

## 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 was proclaimed to operate from 1st February, 1946. 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 September, 1947. In South Australia legislation was passed in 1946, enabling the Governor-in-Council to raise the leaving age by proclamation to an age not exceeding 15 years.

It is provided in some States that where a 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 of education 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 was postponed.

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. The Council now receives grants from the Commonwealth Government and the six State Governments which in 1947 amounted to £7.500 a year.

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 90 reports have been published, two of the latest being respectively "A Brief Guide to Australian Universities" and a study of the problem of the supply of teachers. The Council also issues a series of information bulletins.

The Council is autonomous, but maintains close contact with State educational authorities, with the Commonwealth Office of Education, with the Universities and with other educational bodies. Its present investigations include a comparative survey of 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 1939–45 War the Council was 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 the Department of the Army. The Council acts as the chief centre in Australia for the preparation and distribution of standardized tests of general intelligence, special aptitude, and educational attainment. It has recently set up a Test Research and Construction Section to deal with this aspect of the work.

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 specified "Education" as a subject for inquiry at a Census, but did not indicate the nature or range of the information to be furnished. The Census and Statistics Act 1946, however, provided for the omission of this subject. 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 the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933 were as follows:—

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

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

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
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>904,383</b>	<b>224,994</b>	<b>33,126</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>5,458,811</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>

(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,  
AUSTRALIA, 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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>904,383</b>	<b>224,994</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>33,126</b>	<b>1,171,028</b>

(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 § 9, 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 1945.—(i) *General.* The following table shows for 1945 the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed, teachers in training and the number of individual children in attendance :—

## STATE SCHOOLS, 1945.

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)	2,690	11,214	1,403	364,927
Victoria	2,404	8,408	656	209,132
Queensland	1,523	4,962	346	137,146
South Australia	818	2,872	254	72,360
Western Australia	637	2,244	94	(b)57,670
Tasmania	370	1,314	107	33,779
Northern Territory(c)	5	12	..	407
Australia—1945	8,447	31,026	2,860	875,421
1944	8,651	31,200	2,458	878,428

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.  
30th June, 1946.

(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 Australian 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. This matter was discussed at a meeting of Directors of Education at a conference held in Sydney in July, 1947. The average enrolment and attendance in each State during 1945 are shown below :—

## STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1945.

State or Territory.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment.
	No.	No.	%
New South Wales	335,915	293,251	87.29
Victoria	198,239	177,027	89.30
Queensland	131,607	110,527	83.98
South Australia	70,110	64,301	(a) 91.47
Western Australia	57,670	52,452	90.95
Tasmania	31,800	28,497	89.61
Northern Territory(b)	407	385	94.59
Australia—1945	825,748	726,440	87.94
1944	823,600	722,942	87.74

(a) Excludes correspondence students.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1946.

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 1945 :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.
1891 .. ..	3,421	350,773	1939 .. ..	7,005	744,095
1901 .. ..	3,825	450,246	1941 .. ..	7,144	732,116
1911 .. ..	4,574	463,799	1942 .. ..	7,201	686,330
1921 .. ..	5,511	666,498	1943 .. ..	7,270	706,650
1931 .. ..	6,553	817,262	1944 .. ..	7,348	722,942
1933 .. ..	6,657	805,334	1945 .. ..	7,431	726,440

(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 Northern Territory.* During 1945-46 five public schools were in operation, the number of pupils enrolled being 407, with an average daily attendance of 385. By arrangement between the Commonwealth and the South Australian Governments, the South Australian Education Department undertook the work of education in the Northern Territory from 1st January, 1945. The Commonwealth Government provides the schools and furniture, while the South Australian Education Department provides the teachers and determines the curricula for the various types of schools. Prior to this arrangement teachers from the South Australian Education Department taught at Alice Springs and Tennant Creek while teachers from the Queensland Education Department taught at Darwin and the more northern parts of the Territory.

(iv) *Schools in the Australian Capital Territory.* During 1945 eleven State Schools were in operation in the Australian Capital Territory ; individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,785 ; average attendance was 1,637. 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. The cost of the teaching staff in 1945-46 was £41,000, while the cost of general maintenance items for the year amounted to £15,854. Ample provision has been made for both primary and secondary education, and this will be increased to meet requirements. The figures quoted exclude enrolment, etc., at the Trade School and the Evening Continuation School. A reference to the Canberra University College will be found in § 6, par. 10. For further particulars of education facilities in the Australian Capital Territory see Chapter X.—The Territories of Australia, Australian Capital Territory, par. 10.

### 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 17,400 children received instruction in this way during 1945, the respective numbers in each State being: New South Wales, 6,272; Victoria, 1,179; Queensland, 5,515; South Australia, 1,993; Western Australia, 2,030; and Tasmania, 399.

(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 1945 a sum of £27,374 was expended in boarding allowances and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1945-46 amounted to £195,277. In Queensland during 1945-46 the cost of transport by rail, road and boat, amounted to £29,353. In South Australia the sum of £58,141 was disbursed in travelling expenses of school children in 1945, while £62,918 was spent in Western Australia during 1945-46, £46,015 in Tasmania in 1945 and £5,288 in the Australian Capital Territory in 1945-46.

(iii) *Area Schools.* A new feature in education are the "Area Schools" established since 1936 in rural districts in Tasmania. These schools cater for certain groups of children brought from surrounding districts by buses and give instruction with a distinct rural inclination. In 1945 there were 15 area schools in operation having an average weekly enrolment of 3,488 scholars with a daily average attendance of 3,086. The total expenditure on these schools in 1945 was £68,806.

(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 26 Evening Youth Colleges had an average weekly enrolment in 1945 of 1,665 and an average attendance of 991. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 831, and at those for girls 160. The cost of maintaining these schools in 1945 was £6,047.

(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).

(viii) *Medical and Dental Inspection of School Children.* This subject is dealt with in detail in Chapter IX. "Public Hygiene".

(ix) *Broadcasts to Schools.*—It is estimated that about 45 per cent. of schools in Australia are listening regularly to the Australian Broadcasting Commission's school broadcasts. The broadcasts are made throughout Australia on week-days at times decided upon after consultation with the State Education Departments, bringing to

even the most distant schools the benefits of talks by specialists in certain subjects, and talks on subjects which follow closely the syllabus prepared for each of the several public examinations. Some States have directed their efforts towards the provision of minimum standards for school listening sets. There are special broadcast sessions for the benefit of correspondence pupils throughout Australia.

Audio-visual education, a method combining the radio and the film as teaching aids, has been developed, and the lessons are broadcast from studios in Victoria and Western Australia concurrently with the use of the film projectors in the schools.

The "Kindergarten of the Air" is broadcast by all regional and two short-wave stations, as well as from Darwin and Port Moresby, for the benefit of children unable to attend kindergarten schools.

The weekly session for post-school youth "Over to Youth" has developed steadily. Monthly posters are sent to 500 Youth Clubs throughout Australia. Audience participation broadcasts in Sydney and Melbourne have attracted large numbers of young people.

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 1939 and the five years ended 1945 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. In 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
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
1944	5,130,704	3,162,195	1,710,760	1,012,648	818,855	421,423	4,151	12,260,736
1945	5,386,412	3,265,201	2,056,409	1,100,469	917,323	492,106	5,185	13,223,105

#### PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	£ s. d.	£ 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	
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 0 8	
1944	17 10 8	17 14 0	15 17 6	15 18 8	15 14 9	15 0 0	20 19 4	16 19 2	
1945	18 7 4	18 8 11	18 12 1	17 2 3	17 9 9	17 5 4	13 9 5	18 4 1	

(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 senior 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 mainly extracted from the Reports of the State Education Departments, and are subject to those qualifications.

## STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

State.	1944.		1945.	
	Cost.	Cost per Head of Population.	Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales .. .. .	1,165,374	8 1	1,385,701	9 6
Victoria .. .. .	707,729	7 1	801,588	7 11
Queensland .. .. .	210,474	4 0	236,290	4 5
South Australia .. .. .	232,947	7 6	260,237	8 4
Western Australia .. .. .	(a)171,580	7 2	(b)187,037	7 9
Tasmania .. .. .	54,264	4 5	66,514	5 4

(a) Year 1943-44.

(b) Year 1944-45.

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 £189,983 in 1944-45 and to £206,312 in 1945-46. For Queensland, the figure quoted excludes the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1944 to £29,114 and in 1945 to £38,980. For Western Australia the total for 1943-44 includes £111,872 and for 1944-45, £115,284 on account of "post-primary" education.

(iii) *Buildings.* Expenditure on State School buildings, excluding Technical Colleges, for the years 1939 and 1941 to 1945 was as follows :—

## STATE SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.

(Including Loan Fund Expenditure.)

