,766	30,760	2,147	874,440
1942		9,040	30,627	2,125	868,252

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.
30th June, 1944.

(b) Average weekly enrolment.

(c) Year ended

(ii) *Average Enrolment and Attendance.* The methods of calculating enrolment are not identical throughout the States. The unit in South Australia is the daily enrolment while New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania employ the weekly enrolment. In Queensland no average enrolment is compiled, and the mean of the four quarterly gross enrolments is the only figure available.

As with enrolments there is not complete uniformity in arriving at the average attendance, but most of the States aggregate the attendances for the year and divide by the number of school sessions. New South Wales and Western Australia, however, employ averages of term averages. The matter of securing uniformity in these respects has been under consideration for some time, and the Council for Educational Research, already referred to in § 1. par. 4, is devoting attention to the question of securing greater uniformity in methods of collection and presentation of educational data generally. The average enrolment and attendance in each State during 1943 are shown below:—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1943.

State or Territory.		Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment.
		No.	No.	%
New South Wales	.. ..	333,317	285,873	85.77
Victoria	.. ..	198,567	175,992	88.63
Queensland	.. ..	128,832	103,943	80.68
South Australia	.. ..	69,257	61,963	(a) 89.15
Western Australia	.. ..	55,827	51,227	91.76
Tasmania	.. ..	30,916	27,470	88.85
Northern Territory(b)	.. ..	198	182	91.92
Australia—1943		816,914	706,650	86.47
1942		805,088	686,330	85.22

(a) Excludes correspondence students.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1944.

The percentage of attendance on enrolment is lowest in Queensland, but this figure is not comparable with those of the other States, as no average enrolment is available for Queensland.

Extraordinary epidemics apart, it would appear from the steadiness of the returns in recent years that the percentage of attendance on enrolment is approaching its maximum under present conditions in Australia. Recurring epidemics of contagious diseases, minor illnesses, bad weather and long distances are all serious factors limiting the full attendance of pupils at school.

The average attendance at the State Schools in Australia is shown below for the year 1891 and at varying intervals to 1943 :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.
1891	3,421	350,773	1938	6,930	757,669
1901	3,825	450,246	1939	6,997	744,095
1911	4,574	463,799	1940	7,069	741,496
1921	5,511	666,498	1941	7,137	732,116
1931	6,553	817,262	1942	7,197	686,330
1933	6,657	805,334	1943	7,266	706,650

(a) At 31st December, in thousands.

It is possible, for Census years, to relate with reasonable accuracy the average attendance of scholars at State Schools to the number of children who are approximately of school age. For this purpose the ages 5 to 15 years, both included, have been taken and the average attendance per thousand children was:—1891, 455; 1901, 464; 1911, 477; 1921, 544; and 1933, 585. Although other factors might have affected the results in a minor degree it would appear that considerable improvement has taken place in school attendance.

(iii) *Schools in the Australian Capital Territory.* During 1943 eleven State Schools were in operation in the Australian Capital Territory; individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,798; average attendance was 1,563; and cost of upkeep amounted to £34,547. By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government these schools are conducted by the New South Wales Education Department in the same way as the ordinary State Schools, the Department being recouped for expenditure. Ample provision has been made for both primary and secondary education, and this will be increased to meet requirements. The figures quoted, other than expenditure, do not include enrolment, etc., at the Trade School and the Evening Continuation School. A reference to the Canberra University College will be found in § 6, par. 9.

3. Distribution of Educational Facilities.—(i) *In Sparsely-settled Districts.*—

(a) *General.* The methods adopted in the various States to carry the benefits of education into the remotest and most sparsely-settled areas are set out in some detail in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 430-1).

(b) *Correspondence Teaching.* Teaching by correspondence has been adopted to meet the needs of children out of reach of the ordinary means of education, including those prevented from attending school through physical ailment. Approximately 20,500 children received instruction in this way during 1943, the respective numbers in each State being: New South Wales, 9,467; Victoria, 1,170; Queensland, 5,541; South Australia, 2,032; Western Australia, 1,760; and Tasmania, 466.

(ii) *Centralization of Schools.* The question of centralization of schools adopted so successfully in America and Canada has received considerable attention in Australia. It is recognized that a single adequately staffed and well equipped central institution can give more efficient teaching than a number of small scattered schools in the hands of less highly trained teachers, and the small schools in some districts were therefore closed and the children conveyed to the central institution. The principle was first adopted in New South Wales in 1904, and in 1943 a sum of £20,219 was expended in boarding allowances and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1943-44 amounted to £47,573. In Queensland during 1943-44 the cost of transport by rail, road and boat, amounted to £22,165. In South Australia the sum of £19,785 was disbursed in travelling expenses of school children in 1943, while £21,576 was spent in Western Australia during 1942-43, £34,382 in Tasmania in 1943, and £3,374 in the Australian Capital Territory in 1943-44.

(iii) *Area Schools.* A new feature in education has been established since 1936 in rural districts in Tasmania under the title of "Area Schools". These schools cater for certain groups of children brought from surrounding districts by buses and give instruction with a distinct rural inclination. In 1943 there were 15 area schools in operation having an average weekly enrolment of 3,177 scholars with a daily average attendance of 2,789. The total expenditure on these schools in 1943 was £59,747.

(iv) *Education of Backward and Defective Children.* This subject was referred to at some length in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 431-2.)

(v) *Evening Schools.* Evening Continuation Schools have been in existence for many years in some of the States, but their progress has been uncertain. The aim of these schools is to provide a means of furthering the education of those who have left school at the termination of the primary course. Practical and cultural subjects are combined in the curriculum to be of assistance to those attending in their occupations and their civic life. In New South Wales the 28 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1943 of 1,391 and an average attendance of 905. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 789, and at those for girls 116. The cost of maintaining these schools in 1943 was £7,015. Unemployed pupils receive free tuition, and all fees are refunded to others with a satisfactory record of attendance. In Western Australia evening continuation classes were held at 23 centres in 1930, with an average enrolment of 2,777 pupils, but the classes were discontinued at the end of that year and preparatory technical classes were substituted wherever there was a technical school in operation.

(vi) *Higher State Schools.* In all the States higher schools have been established which provide advanced courses of instruction for pupils who have completed the primary grades. Reference to the development of these schools will be found in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 433-4).

(vii) *Agricultural Training in State Schools.* Extended reference to the methods adopted in the teaching of agriculture in State Schools was incorporated in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 434-7).

4. *Training Colleges.*—The development of the training systems of the various States is referred to at some length in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 437-9).

5. *Expenditure.*—(i) *Maintenance—All Schools.* The net expenditure on maintenance in all grades of schools, excepting senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for the five years ended 1943 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. All expenditure tables the figures for Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia relate to the financial year ended six months later than the calendar year.

STATE SCHOOLS : NET EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total.
TOTAL (INCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS).								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	4,598,376	2,667,094	1,481,399	854,037	730,500	320,616	6,802	10,658,824
1940	4,673,143	2,635,641	1,477,743	886,828	732,802	324,972	7,551	10,738,680
1941	4,897,223	2,660,924	1,487,293	881,117	773,680	343,034	8,827	11,052,098
1942	4,767,475	2,732,122	1,429,800	884,382	753,730	403,437	4,074	10,975,020
1943	4,970,296	2,945,099	1,510,568	922,307	804,404	421,684	4,643	11,579,001

PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939	15 12 2	14 1 4	13 0 9	12 18 4	14 5 7	11 7 6	11 3 9	14 6 7
1940	15 14 9	14 1 9	13 2 0	13 13 1	14 1 11	11 19 7	12 8 5	14 9 8
1941	16 16 4	14 4 1	13 8 5	14 4 0	14 13 1	12 9 10	18 14 0	15 1 11
1942	17 5 10	15 14 1	14 12 2	14 19 5	14 18 4	14 16 11	27 3 2	16 0 8
1943	17 7 9	16 14 8	14 10 8	15 7 8	15 14 1	15 7 0	25 10 3	16 8 8

(a) Gross figures, receipts not being available.