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
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
1944	409,483	176,892	101,780	103,863	78,492	61,828	2,444	934,782
1945	425,397	256,048	114,069	165,642	99,489	70,288	2,303	1,133,236

The totals for the various States in 1945 include the following amounts expended from loan and other funds; figures for 1944 are shown in brackets—New South Wales, £60,022 (£87,415); Victoria, £164,972 (£65,155); Queensland, £63,091 (£66,007); South Australia, £98,687 (£58,669); Western Australia, £75,431 (£43,440); and Tasmania, £46,540 (£40,653).

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost of education in State Schools including buildings, during the years 1939 and 1941 to 1945 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
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	925,105	772,799	429,629	4,104	11,707,606
1943	5,332,892	3,059,360	1,558,182	990,055	844,758	461,635	5,587	12,252,469
1944	5,540,187	3,339,087	1,812,540	1,116,511	897,347	483,251	6,595	13,195,518
1945	5,811,809	3,521,249	2,170,478	1,266,111	1,016,812	562,394	7,488	14,356,341

(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 1945 to £19 15s. 3d., and £18 5s. 1d. in 1944, 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 up to 30th June, 1947, were as follows:—

## SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average per Depositor.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales .. .. .	2,591	164,067	680,806	4 3 0
Victoria .. .. .	2,735	145,126	561,325	3 17 4
Queensland .. .. .	1,289	58,246	351,856	6 0 10
South Australia .. .. .	857	74,030	328,738	4 8 10
Western Australia .. .. .	523	43,402	249,921	5 15 2
Tasmania .. .. .	431	32,699	134,179	4 2 1
Northern Territory .. .. .	7	258	1,744	6 15 2
Australian Capital Territory ..	11	801	2,446	3 1 1
Australia—30th June, 1947 ..	8,444	518,629	2,311,015	4 9 1
„ „ 1946 ..	8,512	516,330	2,125,130	4 2 4
„ „ 1945 ..	8,676	509,832	1,858,011	3 12 11

### § 4. Private Schools.\*

1. Returns for 1945.—The following table shows the number of private schools together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1945 :—

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1945.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales .. .. .	733	5,321	111,841	97,951
Victoria .. .. .	506	2,986	83,278	(a) 81,667
Queensland .. .. .	222	1,565	35,949	32,651
South Australia .. .. .	140	858	15,854	13,871
Western Australia .. .. .	155	739	18,536	16,939
Tasmania .. .. .	59	321	7,189	5,799
Northern Territory(b) .. .. .	2	9	167	146
<b>Total—1945 .. .. .</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>11,799</b>	<b>272,814</b>	<b>249,024</b>
1944 .. .. .	1,807	11,612	274,793	245,006

(a) Net attendance.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1946.

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 1,456 boys and 793 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 1945 amounted to £13,525. In addition, a sum of £19,515 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders while £51,461 was paid to denominational schools. The Grammar schools are inspected annually by officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

2. Growth of Private Schools.—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools in 1891 and at varying intervals to 1945 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	1942 .. .. .	250,022	217,249
1911 .. .. .	160,794	132,588	1943 .. .. .	264,433	233,538
1921 .. .. .	198,688	164,073	1944 .. .. .	274,793	245,006
1931 .. .. .	221,387	189,665	1945 .. .. .	272,814	249,024

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. It refers to kindergarten unions or associations, and excludes the kindergarten branches in the Government schools of the various States.

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

## FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1946.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average	Permanent	Student	Voluntary Assistants.
		Attendance.	Instructors.	Teachers.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	29	1,184	105	156	95
Victoria ..	41	1,724	136	24	73
Queensland ..	6	259	10	45	
South Australia(a) ..	35	978	77	41	27
Western Australia ..	11	359	21	6	
Tasmania ..	9	389	24	2	5
Total—1946 ..	131	4,893	373	274	200
1945 ..	124	4,563	305	268	159

(a) Includes affiliated suburban and country centres.

Only twelve of these 131 kindergartens in 1946 were located outside metropolitan areas; these were as follows:—New South Wales—two at Newcastle, one at Parramatta; Victoria—two at Geelong, one each at Ballarat, Castlemaine, Euroa and Mildura; and Tasmania—two at Launceston and one at Devonport. In each capital city, excepting Hobart, there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1946 was 150 in Sydney, 106 in Melbourne, 45 in Brisbane, 41 in Adelaide, and 40 in Perth.

## § 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).

2. *Teaching and Research Staff.*—The following table shows the number of professors, readers, associate and assistant professors, lecturers in charge, lecturers, demonstrators, tutors, honorary lecturers and demonstrators, on the teaching and research staffs of the Universities during the years 1944 to 1946:—

## UNIVERSITIES: TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFF, 1946.

University.	Professors.	Readers, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers in Charge.	Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers.	Demon- strators and Tutors.	Honorary Lecturers and Demon- strators.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	
Sydney ..	48	16	401	35	70	570
Melbourne ..	32	18	265	129	3	447
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	19	3	180	44	(a) 26	272
Adelaide ..	24	6	148	142	2	322
Western Australia (Perth) ..	12	8	61	8	(a) 16	105
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	13	2	36	6		57
New England University College ..	..	..	24	8	15	47
Canberra University College ..	..	..	17	..	..	17
Total 1946 ..	148	53	1,132	372	132	1,837
1945 ..	135	46	883	278	121	1,463
1944 ..	130	40	850	310	140	1,470

(a) Includes 7, Department of External Studies.

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.—(i) *Total*. The number of students, including Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students, enrolled for courses at the Universities during the years 1944 to 1946 is shown in the following table :—

**UNIVERSITIES : TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1946.**

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Miscellaneous Subjects.	Total (a)
		Post-Graduate.	Sub-Graduate.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney ..	7,579	170	541	..	302	8,509
Melbourne (b) ..	5,697	..	836	58	692	7,283
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	2,254	30	255	225	237	2,997
Adelaide ..	2,332	153	623	1	1,166	4,277
Western Australia (Perth) ..	1,294	35	2	..	73	1,396
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	532	8	16	..	131	687
New England University College ..	177	25	..	..	..	202
Canberra University College ..	104	..	73	..	54	231
<b>Total 1946 ..</b>	<b>19,969</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>25,585</b>
1945 ..	11,953	196	1,276	86	2,155	15,586
1944 ..	9,729	170	1,041	91	2,061	12,066

(a) Adjustment made for students enrolled in more than one course. (b) Includes 19 students enrolled but attending Canberra University College.

Of the total students in 1946, 19,346 were males and 6,239 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees, were 67 enrolled for higher degree courses in Melbourne, 63 in Adelaide, and 21 in Western Australia.

(ii) *Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme Students*. The number of Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students enrolled for courses at the Universities during 1945 and 1946 is shown in the following table :—

**UNIVERSITIES : COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1946.**

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Miscellaneous Subjects.	Total (a)
		Post-Graduate.	Sub-Graduate.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney ..	2,626	19	95	..	25	2,765
Melbourne (b) ..	2,035	..	414	36	198	2,683
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	753	8	115	82	92	1,049
Adelaide ..	630	49	256	..	182	1,117
Western Australia (Perth) ..	450	17	2	..	40	505
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	188	3	6	..	21	218
New England University College ..	33	4	..	..	..	37
Canberra University College ..	74	..	61	..	10	145
<b>Total 1946 ..</b>	<b>6,789</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>8,519</b>
1945 ..	982	6	95	..	38	1,121

(a) Adjustments made for students enrolled in more than one course. (b) Includes 10 students enrolled but attending Canberra University College.

Of the total Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students in 1946, 8,196 were males and 323 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees were 6 enrolled for higher degrees in Melbourne, 4 in Adelaide and 1 in Western Australia.

(iii) *External Service Personnel.* In addition to the students shown in the previous tables there were External Service Forces Personnel enrolled at the various universities. The total numbers for years 1944 to 1946 being as follows:—1944, males 2,068, females 120; 1945, males 2,661, females 79; and 1946, males 1,652, females 27.

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 1946 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. The receipts and expenditure for extra-university activities are shown in para. 7 following.

UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1946.

University.	Government Grants.	Students' Fees.	Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. .. .	201,645	236,207	54,574	9,672	502,098
Melbourne .. .. .	211,444	149,167	36,081	27,378	424,070
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	93,523	55,643	18,806	10,613	178,585
Adelaide .. .. .	105,505	60,463	24,935	10,555	201,458
Western Australia (Perth) .. .. .	73,556	7,543	547	14,951	96,597
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .	36,195	6,617	222	2,069	45,103
New England University College .. .. .	27,992	2,957	451	11,756	43,156
Canberra University College .. .. .	11,380	2,219	33	169	13,801
<b>Total 1946 .. .. .</b>	<b>761,240</b>	<b>520,816</b>	<b>135,649</b>	<b>87,163</b>	<b>1,504,868</b>
1945 .. .. .	507,489	303,207	119,924	60,811	991,431
1944 .. .. .	508,689	245,609	122,993	53,034	930,325

The figures in the foregoing table do not include the value of new foundations received by the Universities during 1946, which were as follows:—Sydney, £19,810; Melbourne, £88,911; Queensland, £2,076; and Adelaide, £6,926.