(ii) *Maintenance—Secondary Schools.* The figures given in the preceding table refer to expenditure on maintenance of all State primary and secondary schools, excluding technical colleges. It has been thought desirable by the State Education Departments to give separate information in regard to the cost of secondary education. The difficulty of making any satisfactory allocation of the kind, however, will be understood when it is realized that both elementary and higher education are in some instances given in the same school and by the same teacher. Unfortunately, too, the term "secondary" has not the same meaning in all States. It might be mentioned here that similar difficulties arise in connexion with the apportionment amongst the various branches of expenditure on administration, inspection and the training of teachers. The figures quoted in regard to cost hereunder have been extracted from the Reports of the State Education Departments, and are subject to the qualifications enumerated above.

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

State.	1942.		1943.	
	Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.	Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	1,009,197	7 2	1,031,243	7 3
Victoria	542,616	5 6	618,819	6 3
Queensland	175,642	3 5	198,455	3 9
South Australia	165,097	5 6	181,868	5 11
Western Australia	(a) 170,601	7 2	(b) 157,475	6 8
Tasmania	46,548	3 10	49,786	4 1

(a) Year 1941-42.

(b) Year 1942-43.

The figures in all cases exclude the cost of buildings. In Victoria the total includes the expenditure on "intermediate" education amounting (excluding administration costs) to £141,924 in 1942 and to £165,108 in 1943. For Queensland, the figure quoted excludes the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1942 to £24,339 and in 1943 to £24,950. For Western Australia the total for 1941-42 includes £96,562 and for 1942-43, £100,194 on account of "post-primary" education.

(iii) *Buildings.* Expenditure on State School buildings, excluding Technical Colleges, for the years 1939 to 1943 was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	411,720	206,481	174,725	85,539	56,994	60,011	539	996,009
1940	270,840	212,110	157,241	75,948	43,686	69,067	..	828,892
1941	288,855	164,568	67,406	58,541	30,987	50,907	..	661,264
1942	471,167	149,750	25,655	40,813	19,069	26,192	30	732,676
1943	362,596	114,261	47,614	67,748	40,354	39,951	944	673,468

The totals for the various States in 1943 include the following amounts expended from loan and other funds. Figures for 1942 are shown in brackets—New South Wales, £81,615 (£205,246), Victoria, £32,496 (£44,671); Queensland, £21,305 (£10,108); South Australia, £29,099 (£8,223); Western Australia, £18,559 (£5,125); and Tasmania, £23,975, (£14,671).

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost of education, including buildings, during the years 1939 to 1943 was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS : NET TOTAL COST.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total. (b)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	5,010,096	2,873,575	1,656,124	939,576	787,494	380,627	7,341	11,654,833
1940	4,943,983	2,847,751	1,634,984	962,776	776,488	394,039	7,551	11,567,572
1941	5,186,078	2,825,492	1,554,699	939,658	804,667	393,941	8,827	11,713,362
1942	5,238,642	2,881,872	1,455,455	925,195	772,799	429,629	4,104	11,707,696
1943	5,332,892	3,059,360	1,558,182	990,055	844,758	461,635	5,587	12,252,469

(a) Gross figures, receipts not being available.

(b) See footnote (a).

The figures in this and the preceding tables refer to all grades of State Schools (with the exception of senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools). Including buildings, the net cost per scholar in average attendance for the whole of the State Schools in Australia amounted in 1943 to £17 7s. 8d., as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

6. **School Banking.**—With the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children, agencies of the Savings Banks have been established at most of the schools throughout Australia. Particulars of operative accounts for each State and Territory at 30th June, 1945, were as follows:—

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1945.

State or Territory.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average per Depositor.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,654	166,613	551,294	3 6 2
Victoria	2,764	141,797	439,161	3 1 10
Queensland	1,328	57,195	310,713	5 8 8
South Australia	940	70,533	250,919	3 11 2
Western Australia	563	42,668	211,696	4 19 3
Tasmania	409	29,760	90,562	3 0 10
Northern Territory	6	253	1,106	4 7 5
Australian Capital Territory	12	1,013	2,560	2 10 7
Australia—30th June, 1945	8,676	509,832	1,858,011	3 12 11
„ „ 1944	8,909	507,598	1,506,620	2 19 4

§ 4. Private Schools.*

1. **Returns for 1943.**—The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1943:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1943.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance
New South Wales	718	5,049	108,119	89,150
Victoria	504	2,853	84,511	(a) 80,327
Queensland	219	1,421	32,569	29,817
South Australia	151	818	14,910	12,827
Western Australia	146	675	16,861	15,447
Tasmania	62	309	7,403	5,915
Northern Territory (b)	1	4	60	55
Total—1943	1,801	11,129	264,433	233,538
1942	1,819	10,951	250,022	217,249

(a) Net attendance.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1944.

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in Australia. On the basis of the figures available, approximately 200,000 children, or 77 per cent. of the total in private schools, are educated in Roman Catholic schools.

The figures for Queensland include the returns from Grammar schools, of which there are eight—five for boys and three for girls, with an enrolment of 1,297 boys and 669 girls. These schools are governed by boards of trustees, partly nominated by the Government, and partly by the subscribers to the funds. The trustees make regulations regarding the fees of scholars, the salaries of teachers, and generally for the management of the schools. The Government endowment received in 1943 amounted to £13,200. In addition, a sum of £17,643 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders. The Grammar schools are inspected annually by officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

* Private schools include all schools not wholly under State control. The term "private," though popularly applied, is, of course, a misnomer.

2. **Growth of Private Schools.**—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools in 1891 and at varying intervals to 1943 were as follows:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS : ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891	124,485	99,588	1939	247,482	219,171
1901	148,659	120,742	1940	249,722	221,317
1911	160,794	132,588	1941	253,479	224,355
1921	198,688	164,073	1942	250,022	217,249
1931	221,387	189,665	1943	264,433	233,538

3. **Registration of Private Schools.**—Conditions in regard to the registration of private schools were referred to in previous Official Year Books (see No. 18, p. 451).

§ 5. Free Kindergartens.

The following information regarding Free Kindergartens has been compiled from particulars supplied by the principals of the chief institutions or the organizing secretary in each State, except in the case of Western Australia where the details were furnished by the Education Department:—

FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1944.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales	22	1,039	78	83	52
Victoria	37	1,808	84	76	129
Queensland	6	250	11	35	45
South Australia(a)	16	494	38	20	25
Western Australia	7	272	16	12	7
Tasmania	6	295	19	..	1
Total	94	4,158	246	226	259

(a) Includes affiliated suburban centres.

The kindergartens in the foregoing table are all in the metropolitan areas of the various States, with the exception of the following nine country centres, one of which is at Newcastle, New South Wales; two at Geelong, one at Ballarat, Castlemaine, Dandenong and Mildura, Victoria; and two at Launceston, Tasmania. In each capital city, excepting Hobart, there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1944 was 103 in Sydney, 64 in Melbourne, 35 in Brisbane, 20 in Adelaide, and 14 in Perth.

The information given above refers to private kindergarten unions or associations, and excludes the kindergarten branches in the Government schools of the various States.

§ 6. Universities.

1. **Origin and Development.**—A brief account of the origin and development of the Universities in the various States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year book (see No. 22, pp. 442-3).

The statistical officers of the Australian Universities met in conference at Melbourne in August, 1939, and designed forms for the collection of university statistics which were subsequently approved by the Vice-Chancellors' committee, and were amended at a meeting held at Sydney in 1943.

2. **Teaching and Research Staff.**—The following table shows the number of professors, readers, associate and assistant professors, lecturers in charge, lecturers, demonstrators, tutors, etc., on the teaching and research staffs of the Universities during 1943 :—

UNIVERSITIES : TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFF, 1943.

University.	Professors.	Readers, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers in Charge.	Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers.	Demon- strators and Tutors.	Others.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney	43	12	235	23	98	411
Melbourne	24	12	198	123	2	359
Queensland (Brisbane)	19	4	154	50	24	251
Adelaide	23	6	108	82	3	222
Western Australia (Perth)	9	9	45	6	4	73
Tasmania (Hobart)	10	1	21	2	..	34
New England University College .. .. .	..	..	17	7	10	34
Canberra University College .. .. .	..	..	9	..	..	9
	128	44	787	293	141	1,393

The Conservatorium of Music in Sydney is attached to the Education Department, and is not under the control of the University, as it is in Melbourne and Adelaide.

3. **Students.**—The number of students enrolled for courses at the Universities during 1943 is shown in the following table :—

UNIVERSITIES : STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1943.

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total. (a)
		Post- Graduate.	Sub- Graduate.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney	2,843	33	236	..	148	3,248
Melbourne (b)	2,945	..	229	28	358	3,511
Queensland (Brisbane)	1,096	16	127	63	115	1,417
Adelaide	1,240	48	238	3	655	2,184
Western Australia (Perth)	581	20	..	..	119	706
Tasmania (Hobart)	245	..	13	..	176	388
New England University College	128	22	1	..	6	157
Canberra University College	15	..	13	..	36	64
Total	9,093	139	857	94	1,613	11,675

(a) Adjustments made for students enrolled in more than one course.
enrolled but attending Canberra University College.

(b) Includes 20 students

Of the total students 7,201 were males and 4,474 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees, 35 were enrolled for higher degree courses in Melbourne, 33 in Adelaide, 19 in Western Australia and 1 in Tasmania.

4. **University Receipts.**—The receipts of the Universities are derived principally from Government grants, students' fees, and income from private foundations, etc. The receipts for the general University functions from all sources other than new bequests during 1943 are shown in the table below. In South Australia Government grants and income from private foundations include amounts in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute.

UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1943.

University.	Government Grants.	Students' Fees.	Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations.	Other.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	111,050	96,930	54,828	4,302	267,110
Melbourne	110,795	67,273	19,773	15,467	213,308
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	37,500	23,703	11,604	9,206	82,013
Adelaide	74,761	29,576	24,155	5,593	134,085
Western Australia (Perth)	37,600	3,152	3,157	3,879	47,788
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .	16,028	2,866	614	2,003	21,511
New England University College	17,006	1,458	448	8,005	26,917
Canberra University College	3,376	560	44	54	4,034
Total	408,116	225,518	114,623	48,509	796,766

The figures in the foregoing table do not include the value of new foundations received by the Universities during 1943, which were as follows :—Sydney, £7,412 ; Melbourne, £19,195 ; Queensland, £200 ; and Adelaide, £103,668.

5. **Principal University Benefactions.**—In preceding issues of the Official Year Book information is given in some detail in regard to the extent to which the Universities have benefited from private munificence. Space will permit of reference herein to the more important benefactions only.

The endowments to the Sydney University include the Challis Fund, £399,137 ; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £268,944 ; the P. N. Russell Fund, £101,456 ; the Oswald Watt Fund, £113,474 ; and the Fisher Estate, £43,478. In addition, the University receives a large annual revenue from the trustees of the McCaughey bequest. Excluding the principal of the latter, the credit balances of the private foundations amounted to £1,563,759 at 31st December, 1944.

Mr. David Edward Lewis in 1941 bequeathed approximately £700,000 to trustees to provide scholarships at the Melbourne University for boys from State elementary and secondary schools. This bequest is the largest made in Australia for educational purposes. Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts for various special and general purposes amounted to £60,000, while Sir Samuel Gillott, Mr. Edward Wilson (Argus Trust), and Sir Samuel Wilson contributed £41,000, £34,000, and £30,000 respectively. The estate of the late Miss Helen Mackie provided £40,000 for the endowment of pre-clinical chairs, while Mr. R. B. Ritchie's gifts for the endowment of a Chair of Economics amounted to £30,000, and two sums of £30,000 and £25,000 were received from the Supreme Court Library Fund for the endowment of a Chair of Public Law and for the development of law teaching respectively. Dr. James Stewart founded scholarships in Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery

to the capital value of £26,000. The Hon. Francis Ormond contributed £20,000 to the University as well as benefactions to Ormond College amounting to considerably over £100,000 and the late Dr. F. Haley left £45,000 for medical research. Bequests of approximately £20,000 each for general purposes were made by Mr. John Hastie and Mr. C. D. Lloyd, while similar sums were bequeathed by the late Sir John Higgins for research scholarships in industrial chemistry and biochemistry as related to the pastoral and agricultural industries and by Mr. R. J. Fletcher for medical research. The late Mr. E. Truby Williams gave £52,000 for the Conservatorium of Music, the library and general purposes. Mr. Russell Grimwade gave £20,000 as a first instalment of a gift of £50,000 for a new school of biochemistry, and the trustees of the W. L. Baillieu Trust have given £32,900 as a first instalment of a gift of about £100,000 with which a new library will be built.

Queensland University, to 30th April, 1945, had received £231,243 from the McCaughey estate, and £38,824 from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, while the Hon. T. C. Beirne gave £20,000 in 1935 for the endowment of a Chair of Law in Queensland. The permanent site for the University and other land valued at £62,000 were presented by Dr. and Miss Mayne.

The chief benefactors to the Adelaide University were Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir George Murray, £90,000; Sir Langdon Bonython, £72,000; Miss M. T. Murray, £45,000; Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, £45,000; Dr. F. Lucas Benham, £44,000; Mrs. Jane Marks, £30,000; Edward Neale, £27,000; Mrs. R. F. Mortlock and J. T. Mortlock, £25,000; Family of John Darling, £25,000; Sir William Mitchell, £25,000; and R. Barr Smith and family, £20,000. Several valuable properties, in addition to shares which realized £58,450, were also bequeathed to this University by Mr. Peter Waite, the total value of the bequest being estimated at £100,000.

Under the will of Sir Winthrop Hackett the University of Western Australia received £425,000, in addition to the endowment of the Chair of Agriculture, for the erection and maintenance of University buildings and for studentships, scholarships, bursaries and other financial help for deserving students, while the late Robert Gledden bequeathed an estate valued at £60,000, particularly to provide travelling scholarships.

6. *University Expenditure.*—The principal item of disbursements under the general University activities consists of the salaries of teaching and research staff representing 70.6 per cent. of the total. The following table gives the expenditure during 1943, excluding capital expenditure on buildings:—

UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1943.

University.	Admin- istration.	Maintenance of—			Other.	Total.
		Teachers' Department.	Premises.	Libraries.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	21,684	197,175	20,088	9,107	10,201	258,255
Melbourne	17,230	142,744	17,356	6,585	19,114	203,029
Queensland (Brisbane)	7,307	64,305	7,661	2,943	8,136	90,352
Adelaide	5,369	91,690	9,561	7,265	18,682	132,567
Western Australia (Perth)	4,311	32,883	5,194	3,575	2,797	48,760
Tasmania (Hobart)	2,289	11,848	1,222	987	3,032	19,378
New England University College	3,130	9,554	3,516	586	10,131	26,917
Canberra University College	992	2,524	144	164	30	3,854
Total	62,312	552,723	64,742	31,212	72,123	783,112

7. *Extra-University Activities.*—(i) *General.* The tables shown in paragraphs 4 and 6 relate to the general University activities while the following tables show the financial position of all extra-university activities. The heterogeneous character of the items in the statements for these activities varies to such extent between the Universities that comparisons of the totals are misleading, but they include all items excluded from the general statement and give useful information within limits.

(ii) *Receipts, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main receipts for the year 1943.

UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1943.

University.	Government Grants.	Interest, Rent, and Dividends.	Candidates' Fees, Public Examination.	Special Research Grants.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	870	33,576	2,514	54,411	2,218	93,589
Melbourne	7,500	23,282	33,981	9,267	(a) 50,639	124,669
Queensland (Brisbane)	200	1,896	12,938	5,743	491	21,268
Adelaide	5,250	9,749	8,539	10,535	4,052	38,125
Western Australia (Perth)	200	12,746	7,940	3,949	(b) 7,460	32,295
Tasmania (Hobart) .. ..	..	..	1,436	3,681	1,188	6,305
New England University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra University College	1,724	76	..	..	..	1,800
Total	15,744	81,325	67,348	87,586	66,048	318,051

(a) Includes receipts, Superannuation Fund £16,947, and University Press, £12,473. (b) Includes University Press £4,340.

(iii) *Expenditure, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main items of expenditure for the year 1943.

UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1943.