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, £404,373; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £268,928; the P. N. Russell Fund, £101,456; the Oswald Watt Fund, £115,744; and the Fisher Estate, £43,407. 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 £1,641,689 at 31st December, 1946.

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 an endowment for the Chair of Music and for scholarships in music, as well as benefactions to Ormond College amounting to considerably over £100,000, and the late Dr. F. Haley left £49,000 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 bio-chemistry 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 has given £40,000 of a promised gift of £50,000 for a new school of bio-chemistry, and the trustees of the W. L. Baillieu Trust have given £36,000 as a first instalment of a gift of about £100,000 with which a new library will be built. The Melbourne *Herald* gave £30,000 to establish the first Chair of Fine Arts in Australia.

From the estate of the late Mr. W. P. Greene £23,000 has been received for cancer research and from the Baillieu family £20,000 for the erection of a Metallurgy Research School. A bequest of £22,500 from the estate of late Dr. Georgina Sweet will provide three fellowships.

Queensland University, to 30th April, 1947, had received £246,046 from the McCaughey estate and £40,051 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. In 1937 the trustees of Mr. W. Robertson bequeathed £19,400 for the Chair of Agriculture.

The chief benefactors to the Adelaide University have been Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir George Murray, £96,000; 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. R. F. Mortlock and J. T. Mortlock, £32,000; Mrs. Jane Marks, £30,000; Edward Neale, £27,000; family of John Darling, £25,000; Sir William Mitchell, £25,000; Mrs. A. M. Simpson and Miss A. F. Keith Sheridan, £21,000; and R. Barr Smith and family, £20,000. Several valuable-properties, in addition to shares which realized £58,450, were also bequeathed to the 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 for the erection and maintenance of University buildings and for studentships, scholarships, bursaries and other financial help for deserving students. In addition, an endowment of £18,000 was made in 1913 for the Hackett Chair of Agriculture. The late Robert Gleneden bequeathed an estate valued at £60,000, particularly to provide travelling scholarships, and numbers of bequests, aggregating about £55,000, have been made to the University mainly for the establishment of a medical school or research in connexion therewith.

6. **University Expenditure.**—The principal item of disbursements under the general University activities consists of the salaries of teaching and research staff representing 69.4 per cent. of the total compared with 70.8 per cent. in 1945 and 69.1 per cent. in 1944. The following table gives the expenditure, excluding capital expenditure on buildings, during the years 1944 to 1946:—

**UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1946.**

University.	Adminis- tration.	Maintenance of—			Other.	Total.
		Teachers' Depart- ment.	Premises.	Libraries.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. .. .	41,397	388,645	35,201	12,856	24,246	502,345
Melbourne .. .. .	36,088	262,501	42,135	13,222	59,799	404,745
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	15,933	123,551	9,724	4,246	18,080	171,534
Adelaide .. .. .	8,277	140,218	15,176	7,866	33,249	204,786
Western Australia (Perth) .. .. .	10,359	63,050	12,803	4,191	8,463	98,866
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .	5,976	24,980	3,042	3,295	4,204	41,497
New England University College .. .. .	4,561	14,235	4,419	1,285	18,292	42,792
Canberra University College .. .. .	1,973	8,142	291	396	132	10,934
Total 1946 .. .. .	124,564	1,025,322	122,791	47,357	157,465	1,477,499
1945 .. .. .	81,318	729,983	81,226	36,500	102,556	1,031,583
1944 .. .. .	72,437	603,764	75,867	34,440	86,815	873,317

7. **Extra-University Activities.**—(i) *General.* The tables shown in paragraphs 4 and 6 relate to the general University activities while those following 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 years 1944 to 1946:—

**UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1946.**

University.	Govern- ment Grants.	Interest, Rent, and Dividends.	Candidates' Fees, Public Examina- tions.	Special Research Grants.	Other.	Total.
Sydney .. .. .	12,223	43,824	17,378	36,497	3,940	113,862
Melbourne .. .. .	13,537	67,192	44,831	24,485	(a)75,434	225,479
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	1,700	5,306	17,786	11,753	4,755	41,300
Adelaide .. .. .	5,250	12,005	9,983	17,812	3,466	48,516
Western Australia (Perth) .. .. .	..	18,592	10,782	8,222	(b)15,052	52,648
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .	..	589	2,415	6,254	4,181	13,439
New England Uni- versity College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39	39
Canberra University College .. .. .	2,520	179	..	474	..	3,173
Total 1946 .. .. .	35,230	147,687	103,175	105,497	106,867	498,456
1945 .. .. .	30,269	96,765	81,390	96,835	84,693	389,952
1944 .. .. .	15,227	93,587	76,077	92,816	74,743	352,450

(a) Includes receipts, Superannuation Fund £24,579, and University Press, £20,668. (b) Includes University Press, £7,566.



(iii) *Expenditure, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main items of expenditure for the years 1944 to 1946:—

## UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1946.

University.	Salaries, Fees, etc.	Public Examina- tion Expenses.	Adult Education and Extension.	Special Research Expenses.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. .. .	27,668	..	10,813	40,564	21,523	100,568
Melbourne .. ..	22,039	24,892	9,600	35,894	(a)75,254	167,679
Queensland (Brisbane)	..	17,971	3,404	12,313	5,464	39,152
Adelaide .. ..	5,344	7,047	2,386	13,171	15,566	43,514
Western Australia (Perth) .. .. .	..	9,771	7,588	8,222	(b)31,329	56,910
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	..	2,004	..	6,111	4,423	12,538
New England Uni- versity College ..	..	..	39	..	..	39
Canberra University College .. .. .	..	..	..	566	(c) 2,735	3,301
Total 1946 .. ..	55,951	61,685	33,830	116,841	156,294	423,701
1945 .. .. .	35,421	55,187	29,616	101,702	97,611	319,537
1944 .. .. .	27,918	50,237	23,467	89,738	93,686	285,046

(a) Includes University Press, £23,185; Superannuation Fund, £14,964. (b) Includes Scholarships, £24,121, and the University Press, £7,021. (c) Includes Scholarships, £2,520.

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. *The Australian National University.*—By the Australian National University Act No. 22, 1946 (assented to 1st August, 1946, proclaimed to commence 7th February, 1947) provision is made for the establishment and incorporation of a University in the Australian Capital Territory. The University is to consist of a Council of not more than 30 members (of whom two are to be elected by each House of the Parliament, not more than eight to be appointed by the Governor-General, not more than nine to be elected by Convocation, three to be elected by the teaching staff and three by the students, together with the Vice-Chancellor and co-opted members), and Convocation, which is to consist of the graduates of the University and other persons admitted as members. Until the Council is constituted in accordance with the Act, there is an Interim Council appointed by the Governor-General, which is authorized to take such steps as are considered necessary for the establishment of the University and the commencement of its functions. Provision is made for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, in the first instance by the Governor-General and thereafter by the Council. Professor D. R. Copland has been appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor.

The following members of the Interim Council were appointed:—

Professor R. C. Mills, Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education and Chairman of the Universities Commission (Chairman); Mr. J. D. G. Medley, Vice-Chancellor, University of Melbourne (Vice-Chairman); Professor Eric Ashby, Professor of Botany, University of Sydney (now of University of Manchester); Professor K. H. Bailey, Commonwealth Solicitor-General; Dr. H. C. Coombs, Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction; Mr. C. S. Daley, Assistant-Secretary, Department of the Interior; Sir Frederic Eggleston, formerly Australian Minister to China and to the United States of America; Sir Robert Garran, formerly Commonwealth Solicitor-General, and Chairman of the Council of the Canberra University College; Mr. H. J. Goodes, Assistant Secretary, Commonwealth Treasury; Sir David Rivett, Chairman of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; and Professor R. D. Wright, Professor of Physiology, University of Melbourne.

The Registrar is Mr. R. G. Osborne.

The University is required by the Act to provide facilities for post-graduate research, including a School of Medical Research (to be known as the John Curtin School of Medical Research), and Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Social Sciences and Pacific Studies. It may also provide facilities for university education generally, for the incorporation in the University of the Canberra University College, and for specialist training for officers of the Public Service.

The Act provides that after the expiration of the period of five years from 1st July, 1946 (during which such funds as may be required are to be provided by the Treasurer), the University is to receive an annual grant of £325,000.

The Interim Council has since its appointment been engaged in the preparatory work in connexion with the establishment of the University and has in addition granted a number of Research Fellowships, and invited to Australia distinguished overseas scientists (including Professor M. Oliphant of Birmingham, and Professor R. W. Gerard of Chicago), who have conducted seminars in Canberra for research workers and visited the other Universities. The Council has also established an Academic Advisory Committee in England, consisting of Sir Howard Florey, F.R.S., Professor Raymond Firth, Professor W. K. Hancock and Professor M. Oliphant, F.R.S., which advises the Council in connexion with the establishment of the research schools.