University.	Salaries, Fees, etc.	Public Examination Expenses.	Adult Education and Extension.	Special Research Expenses.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	5,421	..	5,815	56,590	5,388	73,214
Melbourne	11,267	17,707	6,046	12,289	(a) 62,344	109,653
Queensland (Brisbane)	..	11,240	118	6,534	3,479	21,371
Adelaide	4,677	6,097	1,809	10,535	8,799	31,917
Western Australia (Perth) .. ..	..	7,265	2,875	6,099	(b) 9,717	25,956
Tasmania (Hobart) .. ..	..	1,328	..	3,783	1,692	6,803
New England University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	(c) 1,800	1,800
Total	21,365	43,637	16,663	95,830	93,219	270,714

(a) Includes University Press £11,252, Superannuation Fund £19,674. (b) Includes University Press £3,726. (c) Scholarships, etc.

8. **University Extension.**—Some account of the initiation and progress of university extension is given in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, p. 446).

9. **Canberra University College.**—The question of the establishment of a University at the Australian Capital is still under consideration, and in the meantime a University College has been established under the Canberra University College Ordinance 1929–1940. Lectures commenced in 1930 with the aid of several part-time lecturers, and 30 students were enrolled during the year. By virtue of a temporary regulation of the University of Melbourne, which expires on 31st December in the year following that of termination of the 1939–1945 War, the College is empowered to provide approved lectures in the subjects of the Arts, Science, Commerce and Law courses in preparation for certain degrees and diplomas of that University. In 1945 the students numbered 149, while the staff consisted of six full-time and fifteen part-time lecturers.

10. **New England University College.**—New England University College, comprising a Faculty of Arts and Economics and a Faculty of Science, is governed by the University of Sydney. It is situated at Armidale, on the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales. The present main university building stands in 183 acres of land and was presented to the University College by Mr. T. R. Forster, in 1937. The Government of New South Wales bore the expense of converting it to its present use. Lectures began at the College on 14th March, 1938. Students wishing to proceed to degrees in Economics, Veterinary Science and Agriculture may take the earlier courses at the College. In 1945 there were nineteen lecturers, including one part-time, ten demonstrators and tutors including six part-time, and fourteen honorary lecturers, 164 students taking courses leading to degrees, 23 students taking diploma courses and 25 servicemen whose courses had been suspended until their return. In addition Extension Board courses were conducted throughout the year.

11. **Workers' Educational Associations.**—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States of Australia, and later in New Zealand. The movement has for its object the bringing of the University into closer relationship with the masses of the people, and thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. There are now direct grants from all State Governments except Western Australia and Queensland. The particulars of grants for classes in 1944 were as follows:—New South Wales, £8,591, 67 tutorial classes, 285 discussion groups, 7 other classes and 277 lectures given in short courses to the public or to other organizations; Victoria, £5,900, 63 tutorial classes, 3 "carry on" groups and 55 "box scheme" groups and extension work; Tasmania, £2,700, 25 classes; South Australia, £2,250, 10 tutorial classes, 19 lecture classes, 2 study circles, 3 discussion groups and extension lectures at country centres; Queensland, 6 classes, 1 discussion group and 700 subscribers to the library. In addition, the New South Wales and South Australian Associations each receive a Government grant of £770 and £240 respectively for general organizing purposes. The New South Wales association received an additional grant of £1,500 from the State Government in 1945, for "Extension of Adult Education". The Carnegie Corporation has in recent years shown its interest in the work by allotting substantial grants to the Associations and to the Universities. The principal subjects chosen in all States are Industrial History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology, but there is an increasing number of classes in other subjects such as History, Psychology, Philosophy, Literature, Music, Physiology and Biology. The Universities in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia co-operate with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes, which supervises the work with the assistance of a University officer with the title of Director of Tutorial Classes. In addition to the longer University tutorial classes, many preparatory classes, study circles, and summer schools are organized by the Association, numerous courses of public lectures are delivered, educational conferences are promoted, and an extensive book service is spreading educational literature throughout Australia.

§ 7. Universities Commission.

1. **General.**—The Universities Commission is a Commonwealth instrumentality set up at the beginning of 1943 by the Commonwealth Government primarily to achieve the following objects :—

(a) To advise the Commonwealth Government on questions of Manpower in so far as they relate to the training of University students ;

NOTE.—The Universities Commission is the authority for university and university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. This feature of the Commission's activities is dealt with under § 10 "Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme".

(b) To arrange for the training of adequate numbers of graduates for all kinds of national service and to attract able students to the University for such training ; and

(c) To administer the scheme of financial assistance.

From the commencement of the war in 1939, the Commonwealth Government has recognized the vital necessity of a continuing flow of properly trained graduates from certain of the faculties of the Universities, particularly from the six faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Science, Veterinary Science and Agriculture. The policy of the Government had, therefore, always been to reserve a number of students to commence and to continue those courses.

As the war developed, it became necessary to determine more accurately the number of students who could be reserved and further, to administer more closely the scheme of reservation.

2. **Students Reserved.**—(i) *General.* The Universities Commission was therefore given the function of advising the Government on the number of students who could be reserved to commence first year courses in the six faculties mentioned.

In 1943 more than one hundred extra reserved places were provided in the first year in the reserved faculties than in 1942. The 1944 figures were approximately the same as the 1943 figures.

(ii) *Students in Reserved Faculties.* The 1944 figures are as follows :—

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESERVED FACULTIES.—YEAR 1944.

Faculty.	University.						Total.
	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Queensland.	Adelaide.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
Medicine ..	185	140	60	55	20	5	465
Science ..	160	140	30	70	50	25	475
Engineering ..	110	90	55	45	40	10	350
Dentistry ..	70	40	25	15	..	2	152
Agriculture ..	30	25	15	15	10	..	95
Veterinary Science	40	10	..	..	..	..	50
Total ..	595	445	185	200	120	42	1,587

In many cases considerably more students applied for enrolment, and selection was therefore necessary according to merit.

(iii) *Extensions of Reservations.* The scheme of reservation was extended in 1943 to cover the faculties of Arts, Economics, Law and Architecture, and the following reserved places were provided in 1944 in all years in these faculties :—

NUMBER OF RESERVATIONS IN OTHER FACULTIES, 1944.

Faculty.	University.						Total.
	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Queensland.	Adelaide.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
Arts	84	45	18	27	22	15	(a) 212
Economics ..	66	56	12	16	10	7	167
Law	22	24	7	7	3	6	69
Architecture ..	24	21	..	12	..	..	57
Total	196	146	37	62	35	28	(a) 505

(a) Includes 1 at Canberra University College.

In order to make the best possible use of University facilities, the Commonwealth Government has adopted, through the Universities Commission, the policy of endeavouring to attract able students to the Universities. To this end various steps are taken to explain to students leaving school the opportunities available at the Universities and the national requirements in respect of trained graduates. Moreover, a scheme of financial assistance was introduced in order to ensure that able students would not be prevented from considering University courses because of their financial position.

During the war active steps were taken to explain to students and to the public generally the necessity for reserved students continuing their courses without interruption until graduation and that in general no reserved student could be allowed to enlist.

3. **Financial Assistance.**—(i) *General.* Under this scheme, assistance is available (subject to a means test) to all reserved students enrolled in the degree courses of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Science, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Arts, Law, Economics and Architecture.

At the beginning of 1944 the scheme of assistance was extended to cover selected students doing courses for the Diploma of Social Studies at the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. It was further extended to cover selected full-time day diploma students in Senior Technical Colleges which were approved for that purpose and to the Western Australian Dental College. The number of students reserved in Technical Colleges was 132.

(ii) *Scale of Assistance.* The maximum assistance granted to a student is the payment of all his University fees plus a living allowance of £104 per annum if he is living with a parent or £143 per annum if he is not living with a parent. In addition an allowance of up to £10 may be made over the whole course towards the cost of the purchase or hire of necessary instruments. The maximum assistance is payable when the adjusted income does not exceed £250 per annum. For every £10 by which the adjusted income exceeds £250 per annum, the assistance is reduced by £5 4s. per annum.

The adjusted income is ascertained by taking the taxable income of the student and of his parents and by deducting therefrom £50 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age. The assistance is supplementary to any other assistance which a student receives and the Commission deducts from its assistance the value of any scholarship or other award held by a student.

(iii) *Number of Students Assisted.* The following table gives a comparison of students assisted in the various faculties in each University in 1943 and 1944.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED IN EACH FACULTY, 1943 AND 1944.

Faculty.	Year.	University.						Total.
		Sydney.	Mel-bourne.	Queens-land.	Ade-laide.	Western Australia.	Tas-manian.	
RESERVED FACULTIES.								
Medicine ..	1943	233	122	49	60	3	..	467
	1944	246	115	48	49	7	2	467
Science ..	1943	185	125	45	51	63	18	487
	1944	177	110	44	68	66	11	476
Engineering ..	1943	105	83	32	66	61	12	359
	1944	103	80	37	65	55	15	364
Dentistry ..	1943	64	18	15	8	..	..	105
	1944	62	20	16	6	..	1	105
Agriculture ..	1943	22	18	10	5	9	..	64
	1944	27	26	6	11	11	..	81
Veterinary Science ..	1943	32	3	..	..	..	..	35
	1944	43	4	..	..	..	..	47
Total Reserved Faculties	1943	641	369	151	190	136	30	1,517
	1944	658	364	151	199	139	29	1,540
UNRESERVED FACULTIES.								
Arts ..	1943	32	13	..	5	9	1	60
	1944	9	13	3	9	9	2	45
Economics ..	1943	13	12	2	3	..	2	32
	1944	11	11	..	1	..	3	26
Law ..	1943	3	4	..	2	..	2	11
	1944	4	7	..	..	1	3	15
Architecture ..	1943	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
	1944	7	3	..	..	..	..	10
Social Studies ..	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1944	10	11	..	5	..	..	26
Total Unreserved Faculties	1943	49	31	2	10	9	5	106
	1944	41	45	3	15	10	8	122

§ 8. Technical Education.

1. *General.*—Although provision has been made in all of the States for many forms of technical education, the total expenditure figures still indicate a low proportion in comparison with the total educational votes. The rapid expansion of manufacturing industries in recent years, however, is increasing the demand for technically trained personnel, while the technical training by the Department of Labour and National Service and the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Schemes are being rapidly expanded. (See §§ 9 and 10 following).

In preceding issues of the Official Year Book an outline was given of the origin and development of technical education in each State (see No. 22, pp. 447-51), but considerations of space preclude the inclusion of more up-to-date information.

2. Schools, Teachers and Students.—The number of schools, teachers and enrolments of individual students during 1943 are given in the following table —

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS, 1943.

State.	Schools or Colleges.	Teachers.			Individual Students Enrolled.	
		Full-time.	Part-time.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New South Wales ..	27	438	1,067	1,505	25,240	9,700
Victoria(a) ..	31	925	610	1,535	29,014	9,573
Queensland ..	13	107	118	225	5,254	1,405
South Australia ..	17	(b)	(b)	328	6,413	4,539
Western Australia ..	8	72	109	181	3,655	1,844
Tasmania(a) ..	6	53	180	233	2,235	768
Total 1943 ..	102	..	..	4,007	71,811	27,829
1942 ..	101	..	..	3,960	73,954	24,572

(a) Includes junior enrolments, 9,660 males and 1,538 females in Victoria, and 830 males and 43 females in Tasmania, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections.

(b) Not available.

The number of individual scholars enrolled during the years 1939 to 1943 are given below. In order to make the figures comparable enrolments at Junior Technical Schools are omitted from the Victorian and Tasmanian figures.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS.

State.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
New South Wales ..	37,264	38,536	40,983	39,381	34,940
Victoria ..	28,844	29,706	30,276	24,304	27,389
Queensland ..	6,397	7,069	6,393	6,785	6,659
South Australia ..	9,721	9,980	10,518	9,768	10,952
Western Australia ..	5,673	6,210	6,299	5,323	5,499
Tasmania ..	1,316	2,065	2,418	2,073	2,130
Total ..	89,215	93,566	96,887	87,634	87,569

3. Expenditure.—The expenditure on technical education in each State for 1943 is shown below :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE, 1943.

State.	Salaries and maintenance.	Equipment.	Buildings.	Total.	Receipts—Fees, etc.	Net Expenditure.
	£			£		
New South Wales ..	358,767	45,374	104,911	511,494	116,639	394,855
Victoria(a) ..	453,955	17,016	66,318	568,774	101,682	..
Queensland ..	76,818	17,146	1,746	95,710	18,986	76,724
South Australia ..	84,729	4,265	3,598	93,751	17,052	76,699
Western Australia ..	39,715	4,924	340	44,979	3,122	41,857
Tasmania(a) ..	44,517	7,377	2,722	54,616	8,976	45,640
Total 1943 ..	1,058,501	96,104	179,635	1,369,324	266,457	..
1942 ..	974,135	87,988	141,187	1,229,814	200,272	..

(a) Includes the expenditure on Junior Technical Schools.

Fees and other receipts are paid into Consolidated Revenue in all States except Victoria, where they are retained and spent by the Technical School Councils. The expenditure on buildings is largely financed from loan moneys, the sums provided from this source in 1943 being (the expenditure in 1942 is shown in brackets):—New South Wales, £79,016 (£2,302); Victoria, £48,659 (£53,577); Queensland, £428 (£8,961); South Australia, £1,714 (£14,584); Western Australia, nil (£5,620); and Tasmania, £1,887 (£8,634).

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in Australia in 1943 amounted to 3s. 2d. per head of population, as compared with 32s. od. per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

§ 9. Commonwealth Technical Training Scheme.

1. **Origin of the Scheme.**—The Commonwealth Technical Training Scheme was originated to provide for the training of civilians and Armed Services personnel to make up the deficiency of skilled artisans for the production of munitions and to meet the demands of the Armed Services for skilled technicians.

In September, 1939, an expert Advisory Committee, representative of the Technical Educational Authorities, the Munitions Department and employers' and employees' organizations, was established and a scheme was developed for the training of additional artisans to meet the requirements of the Departments of Munitions and Aircraft Production.

The subsequent development of the Empire Air Training Scheme, and the mechanization of the Armed Forces created a further demand for additional skilled tradesmen and technicians for the Fighting Forces.

In May, 1940, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the engineering trades employer and employee organizations relating to the dilution of skilled labour in war production factories, and the National Security Dilution Regulations which provided for the training of "Dilutees" and "added tradesmen" were proclaimed.

With the co-operation of the State Educational Authorities, the existing facilities of State controlled Technical Schools and Colleges were made available to their full extent to give intensive courses of instruction to civilians and members of the Armed Forces. Where necessary, these facilities were supplemented by additional machines and equipment was made available on loan by the Commonwealth.

2. **Administration.**—The scheme was administered prior to February, 1941, by the Department of Munitions, and after that date by the Industrial Training Division of the Department of Labour, and National Service. The main functions of that Department were to organize, co-ordinate, and generally direct the training through the administrative machinery of the State Education Departments and other suitable agencies. Close collaboration was maintained with the Departments of the Navy, Army, Air, Munitions and Aircraft Production in respect of training for these Services and with the Central Dilution Committee in respect of training in civilian dilution trades authorized under the Commonwealth National Security Dilution Regulations. The cost of the training, including financial provision for all additions to premises, equipment and teaching personnel was met by the Commonwealth Government.

3. **Progress.**—The first class for the training of Servicemen was established on the 18th December, 1939—two and a half months after the outbreak of War—and was quickly followed by the establishment of courses in technical schools and colleges throughout Australia. Training Centres were established in sixty Technical Colleges and in most Centres day and night classes were put into operation. With the entry of Japan into the War, the training programme was increased considerably, and six months later the trainees were completing their training at a rate of over 4,000 per month.

Instruction was given in seventy-eight different types of courses, ranging from Armourers, Cooks, Draughtsmen, and Fitters to Photographers, Wireless Mechanics and X-ray Technicians. The courses of training varied in length from eight weeks to twenty-four weeks of full-time instruction, depending on the nature of the course and the degree of proficiency to which it was desired to bring the trainee.

4. **Persons Trained or in Training.**—Up to the 30th June, 1945, 119,612 persons had completed a course of training or were undergoing a course of training under the Scheme. The figures for each State and Service are as follows :—

SUMMARY OF TRAINING AS AT 30th JUNE, 1945.