While the building programme is being planned and executed, the Council will appoint research scholars for training in appropriate universities and research institutes both in Australia and overseas.

10. **Canberra University College.**—The Canberra University College Ordinance of the Australian Capital Territory made possible the establishment of the college, which was founded in 1930. The ordinance provides for a council consisting of ten members. The College is associated with the Melbourne University, through a temporary regulation, by virtue of which the University recognizes the teaching of the College, examines students and confers degrees or awards and diplomas. Lecturers are appointed by the College and approved by the University.

In addition to the University of Melbourne courses the College conducts a full-time course in Diplomatic Studies extending over two years. The course is specially directed to the needs of diplomatic cadets appointed to the Department of External Affairs, but a few qualified students, other than diplomatic cadets, are admitted. In 1947 the students numbered 301, while the teaching staff consisted of nine full-time and sixteen part-time lecturers.

11. **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 College is almost entirely residential. The original 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. Two large additional buildings providing lecture theatres and laboratories have already been erected and others are planned. Lectures began at the College on 14th March, 1938. Students wishing to proceed to degrees in the Sydney Faculties of Medicine, Veterinary Science and Agriculture and Economics may take the earlier courses at the College. In 1946 there were 24 lecturers, including four part-time, eight demonstrators and tutors of whom six were part-time, and fifteen honorary lecturers. One hundred and seventy-seven students were taking courses leading to degrees, 25 students were taking diploma courses; of these 37 were studying under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Extension Board courses were also conducted during the year.

12. **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 and discussion groups organized by the Association and serviced by their respective State Universities in 1946 were as follows:—New South Wales, £15,373. 83 tutorial classes, 107 discussion

groups; Victoria, £5,906, 51 tutorial classes, 1 "carry on" group and 56 "box scheme" groups and extension work; South Australia, £2,250, 6 tutorial classes, 22 lecture classes, 4 study circles, and extension lectures at country centres.

Direct grants were made to the Associations for both organizing work and a teaching service as follows:—New South Wales, £4,747, 15 classes, 22 week-end and holiday schools, 14 short courses of public lectures, 98 lectures given to various organizations including W.E.A. clubs; in Tasmania, £3,700 with 23 classes; in South Australia the Association receives a grant of £240 for general organizing purposes. In Queensland the Association conducted 4 classes, and has 430 subscribers to the library. It now receives a subsidy from the State Library Board equivalent to one-half of the amount spent on the purchase of books for the library. The Carnegie Corporation has shown its interest in the work, by allotting at various times substantial grants to the Association and to the Universities. The Association's primary interest has been in subjects related to social change such as Industrial History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology. In recent years, however, there has been a substantial increase in the number of classes studying Psychology, History, Literature, Music 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. This arrangement may be changed in Victoria in 1947 with the establishment by the State Government of a statutory body to be known as the Adult Education Council, which will take over responsibility for all State supported adult education work.

## § 7. The Commonwealth Office of Education.

1. **Establishment.**—Although, as has been explained elsewhere, education is primarily a concern of the State Governments, the activities of the Commonwealth Government in other directions inevitably brought it into the field of education at a number of points. It thus became necessary to create a permanent Commonwealth authority capable of providing the Government and others with reliable expert advice on the many educational problems that arise. To fulfil this need the Commonwealth Office of Education was established in 1945.

For administrative purposes the Office is attached to the Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction, and at present is accommodated in Sydney. Under the Minister, the control of the Office rests with the Director whose appointment is direct from the Governor-General in Council. By the Education Act, the Director is also *ex-officio* Chairman of the Universities Commission. The administrative staff of the Universities Commission is housed with the Office of Education and shares its facilities. The special work of the Universities Commission is dealt with in the next section of this chapter.

2. **Functions.**—By the Education Act 1945 the functions of the Office of Education are defined as follows:—" (a) to advise the Minister on matters relating to education; (b) to establish and maintain a liaison, on matters relating to education, with other countries and the States; (c) to arrange consultation between Commonwealth authorities concerned with matters relating to education; (d) to undertake research relating to education; (e) to provide statistics and information relating to education required by any Commonwealth authority; and (f) to advise the Minister concerning the grant of financial assistance to the States and to other authorities for educational purposes, and shall include such other functions in relation to education as are assigned to it by the Minister".

3. *Activities.*—Thus the Commonwealth Office of Education maintains no schools and employs no teachers. It advises the Commonwealth Government and its various Departments on educational matters relative to the States and overseas countries. It provides a very useful channel for negotiations between State Departments of Education and the Commonwealth Government; it organizes consultations between education authorities generally.

Information about recent important developments in education is collected continually from many sources within Australia as well as from countries overseas and is disseminated to State Education authorities and others in a number of ways, one of which is the distribution of a bi-monthly publication "Education News".

General research into educational problems is one of the important activities of the Office. In addition, close attention is being given to special fields of education such as school broadcasting, visual aids to education, and the education of handicapped children. From time to time the results of survey and research work done in the office or sponsored by the office are published in monograph form.

The Office of Education is a Commonwealth authority with which overseas countries may deal on educational questions concerning Australia as a whole. Close contact in international education is maintained through a representative of the Office on the staff of Australia House in London. A very important post-war development in this international sphere is that of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. The responsibility for implementing the constitution of UNESCO in Australia, and for advising the Government on such matters, rests with the Office of Education. To further the aims of UNESCO twelve National Co-operating Bodies have been set up together with a Co-ordinating Committee. The Office of Education acts as the secretariat of these bodies.

A substantial part of the work of the Office is concerned with fostering the development in Australia of general educational and cultural activities. A series of publications for use as youth and adult education material has been commenced. A fortnightly "Current Affairs Bulletin" is provided at bulk rates to discussion groups and other bodies. Regular "Wall Charts" and other pamphlets are also produced.

## § 8. The Universities Commission.

1. *General.*—The Universities Commission is a Commonwealth instrumentality which was set up at the beginning of 1943 under National Security (Universities Commission) Regulations primarily to achieve the following objects :—(a) To advise the Commonwealth Government on questions of man-power insofar as they relate to the training of university students; (b) to arrange for the training of adequate numbers of the 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.

Thus the Commission was concerned with war-time problems. From the commencement of the 1939-45 War the Commonwealth Government had 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 was to reserve students to commence and continue their studies in these faculties. In 1943 reservation was extended to cover the faculties of Arts, Economics, Law and Architecture.

With the passing of the Education Act 1945 the Universities Commission became associated with the Commonwealth Office of Education. Its revised functions are set out in Section 14 of Part 3 of the Act which is quoted below :—

“ 14. The functions of the Commission shall, subject to the regulations and any directions of the Minister, be—

- (a) to arrange, as prescribed, for the training in Universities or similar institutions, for the purpose of facilitating their re-establishment, of persons who are discharged members of the Forces within the meaning of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945 ;
- (b) in prescribed cases or classes of cases, to assist other persons to obtain training in Universities or similar institutions ;
- (c) to provide, as prescribed, financial assistance to students at Universities and approved institutions ; and
- (d) to advise the Minister with respect to such matters relating to university training and associated matters as are referred by the Minister to the Commission for advice.”

With cessation of hostilities, the Commission was no longer called upon to administer the scheme of reservation but added to its functions that of administering training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme insofar as it applies to Universities and similar institutions. The end of war meant a large increase in the number of applicants for university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

To deal effectively with the increased number of intending students it was found necessary at the end of 1945 to establish Branch Offices in each of the five main Universities, that is, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Queensland and Western Australia, and to have a Branch Officer stationed in Hobart. The Branch Offices handle all applications for assistance under both the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme and the financial assistance scheme and give individual consideration to each case. They work in close co-operation with the Universities.

2. **Financial Assistance.**—(i) *General.* 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 the students leaving school the opportunities available at Universities. Moreover, a scheme of financial assistance has been introduced to assist able students.

Under this scheme, assistance is available (subject to a means test) to enable students to continue their education at Universities and other approved institutions. Originally it was available only to reserved students enrolled in the degree courses of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Science, Veterinary Science and Agriculture. When the scheme of reservation was extended to cover students in Arts, Law, Economics and Commerce, assistance was granted to them also.

Assistance was further extended to cover students at the Western Australian Dental College, students doing courses for the Diploma of Social Studies at the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, students doing the degree courses in Music at the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne, students in Almonry at the New South Wales Institute of Hospital Almoners, Sydney, and the Melbourne Institute of Hospital Almoners, Melbourne, and full-time day Diploma students in Science, Engineering and Architecture in Senior Technical Colleges approved for that purpose.

(ii) *Scale of Assistance.* The maximum amount of assistance granted to a student is the payment of all his university fees plus a living allowance of £117 per annum if he is living with a parent, or £156 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.