Service.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
Navy	17	325						342
Army	7,098	7,575	6,036	1,165	3,215	300		25,389
Air	21,391	24,198	51	15,691	3,742	249	5,296	70,618
Munitions and Aircraft Production	6,223	9,828	2,609	2,433	1,323	533	314	23,263
Total	34,729	41,926	8,696	19,289	8,280	1,082	5,610	119,612

§ 10. Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

1. **Object of the Scheme.**—The object of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme is to provide the necessary training for ex-servicemen and women to enable them to become re-established in suitable civilian occupations. Except in the case of living allowances, the provisions for men and women are identical.

2. **Persons Eligible under the Scheme.**—Application for full-time training under the scheme may be made by Servicemen and Servicewomen who have at least six months' service and have been honorably discharged, provided that they come within one of a number of categories, which may be summarized as follows :—

- (a) Those who because of incapacity due to the war are unable to return to their pre-war occupation ;
- (b) Those who enlisted or were called up on or before their twenty-first birthday, and are suitable for professional or vocational training ;
- (c) Those who require a short refresher course, or who desire to complete a full-time professional course interrupted by war service, or who contemplated such a course prior to their war service and are suitable therefor ;
- (d) Those who either have been self-employed prior to enlistment and are unable to resume their former activities, or possess vocational skill now in over-supply, and who in either case can be suitably trained for re-establishment in another occupation ; and
- (e) Those who have displayed, during their war service, conspicuous ability and are suitable for professional or vocational training.

Widows of Servicemen whose death was due to war service, are also eligible for training.

3. **Selection for Training.**—Training under the scheme is not designed as a reward for war service and if a serviceman or woman is already well qualified in a suitable trade or profession, he or she will not be encouraged to train for some new occupation except in special cases. In making selections care is taken to ensure that the applicant is suitable for the desired course of training and that there are reasonable openings or prospects for the profitable pursuit of the calling.

4. **Types of Training.**—The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme provides three main types of training :—

- (a) University type (professional) ;
- (b) Technical type (professional or vocational) ; and
- (c) Rural Training.

Professional training follows normal lines at a University or similar institution. Vocational training includes all types of trade training usually given at technical colleges or schools. Training covers from 3 to 12 months and is continued until trainee attains a standard of proficiency equal to an earning capacity of not less than 40 per cent. The

trainee is then placed in suitable employment for training "on the job" and receives the normal award rate for adults, the percentage proficiency being supplemented by the Commonwealth Government until the trainee reaches 100 per cent.

Rural training will take the following forms according to circumstances in each case :—

- (a) Practical training for a period of up to two years on an approved farm ;
- (b) An intensive course in farm management of about eight weeks duration ;
- (c) Training at technical training institutions for such vocations as wool classing, meat inspection ; and
- (d) Courses at agricultural colleges.

5. **Allowances.**—For full-time training, all tuition and examination fees are paid for the trainees, also allowances for books, tools and other essential equipment. Living allowances are paid during training, ranging from £3 5s. per week for a man without dependants. A woman living with parents receives £2 10s. per week while one maintaining herself receives £3 5s. per week. Dependants' allowances are paid to both men and women. Additional allowances are paid where the trainee is required to live away from his or her home town.

6. **Part-time Training.**—The scheme also makes provision for part-time training up to a limit of £60 allowance to a member with six months' service, if it will improve his or her occupational status and this is given, as far as possible, through Universities and Governmental institutions.

7. **Legal Authority.**—Legal authority for the scheme is contained in the Re-establishment and Employment Act, No. 11, 1945, Part III.

8. **Organization and Administration.**—The Scheme is administered by executive committees within the Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction. The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Committee as the central committee has the functions of general planning, organization and direction. Membership of this committee comprises representatives of the Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction (Chairman), Repatriation Commission, University Commission and the Department of Labour and National Service, and three members appointed by the Minister and drawn from organizations of employers, employees and ex-servicemen.

The detailed administration and execution of the scheme is carried out by Regional Reconstruction Training Committees, of which there is one in each capital city. Associated with the Regional Committee are Professional, Industrial and Rural Sub-Committees made up of employee and employer representatives in the particular calling with a representative of the training authority concerned.

To 30th June, 1945, full-time enrolments had spread over 85 different courses and part-time enrolments over 189 subjects or courses.

The scheme commenced to operate in a limited way in March, 1944, and the number of ex-servicemen and women who had commenced training under the scheme at 30th June, 1945, was as follows :—

NUMBER OF TRAINEES AT 30th JUNE, 1945.

Particulars.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Technical Type Training—			
Full-time	1,417	140	1,557
Part-time	5,719	596	6,315
University Type Training—			
Full-time	1,124	199	1,323
Part-time	450	17	467
Total	8,710	952	9,662

§ 11. Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools.

There has been a considerable development in recent years both in the number and scope of privately conducted institutions which aim at giving instruction in business methods, shorthand, typewriting, the use of calculating machines, etc. Particulars at the latest available date are given in the following table. Owing to the varying methods employed in the States it is not possible to give any comparative figures of enrolment :—

BUSINESS COLLEGES, SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, ETC., 1943.

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students.	
			Males.	Females.
New South Wales (a)	54	331	(b) 2,555	(b) 5,460
Victoria (c)	22	172	2,970	3,209
Queensland	10	38	165	1,121
South Australia	14	65	(d) 705	(d) 1,609
Western Australia	12	85	(b) 3,189	(b) 2,227
Tasmania	3	13	9	205
Total	115	704	9,593	13,831

(a) Year 1941. (b) Average weekly enrolment; attendance figures not available. (c) Year 1939.
(d) Individual students enrolled.

In addition to those shown above for South Australia there were 2,728 males and 320 females receiving instruction from interstate schools by correspondence. Particulars regarding fees received in 1943 are available for Western Australia and Tasmania only, the respective figures being £41,230 and £3,737.

§ 12. Miscellaneous.

1. Scientific Societies.—(i) *Royal Societies.* In previous issues of the Official Year Book an outline was given of the origin and progress of the Royal Society in each State (see No. 22, pp. 454-5). The accompanying table contains the latest available statistical information regarding these institutions, the head-quarters of which are in the capital cities.

ROYAL SOCIETIES : PARTICULARS, 1944.(a)

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of foundation	1,866	1,854	1,884	1,834	1,913	1,843
Number of members	291	196	224	160	173	285
Vols. of transactions issued	77	85	55	68	29	78
Number of books in library	37,600	18,000	3,100	1,000	5,550	20,756
Societies on exchange list	233	340	240	269	182	274
Income	£ 1,357	899	174	730	327	332
Expenditure	£ 1,052	528	143	730	377	331

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with head-quarters at Canberra, was founded on 25th July, 1930, and received permission to use its title on 14th January, 1931. The members numbered 60 in 1944. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £18 and £14 respectively.

(ii) *The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.* This Association was founded in 1887. Its head-quarters are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and meetings are usually held biennially within the various States and in the Dominion of New Zealand. The last meeting was held in Adelaide in August, 1946.

(iii) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with head-quarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. The soundness of its present position is due to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay, who during his lifetime and by his will endowed the society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by judicious

investment to over £85,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually 4 research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Three fellowships were awarded in 1945. The library comprises some 16,000 volumes, valued at about £8,000. Sixty-nine volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with about 240 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1944 was 175.

The British Astronomical Society has a branch in Sydney, and in each of the States the British Medical Association has a branch.

In addition to the societies enumerated above, there are various others in each State devoted to branches of scientific investigation.

2. **Libraries.**—(i) *Commonwealth.* (a) *Parliamentary and National Library.* When the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library was created in 1902, it was recognized that when the Australian Capital was established it would be necessary to have available there, for the use of Members, Government Departments and the public, a library sufficient for their requirements, and therefore wider in scope than a purely Parliamentary Library. The ideal of a great general library was kept in view, and standard works were systematically acquired. At the same time, the first Library Committee conceived the idea of a National Library for the use and benefit of the people of Australia. The policy was therefore pursued of securing, as far as possible, all works and documents connected with the discovery, settlement and early history of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

In 1909 a valuable collection of *Australiana*, comprising about 10,000 volumes and 6,500 pamphlets, maps, documents and pictures—the library of Mr. E. A. Petherick—was acquired. In 1912 a provision was included in the Commonwealth Copyright Act requiring the publisher of every book, pamphlet, etc., printed in Australia to supply a copy free to the library. In the same year the publication of the *Historical Records of Australia* was begun, and 34 volumes were issued before publication was suspended in 1926.