(ii) *Number of Students Assisted.* The following table gives a comparison of students assisted in the various faculties in each University in 1945 and 1946:—

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED IN EACH FACULTY, 1945 AND 1946.

Faculty.	Year.	University.						Total.
		Sydney.	Mel-bourne.	Queens-land.	Ade-laide.	Western Australia.	Tas-man-ia.	
Medicine ..	1945	252	120	58	69	3	2	504
	1946	237	106	49	76	7	3	478
Science ..	1945	194	133	38	75	68	17	525
	1946	157	87	27	58	62	18	409
Engineering ..	1945	124	77	(a) 44	72	64	13	394
	1946	113	68	(a) 56	67	59	9	372
Dentistry ..	1945	68	23	16	12	..	..	119
	1946	77	18	16	15	3	..	129
Agriculture ..	1945	35	25	8	12	15	..	95
	1946	39	20	6	14	18	..	97
Veterinary Science	1945	53	1	..	..	..	..	54
	1946	35	2	4	1	..	..	42
Arts ..	1945	9	10	7	10	11	3	50
	1946	53	27	9	11	22	4	126
Economics or Com- merce ..	1945	14	3	..	..	..	1	18
	1946	14	3	2	1	..	1	21
Law ..	1945	3	3	..	1	2	2	11
	1946	8	6	..	3	3	2	22
Architecture ..	1945	10	1	..	2	..	..	13
	1946	17	3	..	1	..	..	21
Social Studies ..	1945	16	9	..	6	..	..	31
	1946	11	15	..	8	..	..	34
Total ..	1945	778	405	171	259	163	38	1,814
	1946	761	355	169	255	174	37	1,751

(a) Includes Applied Science and Medical Science.

The number of students assisted in Technical Colleges was 215 in 1945 and 272 in 1946.

3. **Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.**—(i) *Benefits.* A general description of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme is given in section 11 which is devoted to the scheme as a whole. In addition to the normal benefits there described, some further benefits are available to university students.

At the request and the cost of the Commission, Guidance Officers have been appointed to help Reconstruction Trainees, and students are encouraged to consult the Guidance Officers on any of their problems. As they are members of the staffs of the Universities, the Guidance Officers have contacts with the teaching and administrative staffs of the Universities and are able to obtain advice regarding the students' progress and difficulties.

One of the main activities of Guidance Officers has been to arrange for full-time and part-time interim training in the period between the date of discharge and the commencement of the university year. A limited amount of special concurrent tutorial assistance also was arranged in 1945 and subsequent years.

(ii) *Numbers of University and University-Type Trainees.* The following table gives a comparison of the numbers of full-time trainees in the various university-type courses in the various States. It also gives a comparison of the numbers of trainees from the various services in the various courses :—

**NUMBERS OF RECONSTRUCTION TRAINEES WHO HAD COMMENCED FULL-TIME UNIVERSITY-TYPE COURSES UP TO 27th DECEMBER, 1946.**

Course.	State.						Service.			Total.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Army.	Navy.	Air.	
Agriculture ..	121	65	18	24	23	4	87	18	150	255
Architecture ..	112	42	17	26	..	..	66	13	119	(a) 198
Arts ..	343	257	46	59	126	10	328	62	451	841
Dancing ..	19	6	..	..	..	1	12	1	13	26
Dramatic Art ..	1	8	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	9
Dentistry ..	316	104	97	29	17	4	215	43	309	567
Dip. Education ..	14	20	..	..	3	..	22	6	9	37
Economics ..	120	340	31	39	..	11	165	49	327	541
Engineering ..	436	222	129	166	81	18	303	95	654	1,052
Forestry ..	9	4	10	13	..	2	14	8	25	(b) 47
Journalism ..	29	9	9	..	..	..	13	11	23	47
Kindergarten ..	11	8	6	1	4	..	13	2	15	30
Law ..	427	276	91	63	74	25	453	97	406	956
Librarianship ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	13
Medicine ..	611	355	131	136	31	10	577	116	581	1,274
Music ..	172	113	2	29	12	3	180	26	125	331
Nursing ..	361	262	154	109	103	32	595	46	381	(a)1,022
Pharmacy ..	85	106	..	23	..	..	67	10	137	214
Physiotherapy ..	40	35	7	4	..	..	50	7	29	86
Physical Education ..	19	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	14	20
Science ..	287	277	99	88	70	18	240	65	534	839
Social Studies ..	34	13	..	17	..	..	24	9	31	64
Surveying ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	1	6	13
Teaching ..	508	106	149	16	184	53	426	36	554	1,016
Theology ..	223	126	46	64	17	4	301	22	157	480
Veterinary Science ..	143	7	18	2	..	4	88	15	71	174
Welfare Officer ..	..	22	..	..	..	..	7	1	14	22
Youth Leadership ..	..	17	..	..	..	..	5	3	9	17
Others ..	15	15	..	..	1	..	12	7	13	32
Totals ..	4,469	2,815	1,073	909	747	199	4,285	773	5,165	10,223

(a) Includes one at Canberra University College.

(b) Includes nine at Canberra University College.

In addition, 6,105 reconstruction trainees had commenced part-time courses at 27th December, 1946. Of these, 4,774 were still in training, 728 had completed their courses and 603 had discontinued.

(iii) *University Facilities.* With the influx of students under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Scheme immediate provision had to be made for the alterations and extensions of existing University buildings and for the erection of new ones. Additional equipment also had to be supplied.

The Commonwealth Government offered to provide finance on the following terms and each State and University accepted these terms :—

(a) That the Commonwealth meet the cost in the first instance of erecting essential additional buildings and plant required for Reconstruction Training at Universities ;

(b) In the case of temporary buildings or plant of a temporary nature, the assets to remain the property of the Commonwealth and to be disposed of as necessary after the need for their use is ended ;

(c) Where the buildings or plant are of a permanent nature the Commonwealth to meet the cost of erection in the first instance so as to ensure expedition on the distinct understanding that the buildings and plant will be taken over by the University on a basis to be determined by agreement between the Commonwealth and State and the University having regard to the permanent value of the buildings and plant to the University ; and

(d) The Commonwealth would bear the cost of special internal structural alterations ”.

The following table shows the amount of Commonwealth moneys allocated to finance buildings at the Universities :—

University.	Permanent Buildings.	Permanent Alterations.	Temporary Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. .. .	191,256	14,238	63,118	268,612
Melbourne .. .. .	177,725	1,498	14,159	193,382
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	..	..	4,322	4,322
Adelaide .. .. .	262,589	..	..	262,589
Western Australia (Perth) .. .. .	89,247	..	25,069	114,316
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .	11,672	1,500	32,302	45,474
New England University College .. .. .	..	..	39,180	39,180
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>732,489</b>	<b>17,236</b>	<b>178,150</b>	<b>927,875</b>

For equipment the following amounts have been allocated :—

University.	Permanent Equipment.	Temporary Equipment.	Gift.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Sydney .. .. .	..	..	40,000	40,000
Melbourne .. .. .	98,015	3,525	..	101,540
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	109,318	15,271	..	124,589
Adelaide .. .. .	97,556	7,628	..	105,184
Western Australia (Perth) .. .. .	42,786	3,513	..	46,299
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .. .	19,766	..	..	19,766
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>367,441</b>	<b>29,937</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>437,378</b>

The Commonwealth Government agreed to pay the Universities the full cost of teaching all Reconstruction Trainees. The Universities Commission therefore pays each University a subsidy as running costs in addition to fees.

In 1946 the Commission made fee payments to Universities for Reconstruction Trainees amounting to approximately £210,000 and in addition paid subsidies amounting to approximately £235,000.

## § 9. 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 is being rapidly expanded. (See §§ 10 and 11 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 numbers of schools, teachers and enrolments of individual students during 1945 are given in the following table :—

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION : SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS, 1945.**

State.	Schools or Colleges.	Teachers.			Individual Students Enrolled.	
		Full-time.	Part-time.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New South Wales ..	37	498	1,590	2,088	30,940	11,827
Victoria(a) ..	31	975	994	1,969	33,880	10,882
Queensland ..	12	92	132	224	7,111	2,938
South Australia ..	19	(b)	(b)	396	7,998	6,180
Western Australia ..	9	61	179	240	4,372	2,619
Tasmania(a) ..	6	58	200	258	2,694	1,195
<b>Total 1945 ..</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>86,995</b>	<b>35,641</b>
1944 ..	119	..	..	4,373	80,226	32,494

(a) Includes junior enrolments, 9,332 males and 1,525 females in Victoria, and 886 males and 52 females in Tasmania, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections. (b) Not available.