The rapid development of the Australian and National sections of the Library, together with the purchase of the Cook manuscripts, persuaded the Library Committee in 1923 that the title "Commonwealth National Library" should be adopted. Consequent upon the transfer of the Library to Canberra in 1927 the policy of dividing the Library into two sections was adopted—the Parliamentary reference collection to be housed in Parliament House and the National and Public section in a separate building, both to remain under the one general administration. The first wing of the permanent National Library building, completed in 1935, is designed to meet the requirements of University students and the general public to whom the privileges of the Library have been extended in respect to borrowing as well as reference. The design for the complete building makes ample provision for the housing of special collections and for the proper display of the valuable records of Australian history which the Library possesses. In 1936 a further development in the scope of the National Library was the establishment of an Historical Film and Speaking Record Section.

The work of the National Library was also extended in 1936 as the result of a grant of \$7,500 in three annual instalments of \$2,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the establishment of library and reading facilities to outlying Australian Territories. Collections of books are regularly sent to the Northern Territory, Papua, New Guinea, Central Australia, Norfolk Island and Nauru.

In 1940, Gregory M. Mathews, C.B.E., presented to the Library his collection of Australian ornithological works comprising approximately 5,000 items.

One effect of the war on the library was to increase the demands made by the Departments and war authorities set up by the Government for specialized material and research in war administrative problems. To meet this and because so many of the Departments were in Melbourne the library opened a liaison office there in 1942. The office is located in Wentworth House, 203 Collins-street, Melbourne.

Consequent on the report of the War Archives Committee appointed by the Prime Minister in 1942 the library was created a provisional archives repository for administrative records of the non-service departments and the war memorial for those of the Services.

Representatives of the Library have been stationed in London (1944) and New York (1945). These officers also act as librarians in the Australian News and Information Bureaux established in those cities by the Department of Information, the books for the bureau libraries being selected and forwarded through the National Library organization.

Following upon the appointment of a National Film Board in 1945 the National Library was made responsible for guiding the Board in its acquisition policy and for building up and distributing a collection of non-theatrical films and other visual aids.

It has been decided by the Federal Cabinet that the Nation's Memorial to the late President F. D. Roosevelt should be a new wing of the National Library designed to house a collection of materials on American history and civilization.

There were 186,341 volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections at the end of June, 1944—the outstanding feature of the National collection being a unique collection of Captain Cook manuscripts, while the Parliamentary section contains an extensive series of official publications of Great Britain, the Dominions, and foreign countries. The following publications are issued by the Library: Historical Records of Australia—34 volumes, 12s. 6d. per volume; Parliamentary Handbook and record of elections—nine issues, 10s. 6d. per volume; Annual catalogue of Australian publications—eight issues, 2s. per volume; Select list of representative works dealing with Australia (reprinted from the Official Year Book)—nine issues; Australian Public Affairs Information Service (monthly).

(b) *Patent Office Library.* The free library attached to the Commonwealth Patent Office, Canberra, contains over 56,000 volumes. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world, together with official publications dealing with Patents, Trade Marks and Designs. A wide range of technical literature and periodicals is available.

(ii) *States.* (a) *Metropolitan Public Libraries.* In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the institutions in Melbourne and Sydney especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions elsewhere in the world. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each capital city at 30th June, 1944:—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 30TH JUNE, 1944.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra(a)	186,341	..	(b)	186,341
Sydney	(c) 425,643	(d)	102,208	527,851
Melbourne(e)	537,232	84,899	26,916	649,047
Brisbane	44,986	..	..	44,986
Adelaide	199,735	(f)	(j) 26,844	226,579
Perth	169,537	..	(h) 26,663	196,200
Hobart(e)	22,762	8,373	(i) 11,181	42,316

(a) Includes Parliamentary section. (b) Books are lent to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work. (c) Includes 140,942 volumes in the Mitchell Library. (d) The maintenance and control of the ordinary lending branch of the Public Library at Sydney were transferred in 1908 to the Municipal Council. At 31st December, 1943, the books numbered 67,186. (e) 31st December, 1943. (f) The Adelaide Circulating Library at 30th June, 1941, contained 90,558 books. (g) Includes 4,994 volumes in Children's Branch and 10,003 in Children's Box Service. (h) Includes 8,241 volumes in the School Libraries Branch. (i) Includes 4,024 volumes in the Children's Branch. (j) Includes

(b) *New South Wales.* In connexion with the Country Lending Branch of the Sydney Public Library, it may be noted that books are forwarded on loan to State schools, to Schools of Arts and to individual students. During 1943-44, 61,405 books were lent to small State schools, 9,765 to Schools of Arts, while 55,702 reference works were lent to individual country students.

A special research staff attached to the Sydney Public Library gives valuable assistance in making readily available to inquirers the store of information contained in books, etc., which, owing to limitations of space, are not in open access.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australasia, and valued at £100,000, was bequeathed to the trustees of the Public Library in 1907 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an endowment of £70,000. The testators stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 140,942 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

Other important libraries in New South Wales are the Australian Museum, 31,582 volumes; Teachers' Colleges, 67,105; Technical Colleges, 32,829; Public Schools, 630,886; Railways' Institute, 149,631; Road Transport and Tramways Institute, 38,093; and the Cooper Library of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation and the library at the National Herbarium, each of 10,000 volumes. At 30th June, 1944, the Parliamentary Library contained 92,900 volumes.

(c) *Victoria.* The Public Library of Victoria possesses not only a good reference collection but many unusual source materials for research. It is especially representative in the sections devoted to Art, Australiana, Bibliography, English literature, Incunabula, Heraldry and Genealogy, History and Music. The historical collection of maps, plans, views and manuscripts of early Victoria is an important adjunct of the Library. In 1943 the Lending Branch lent 230,836 books including 67,555 to country individual borrowers. Sixty-three cases of books containing 3,162 volumes were lent to country mechanics' institutes and free libraries.

The Government Grant of £2,500 for country libraries was participated in by about 200 libraries. The maximum grant to any one Library was £100.

(d) *Queensland—Library Service.* In Queensland the Libraries Act 1943 constituted a Library Board "to attain efficient co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the State with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of the citizens generally throughout the State". To the Board which has been appointed are entrusted the control and management of the Public Library and of branches which, under the Act, may be established in various parts of the State by the Governor-in-Council. It is expected that when the Act, which also provides for the establishment of library services by local authorities and for the preservation of public records, has been fully implemented the library system of the state will be well organized and of high standard.

During the war the Public Library maintained its position as a centre of adult education by co-operating with the Army Educational Services in supplying books to members of the forces.

Country readers may obtain the loan of educational books from the Public Library while the organization of the Schools of Arts in many parts of the State under the auspices of the School of Arts Association has led to an increase in their activities. When the Library Board has completed its preliminary work, country libraries will receive assistance that will help in the extension and co-ordination of Library services throughout the State.

The John Oxley Memorial Library, which is established and maintained as a Library of Queensland Literature, was established under the terms of a Declaration of Trust, dated 26th August, 1926. The principal function of the Library is to promote the study of Queensland authors of literature relating to Queensland. This Library has grown considerably and already has a fine collection.

(e) *South Australia—Public Library.* During the year ended 30th June, 1945, books added to the reference library numbered 3,502, making a total of 203,237. In addition there were 7,505 in the Symon Library, 13,717 in the Country Lending Service, 5,205 in the Children's Library, 12,045 in the Children's Box Service, making a total of 241,709 at 30th June, 1945.

Country Lending Service. During the year ended 30th June, 1945, 65,811 books were lent in response to 26,904 inquiries, and 2,845 new borrowers were enrolled, making a

total number of 8,296. Two new features introduced successfully are the circulation of school boxes, and books to individual children, 20,770 books being lent in boxes to 615 schools, and 11,216 lent to individual children.

Research Service. This service was established in a small way primarily as an aid to munition making. It has now a separate staff dealing with all technical and scientific inquiries, and is proving of infinite value to industry generally. More liberal lending facilities made available to the service are much appreciated. Inquiries received numbered 3,768 and 478 bibliographies were compiled. There were 779 photostats and interstate loans obtained, and 1,646 books and 1,601 periodicals were lent.