The numbers of individual scholars enrolled during the years 1939 and 1942 to 1945 are given in the table following. 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.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
New South Wales ..	37,264	39,381	34,940	39,750	42,767
Victoria ..	28,844	24,304	27,389	31,533	33,905
Queensland ..	6,397	6,785	6,659	8,416	10,049
South Australia ..	9,721	9,768	10,952	12,534	14,178
Western Australia ..	5,673	5,323	5,499	5,417	6,991
Tasmania ..	1,316	2,073	2,130	2,559	2,951
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>89,215</b>	<b>87,634</b>	<b>87,569</b>	<b>100,209</b>	<b>110,841</b>

3. Expenditure.—The expenditure on technical education in each State for 1945 is shown below :—

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE, 1945.**  
(Including Loan Fund Expenditure.)

State.	Salaries and main-tenance.	Equipment.	Buildings.	Total.	Receipts—Fees, etc.	Net Expendi-ture.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	490,121	74,725	100,807	670,594	134,844	535,750
Victoria(a) ..	522,417	39,796	174,726	791,062	131,940	..
Queensland ..	98,748	24,902	5,951	129,601	26,240	103,361
South Australia ..	113,268	3,816	8,812	126,656	24,246	102,410
Western Australia ..	54,601	9,854	1,486	65,941	7,896	58,045
Tasmania(a) ..	55,131	6,335	3,731	65,197	8,018	57,179
<b>Total 1945 ..</b>	<b>1,334,286</b>	<b>159,428</b>	<b>295,513</b>	<b>1,849,051</b>	<b>333,184</b>	<b>..</b>
1944 ..	1,163,232	125,820	265,818	1,611,150	286,544	..

(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 1945 being (the expenditure in 1944 is shown in brackets):—New South Wales, £66,221 (£63,728); Victoria, £173,422 (£109,251); Queensland, £3,848 (£2,547); South Australia, £5,032 (£14,078); Western Australia, £783 (£10,384); and Tasmania, £1,928 (£4,514).

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in Australia in 1945 amounted to 4s. per head of population, as compared with 35s. 7d. per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

### § 10. 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 Department 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 Education 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.*—Prior to February, 1941, the scheme was administered 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, 1947, 119,655 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, 1947.

Service.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
Navy .. .. .	17	325		137				479
Army .. .. .	7,199	7,607	6,099	1,165	3,215	300		25,585
Air .. .. .	21,391	24,055	51	15,644	3,726	249	5,223	70,339
Munitions and Production ..	6,223	9,819	2,609	2,433	1,321	533	314	23,252
Aircraft .. .. .								
Total .. .. .	34,830	41,806	8,759	19,379	8,262	1,082	5,537	119,655

### § 11. 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. (This category also covers members of organizations affiliated with the Services, such as the Australian Women's Land Army, War Correspondents, Photographers, etc., and members of the Merchant Navy, incapacitated by war service);
- (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 oversupply, 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 the 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 10s. per week for a man without dependants. A woman living with parents receives £2 15s. per week while one maintaining herself receives £3 10s. 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, and 5s. per week is paid to trainees for fares in addition to allowances.

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, Universities 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 May, 1947, full-time enrolments have spread over 300 different courses and part-time enrolments over 650 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 May, 1947, was as follows :—

NUMBER OF TRAINEES AT 30th MAY, 1947.

Particulars.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Technical Type Training—</b>			
Full-time .. .. .	30,982	3,808	34,790
Part-time .. .. .	89,289	9,495	98,784
<b>University Type Training—</b>			
Full-time .. .. .	12,327	2,187	14,514
Part-time .. .. .	7,626	639	8,265
<b>Rural Training—Full-time</b>	1,746	16	1,762
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>141,970</b>	<b>16,145</b>	<b>158,115</b>

§ 12. Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools.

Particulars at the latest available date of privately conducted institutions which give instruction in business methods, shorthand, typewriting, the use of calculating machines, etc. 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., 1945.

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students.	
			Males.	Females.
New South Wales (a)	54	331	(b) 2,555	(b) 5,460
Victoria .. .. .	20	134	2,201	3,136
Queensland .. .. .	10	41	128	950
South Australia .. .. .	10	62	(c) 1,484	(c) 1,653
Western Australia .. .. .	12	78	(b) 3,533	(b) 1,966
Tasmania .. .. .	3	13	6	198
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>109</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>9,907</b>	<b>13,363</b>

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

In addition to those shown above for South Australia there were 2,613 males and 169 females receiving instruction from interstate schools by correspondence. Particulars regarding fees received in 1945 are available for Western Australia and Tasmania only, the respective figures being £40,826 and £2,631.

§ 13. 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, 1947.(a)

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of foundation ..	1866	1854	1884	1834	1913	1843
Number of members ..	314	225	224	160	189	316
Vols. of transactions issued	79	91	55	68	30	80
Number of books in library	40,143	18,000	3,100	1,000	6,100	21,385
Societies on exchange list ..	314	348	240	269	187	285
Income .. .. . £	1,524	712	174	730	377	626
Expenditure .. .. . £	1,269	527	143	730	290	617

(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 58 in 1947. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £31 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 Perth in August, 1947.

(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. One fellowship was awarded in 1946. The library comprises some 16,000 volumes, valued at about £8,000. Seventy-one volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with about 240 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1946 was 182.

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 temporarily suspended in 1926. During 1945 arrangements were completed for the microphotographic copying of all material relating to Australia and the Pacific in the Record Office, London. This project, which was interrupted by the war, is being undertaken by the Commonwealth National Library and the Mitchell Library in partnership, and will enable compilation of the *Historical Records of Australia* to be resumed.

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 erection of the first wing of the permanent National Library building was completed in 1935, and 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 in outlying Australian Territories. This amount was subsidized by the Commonwealth Government on a £1 for £1 basis. The war resulted not only in the cessation of much of this service, but in the loss of much material in New Guinea, Papua and the Northern Territory. The system is being reconstituted in an enlarged way on the basis of free library service provided by various Commonwealth administration authorities.

In 1940 Gregory M. Mathews, O.B.E., presented to the Library his collection of Australian ornithological works comprising approximately 4,000 items.

To meet the increased demands made on the Library by Government Departments and war authorities, and because many departments are in Melbourne, the library opened a liaison office there in 1942. Since April, 1946, the work has been undertaken by the Melbourne office of the Department of Post-war Reconstruction.

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.

During the war overseas information libraries were established in six countries, those in London and New York being administered by trained officers of the Library. In 1946, following an agreement between the Departments of External Affairs, Information, and Commerce and Agriculture, the Library undertook to provide information and reference libraries for all overseas posts where there was official Australian representation. The amount provided for these services has risen from £500 in 1944 to £2,500 in 1946, the number of overseas libraries having increased from two in 1944 to thirty in 1947.

With the establishment of the National Film Board early in 1945, the National Library became a central library and distributing agency for educational and documentary films. Films to the value of £5,000 have been ordered from Great Britain and the United States, and a provisional catalogue of known films at present in Australia has been issued.

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections was, at the end of June, 1946, 211,653, the outstanding feature of the National section 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—ten issues, 10s. 6d. per volume ; Annual catalogue of Australian publications—ten issues, 2s. per volume ; Select list of representative works dealing with Australia (reprinted from the Official Year Book)—ten issues ; Australian Public Affairs Information Service : Subject index to current literature (monthly).

Training of librarians has been undertaken by the Library since 1939, and there is now a formal course for departmental and other librarians, lasting approximately 39 weeks.

(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.

(c) *Other Departmental Libraries.* Several Commonwealth Departments in Canberra now have libraries. The following Departments have specialized collections in their own fields, and in addition draw largely on the National Library :—Attorney-General's Department, Australian War Memorial, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Department of Commerce and Agriculture, Department of External Affairs, Department of Health and Department of Trade and Customs. Libraries established in various war-time departments have functioned chiefly as reference and borrowing agencies, having very small book collections of their own.

For the past few years the library of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture has had its main activities in Melbourne, where important sections of the Department were located in the war years. The Department of Labour and National Service has its main library in Melbourne, and a branch library in Sydney. Other departmental libraries in Melbourne are those of the Department of Air, Department of Defence, Department of Social Services and Postmaster-General's Department. The library of the Commonwealth Office of Education was begun in Sydney during 1945.

(d) *Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.* In addition to the library at the head office at East Melbourne, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research now has libraries of varying sizes attached to each of its Divisions, Laboratories and Sections. Of these, there are six in New South Wales, six in Victoria and one in South Australia. The head office catalogue records all material held in branch libraries.

(ii) *States.* Library activity has developed to a marked degree in recent years, and in five States legislation has been passed to increase the scope and usefulness of library service.