Archives. In 1921 the Archives Department of the Public Library of South Australia was established for the collection of original South Australian historical material. Legislation has been passed forbidding the destruction of government documents without reference to the Libraries Board. Considerable use is made of the collections, which on 30th June, 1945, consisted of 321,813 documents, 18,301 views, and 1,621 maps.

Children's Library. This is a model library co-operating closely with the schools. Class visits are encouraged and talks given. Instruction in library methods is given to teacher librarians and others.

Metropolitan Lending Library. The South Australian Government approved of the policy of inaugurating lending facilities, and voted money for the purpose, but owing to building difficulties the scheme has had to be delayed indefinitely.

Institute Association. In 1944 the Institute Association comprised 253 suburban and country libraries with 750,000 volumes.

(f) *Western Australia—Library Development.* During 1944 the Government appointed a Provisional Committee to report on the question of establishing Free Lending Libraries in country centres. The scheme outlined in its report of January, 1945, was accepted by the Government and the Committee was made a permanent Committee. To July, 1945, 8 of such libraries had been started, 6 more were expected to be in operation at the end of August, 1945, and 10 others had signified their intention of joining the scheme. The scheme is worked through the Municipalities and Road Boards, and the Government, through the Committee, subsidizes annual grants made by Local Authorities up to a maximum of £50 per annum. In each case the Local Authority makes its own arrangements for the supervision and lending of books.

(g) *Tasmania.* The State Library of Tasmania, which is free, contains a reference and periodicals section, a lending department and a junior branch and in addition gives free of charge, on the £1 for £1 basis, a service of books both fiction and non-fiction to all Municipalities that have adopted the Libraries Act and rated themselves for local free library service. To date 29 municipalities, including Launceston which receives its subsidy in cash, have adopted the Act and free library service is being given to 80 per cent. of the population of the State. In addition an individual service is provided by post or freight to any person in Tasmania who applies for it.

Over 10,000 books were added to the State Library during 1944-45 at a cost of £7,299 and the rate of accession is growing. A considerable extension was made during 1944-45 to the children's library services, but through the Lady Clark Memorial Children's Library Appeal, almost £15,000 has already been collected to inaugurate a comprehensive State-wide library service for children which will begin during 1945.

The Launceston Mechanics Institute and Public Library has been reconstituted as a free library under the control of the Launceston City Council and it also is establishing a junior branch.

(iii) *University Libraries.* The libraries of the Australian universities perform two important functions in Australian life and development; they provide material not only for the education of graduates and undergraduates, but for scholars, research workers and practical investigators all over the continent. since no genuine student is refused access to them. Much of the material they contain is not available elsewhere, for although in most cases smaller, they are in many directions more highly specialized than the public libraries, whose resources they are thus able to supplement. They lend to one another and to State and private institutions as well as to individual investigators, and they both lend to and borrow from the public and scientific libraries. Each of

them is governed by a librarian, who is responsible as a rule to an executive sub-committee and a committee which is practically co-extensive with the professorial staff. In size the Library of the University of Sydney is the third in Australia, and the Libraries of the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne are respectively seventh and eighth. The following table shows the sizes and rates of growth and expenditure of the Australian university libraries; it is impossible to give borrowing statistics, as they differ too widely to be comparable without much explanation.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1943.

University.	Volumes.	Accessions during year.	Expenditure.
	No.	No.	£
Sydney	277,485	3,937	9,107
Melbourne	124,228	2,485	6,352
Queensland	78,077	4,111	2,943
Adelaide	138,145	3,762	6,719
Western Australia	68,384	1,679	3,575
Tasmania	51,547	3,504	988
New England University College	10,095	826	586
Canberra University College	1,889	235	164

The first books were bought for the Library of the University of Sydney as early as 1851; only since 1910, however, has it possessed a building of its own. It is named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, who bequeathed to it in 1885 the sum of £30,000. It contains an up-to-date bookstock of glass and steel and a fine reading room in which since the beginning of 1941 about 18,000 volumes of the collection have been made available on open access shelves. In addition members of the teaching staff, and certain classes of undergraduates, are admitted to the bookstacks; all readers are encouraged to borrow freely. The Library possesses a large number of periodicals, especially scientific, valuable collections of seventeenth century pamphlets and Elizabethan translations from the classics, and an extensive collection of Australian literature. Besides a medical branch, there are a number of departmental libraries.

Early in 1854 the Council of the University of Melbourne made its first allocation for books, but the Library was housed in temporary and unsatisfactory quarters for a number of years, and consequently growth was slow and complaints were frequent. In recent years the University authorities have treated the Library generously, and there have been some welcome benefactions, but accommodation is insufficient and a new library building is one of the most pressing needs of the University. The W. L. Baillieu Trust has given the first instalment of a £100,000 gift with which a new library will be built. All the books are accessible on open shelves and though the Library is intended primarily for reference purposes, borrowing, except of text-books and certain valuable volumes, is made as easy as possible. The Library is administered from the centrally-situated general library; there is a large medical branch library specially rich in periodicals, and smaller branch libraries are accommodated in some of the science departments.

The Library of the University of Queensland began 33 years ago with £3,000 worth of books, £2,000 having been raised by public subscription and £1,000 granted by the Government. At present it shares a building with a science department. There are several departmental libraries.

The Adelaide University Library bears the title of its original benefactor, Robert Barr Smith, who, with members of this family in and after 1892, gave the University about £50,000 for library purposes. Some 20,000 volumes are shelved in the reading room and are available to the ordinary student. Up-to-date steel bookstacks provide accommodation for about 100,000 volumes, and additions now planned will be capable of housing a further 500,000. Borrowing facilities are available to all matriculated students, to country students and to graduates. There are medical and law departmental libraries. The medical library has on permanent loan the collection of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, and also incorporates the library of the British Medical Association (South Australian Branch).

In the University of Western Australia the first permanent library staff was not appointed until 1927. A special feature is the use made of student co-operation. The whole collection is accessible on open shelves, and there are several departmental libraries.

The Library of the University of Tasmania was founded in 1893, but for many years it comprised little more than a collection of text-books. In 1913 a substantial increase of funds was allotted and important gifts were received. In 1919 it was organized for the first time in accordance with modern library practice. Its growth has been steady since 1925.

The New England University College Library was founded in 1938, and bears the name of its first benefactor, Sir William Dixon. At the end of 1944 it contained 11,362 volumes which are on open shelves.

The Canberra University College Library was established in 1938. At the end of 1944 it contained 2,894 volumes, which are on open shelves; reference books may be borrowed.

3. **Public Museums and Art Galleries.**—Previous issues of the Official Year Book contained a brief description of the public museums and art galleries in each State (see No. 22, pp. 457-9), but considerations of space preclude the incorporation of this information in the present volume.

4. **State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.**—The expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 is shown in the following tables. Owing to the details not being available in all States, the figures exclude officers' pensions, pay-roll tax, and interest and sinking fund on capital expended on buildings. The cost of the medical inspection of school children is also excluded, as this service is more appropriately classified under Public Health, etc. :-

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

State.	Expenditure from—				Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Other Funds.	Total.		
1942-43.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	6,088,882	137,625	..	6,226,507	178,496	6,048,011
Victoria ..	3,386,800	97,005	1,243	3,485,048	70,067	3,414,981
Queensland ..	1,807,551	30,324	8	1,837,883	19,431	1,818,452
South Australia ..	1,139,157	35,735	..	1,174,892	35,585	1,139,307
Western Australia	914,422	10,913	..	925,335	30,858	894,477
Tasmania ..	488,138	21,485	..	509,623	1,184	508,439
Total ..	13,824,950	333,087	1,251	14,159,288	335,621	13,823,667
1943-44.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	6,348,959	179,515	..	6,528,474	267,560	6,260,914
Victoria ..	3,653,684	79,972	2,083	3,734,839	78,605	3,656,234
Queensland ..	1,916,928	29,689	..	1,946,617	23,477	1,923,140
South Australia ..	1,251,868	66,970	..	1,318,838	31,557	1,287,281
Western Australia	979,465	18,651	..	998,116	33,896	964,220
Tasmania ..	519,708	33,958	..	553,666	1,138	552,528
Total ..	14,670,612	407,855	2,083	15,080,550	436,233	14,644,317

(a) In addition, fees in respect of technical education amounting to £80,619 in 1942-43 and £101,682 in 1943-44 were received and spent by the School Councils.