(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 favorably 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, 1946 :—

**METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 30th JUNE, 1946.**

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra(a) .. ..	211,653	..	(b)	211,653
Sydney .. .. .	(c) 435,589	(d)	110,935	546,524
Melbourne .. ..	551,839	77,906	13,739	643,484
Brisbane .. .. .	46,137	..	..	46,137
Adelaide .. .. .	205,638	9,821	(e) 35,334	250,793
Perth .. .. .	175,504	..	(f) 26,954	202,458
Hobart .. .. .	26,155	12,749	(g) 27,327	66,231

(a) Includes Parliamentary section. (b) Books are lent to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work. (c) Includes 143,590 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, 1946, the books numbered 67,510. (e) Includes 5,287 volumes in Children's Branch and 15,527 in Children's Box Service. (f) Includes 8,449 volumes in the School Libraries Branch. (g) Includes 13,763 volumes in the Children's Branch.

(b) *New South Wales.* The Free Library Movement in New South Wales, founded for the establishment of a system of public libraries on the basis suggested in the Munn-Pitt Report of 1935, helped to pave the way for the Library Act, 1939, which was fully proclaimed as from 1st January, 1944. The Library Board was fully constituted in 1944, and came into effective operation in September of that year. Sixty-one local authorities have adopted the Library Act, and during 1946 spent £40,699 on their libraries from rates, as well as £19,267 received in subsidy. This represents in all 28. per head for 24.72 per cent. of the State's population. There are 36 libraries being operated by 48 councils.

The State Library has been housed since 1942 in a new building, whose reading room provides seating accommodation for 500 persons, and has 50,000 volumes in open access. Within four years, however, the old building had to be reoccupied in part owing to lack of space caused by the Library's extended functions.

New South Wales departmental libraries are staffed by officers seconded from the State Library, which also provides a central book buying and master cataloguing service for departmental libraries, and municipal and shire libraries constituted under the 1939 Act.

The Library School, which was established in 1939, has increased rapidly in numbers, until in 1946 the number of students reached 60. Students are trained in librarianship and are prepared for the examinations of the Australian Institute of Librarians.



In 1943 the Banks Memorial Trust was set up to report on the best use of funds which had accumulated since 1905. The government has approved of a memorial at Kurnell, and of the publication of the Banks Papers, a project which will be undertaken by the State Library in the next two or three years.

The State Library has undertaken to reorganize the libraries of the University Tutorial Class and the Workers' Educational Association, and all class libraries, discussion notes, and gramophone records for university tutorial classes are circulated from the State Library.

The State Library grant, after being unchanged for about twenty years, has been increased by £500 in each of the last two years, while the vote for the Country Circulation Department has nearly trebled. In connexion with the Country Circulation Department it may be noted that books are forwarded on loan to State schools, to Schools of Arts and to individual students. During 1946-47, 78,227 books were lent to small State schools, 13,791 to Schools of Arts and small country libraries, while 43,753 reference works were lent to individual country students.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australasia and the Southern Pacific, 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 was practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 143,590 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

In Newcastle, Dr. Roland Pope has given his collection, worth £10,000, which is being housed temporarily at the School of Arts until a reference library is built.

Other important libraries in New South Wales are the Australian Museum, 32,025 volumes; Teachers' Colleges, 73,063; Technical Colleges, 20,846; Public Schools (Primary only), 583,996; Railways' Institute, 146,969; Road Transport and Tramways Institute, 39,134; 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, 1946, the Parliamentary Library contained 95,990 volumes.

(c) *Victoria.* A Library Service Board was appointed in 1940 to inquire into the adequacy of existing library service and prepare plans for development. In November, 1944, it produced a comprehensive report, which recommended the establishment of a State Libraries Board, and suggested a plan for State financial aid. This has been implemented by the passing in December, 1946, of the Free Library Service Board Act, and the establishment of a Free Library Service Board of nine members representing the Public Library of Victoria, municipalities within and outside the metropolis, the Library Association of Victoria, the Education Department, the Victorian Branch of the Australian Institute of Librarians, and the Government itself. The functions of the Board are to assist in the organization and promotion of free library services by municipal and other authorities, to register libraries, recommend the allocation of grants, promote library service in State schools, and to provide advisory services to registered free libraries and associated institutions. The Act empowers the Public Library of Victoria, after consultation with the Board, to establish a school for the training of librarians, and to conduct examinations in librarianship.

Present library service in Victoria is for the most part confined to Mechanics' Institutes, which are not largely effective apart from those at Geelong and Ballarat. Several excellent municipal libraries exist in the metropolitan area.

The Government makes a grant of £5,500 to country libraries, distributed as follows:—Each applicant library receives £10 10s.; a further grant of £2 for £1 is made to libraries which receive grants from their own municipal authorities, while £1 for £1 is granted for local donations. The maximum amount granted to any library is £200. The main condition is that the library make a certain number of books (not a fixed number, and not necessarily all its books) freely accessible to the public. The subsidy of £1 for each £1 donated is reckoned on the total donations received, even if they are in very small individual amounts.

To assist in the training of librarians a course of eleven weekly lectures was given in 1945, with an attendance of 80. A vacation school, primarily for teachers, held in May, 1945, had an attendance of 80, while 154 applications were received for a course of weekly lectures in 1946 to prepare candidates for examinations of the Australian Institute of Librarians. The Victorian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services held a course of 30 lectures during 1946 for specialized library work.

Two bibliographical works issued recently in Victoria are a union list of medical periodicals in Melbourne hospitals and libraries, compiled by the staff of the University Library, and a list of periodicals held by all branches of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

With the passing of the Public Library Act 1944, the Public Library of Victoria was separated for administrative purposes from the National Gallery and the Museum, and is now controlled by a Board of seven members concerned with the Library only. The Library provides reference services with a collection of some 550,000 volumes, 2,500 current periodicals and 450 current newspapers; lending services to metropolitan borrowers; country lending services to individual readers throughout the State; and travelling library services by a box system to rural and provincial libraries.

The Reference Library reading room ranks amongst the finest in the world. It was opened in 1913 and has a diameter and height of 114 feet, and is capable of seating 320 readers at a time, with an additional 50 readers in a special Art Room. The Library is particularly strong in Australiana, early and fine modern printing, English county records and genealogy. Shakespeariana and the fine arts. Associated with the Reference Library is the Victorian Historical Collection containing 13,000 documents, maps, paintings and other items illustrating the history of the State.

(d) *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 Schools of Arts Association has led to an increase in their activities. An annual government grant of £500 is made, and the annual issue is about 15,000 volumes.

The Queensland Book Club arranges for books to circulate direct from one country reader to another instead of being returned to head-quarters each time. A grant of £300 for 1946-47 was made by the Library Board.

The John Oxley Memorial Library 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. Since its opening in April, 1934, it has grown from a few hundred items to over 30,000. Originally financed by funds collected at the centenary of Brisbane's settlement in 1823, the library has for some years received government assistance. It is at present housed in the Public Library.

(e) *South Australia.* Following the Price Report of 1937, which stressed the need for a free lending service for metropolitan and country readers, and suggested the establishment of a State Libraries Board, the Public Library of South Australia was separated from the Museum and Art Gallery early in 1940 and became a government department, administered by a Principal Librarian and a Libraries Board.

In March, 1946, the greater part of the Library was thrown open for free public borrowing. Over 12,000 borrowers have been enrolled and books are being lent at the rate of about 160,000 volumes a year.

The Library's Country Lending Service, begun in 1938, has registered 11,395 borrowers, including children, and has built up its collection from 4,000 to 16,510 volumes for adults and 17,245 books for children. In addition 629 schools use the box service, 73,224 books being issued during 1945-46.

A Research Service, established in 1942, receives about 300 inquiries per month. It supplies lists of references, and arranges for borrowing of books and periodicals selected from those lists as well as books and photostats procured from interstate and overseas libraries. The service has an extensive trade catalogue collection.

During the year ended 30th June, 1946, books added to the reference library numbered 2,311, making a total of 205,638. In addition there were 7,505 in the Symon Library, 14,520 in the Country Lending Service, 5,287 in the Children's Library, 15,527 in the Children's Box Service, making a total of 248,477 at 30th June, 1946.

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, 1946, consisted of 356,350 documents, 20,015 views, and 1,668 maps.

The Institutes Association in 1945 comprised 256 suburban and country libraries with 715,000 volumes.

(f) *Western Australia.* 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, and a permanent Country Free Lending Libraries Committee established. In order to commence a library service for rural areas £1,000 was placed on the estimates for 1945 and 1946, funds being made available on a £1 for £1 basis up to £50. By July, 1945, eight such libraries had been started, and by 1947, 38 libraries were receiving aid under the scheme, which is worked through the Municipalities and Road Boards. In each case the local authority makes its own arrangements for the supervision and lending of books.

In 1945 an Archives Branch was established at the Public Library, through which historical material is able to be collected, indexed and made available to the public. Also, the collection of the Western Australian Historical Society is being housed at the Public Library.

An Adult Education Library, in existence for the past ten years, reaches readers in metropolitan and country areas. A Free Library Movement, with a provisional committee formed in 1945, aims at free library service in the metropolitan area.

(g) *Tasmania.* Library service in Tasmania has expanded rapidly during the past few years. The second annual report of the Tasmanian Library Board, presented to Parliament in 1945, stated: "Tasmania is now contributing to the upkeep of its library system on a scale exceeding that of any other State in Australia". In just over two years the amount expended on free library service rose from 4d. to 2s. 1d. per head of population, and during 1944-45 an additional 9d. per head was contributed for additional children's library services. Municipalities representing 80 per cent. of the population now have free libraries or book stations.

Under the Libraries Act 1943, the Tasmanian Library Board was constituted, and the State Library of Tasmania was established on 1st January, 1944. The Board, in addition to administering the State Library head-quarters in Hobart, is responsible for the extension of library services throughout the State and for the control of State aid. Municipalities adopting the Act spend the proceeds of local rates on library premises, salaries and maintenance, and books for permanent retention. State aid is provided in the form of books of a value equal to the amount collected in rates, which are exchanged

at intervals. Only in Launceston is State aid given in cash. The Launceston City Council now contributes approximately £2,100 per annum, and a like amount is received in State aid. Since the library became free under the Act, membership has increased from 1,000 to 10,000. The newly established children's library has enrolled over 2,300 members in a few months.

The State Library conducts regular showings of documentary films and has assumed responsibility for the extension of these programmes throughout the State. It arranges, on its own behalf or in association with other bodies, winter recitals of recorded music and other extra library and adult education activities such as summer vacation schools, lectures, library weeks in country centres, puppetry demonstrations, etc.

(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 professional 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, 1946.

University.	Volumes.	Accessions during year.	Expenditure.
	No.	No.	£
Sydney .. .. .	292,793	6,244	12,856
Melbourne .. .. .	139,999	5,155	10,796
Queensland .. .. .	85,942	2,074	4,246
Adelaide .. .. .	149,063	4,995	8,808
Western Australia .. .. .	75,487	2,947	4,191
Tasmania .. .. .	57,211	3,011	3,295
New England University College .. .. .	12,275	913	1,285
Canberra University College .. .. .	3,967	674	396

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 bookstack 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 £36,000 as 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. Provision of permanent library accommodation was not possible when the university moved to its present site, and space and facilities have consequently been inadequate. Extensions to the temporary quarters are in progress. The whole collection, consisting of about 80,000 volumes, is accessible on open shelves, and there are several departmental libraries. A special feature is the use made of student co-operation.

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. A full-time librarian was appointed for the first time at the end of 1945, and the staff increased during 1946 from two to seven. Although accommodation for both books and readers has been more than doubled, space is still an acute problem and plans are being prepared for a new building. The grant from University funds for books and periodicals has been doubled, and an additional special grant is being provided by the Government to fill some of the more serious deficiencies in the collection. The Library is now providing a cataloguing service for the library of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

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 1946 it contained some 12,000 volumes mainly on open shelves.

The Canberra University College Library was established in 1938. At the end of 1946 it contained 3,967 volumes, which are on open shelves; reference books may be borrowed.

(iv) *Children's Libraries and School Libraries.* A survey conducted early in 1946 revealed that only a small percentage of children was being catered for by adequate library service. The effective use made of the few existing children's libraries is proof that the growing interest being taken in this branch of library work will be well rewarded.

During November, 1945, a Children's Book Week was held for the first time in several States, to stimulate interest in children's reading.

(a) *New South Wales.* Children's libraries are being developed as departments of municipal and shire libraries. Three formerly independent children's libraries at Mosman, Wollongong and Moss Vale are now departments of municipal and shire libraries and have greatly increased budgets.

From 1937-38 school library work has been fostered by the State Library in co-operation with the Education Department. A "Model School Library" was

established, and vacation classes for teacher librarians are held. To date these classes have been attended by 409 teachers and about 30 voluntary children's librarians. Books are circulated to 24 school libraries.

(b) *Victoria*. Since 1943-44 children's libraries have shared a grant of £500 between them, the number participating in 1945 being 27.

The Education Department has an annual grant which it distributes among approximately 1,000 schools. In addition, the Government subsidizes the purchase of approved books for school libraries on a £1 for £1 basis, with a maximum of £25. During 1945-46 the total government contribution was £5,362. A State Schools' Library Advisory Committee has been set up by the Education Department to advise on all matters pertaining to school libraries, and two teachers underwent a full course of library training during 1946 in order to be able to direct and supervise library service within the Department.

In several country districts circulating group libraries have been established, financed by school committees and municipal authorities. Boxes of books are despatched to each school in the group, usually at the commencement of the school term. Financed by a bequest by the late William Gillies, a scheme of circulating libraries for schools, particularly remote ones, has been operating for some years. In 1945, 38 groups, each comprising three schools, were operating under this scheme.

The Kirby survey of secondary schools, 1945, revealed that only 5 per cent. have satisfactory libraries, and 50 per cent. are without libraries or merely possess collections of books. Most of the larger government and private schools are making an effort to establish better libraries.

(c) *Queensland*. The purchase of books in State school libraries in Queensland is financed by school committees and parents' associations, with a subsidy from the Department of Public Instruction on a £1 for £1 basis. The subsidy was suspended from 1931 to 1943.

In 1937 a system of Circulating Supplementary Readers was commenced. Books are graded for age levels and are moved from school to school, sufficient copies of each book for a whole class being sent, and reading being done in school. There are 96,000 such books now in use, the distribution at present being confined to primary schools.

(d) *South Australia*. The Children's Library houses 5,000 volumes. Its work lies largely with classes from metropolitan schools which come to study subjects, for simple library instruction, or epidiascope talks. Week-ends and school holidays bring many readers. A lending service has not yet been established. (*See also* Country Lending Service, page 259.)

The government recently recognized the importance of children's reading by appointing an organizer of school libraries.

(e) *Western Australia*. A travelling library service to country schools has been operated from the Public Library for some years, and has been extended since 1938 through the Charles Hadley Schools Travelling Library, which has been financed by the teachers of small country schools, with the addition of grants by the government and Teachers' Union. Up to date £920 has been received, and 140 boxes equipped. Children in isolated areas are catered for by books sent out by the State Correspondence Schools Library.

A fortnightly radio talk is given relating to books available from the library, and illustrated outlines and questionnaires are posted to the children in advance. There is as yet no general scheme to serve children in the metropolitan area.

The Federation of Police Boys' Clubs of Western Australia aims at establishing a system of circulating boxes of books at an estimated cost of £10,000, of which £1,500 has already been received.

(f) *Tasmania*. Early in 1945 an appeal fund was opened for the establishment of Lady Clark Memorial Children's Libraries. Subscriptions amount to £15,000, and five libraries have been established, while books are in hand for many more. An American librarian trained in children's work has been appointed to take charge.

Practically all State secondary schools in Tasmania have libraries, with full-time trained librarians in three of them. The Hobart High School library contains some 8,000 volumes, and is among the foremost libraries of its kind in Australia. A Schools'

Library Service has been established in Tasmania to assist with loans of curriculum books, 30 at a time, and to provide advice and guidance in the use of books. In primary schools the majority have libraries, and a centrally located school library services many schools with a box system.

Selected students at the Teachers' College are receiving instruction in library techniques.

(v) *Industrial Libraries.* Before the war industrial libraries were practically unknown in Australia, but during recent years many manufacturing firms have found it necessary to establish libraries to keep their scientific staffs informed of the latest technical advances. At present there are seventeen libraries staffed by trained librarians attached to commercial organizations in Sydney, and 38 libraries in government and semi-government departments and scientific institutions. There are some 30 industrial libraries in Victoria, and several in other States.

(vi) *Microfilms.* Several libraries in Australia have adopted the practice of providing microfilm or photostat copies of material required for borrowing. In addition to the great convenience of this method of borrowing, it has the advantage of lessening the possibility of the loss or deterioration of valuable library material. A small charge is usually made for the service. The following is a list of libraries which undertake this service. The letter "P" signifies photostat supplied and "M" microfilm supplied:—Australian Capital Territory—Australian War Memorial (P), Commonwealth National Library (PM); New South Wales—Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board (P), Standards Association of Australia (P), School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine (M), Fisher Library, University of Sydney (PM); Victoria—Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (P), Technical Information Section, Munitions Supply Laboratories (PM), Public Library of Victoria (M), Standards Association of Australia (Melbourne Branch), (P), University of Melbourne (PM); South Australia—Public Library of South Australia (PM), University of Adelaide (PM), Waite Agricultural Research Institute (P); and Tasmania—University of Tasmania (PM).

3. *Public Museums.*—The Australian Museum in Sydney, founded in 1836, is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. In addition to possessing fine collections of the usual objects to be met with in kindred institutions, the Museum contains a very valuable and complete set of specimens of Australian fauna. The cost of construction of the building to 30th June, 1946, was £84,000. The number of visitors to the institution in 1946 was 189,000, and the average attendance on week-days 444, and on Sundays 1,129. The expenditure for 1946 amounted to £17,500. A valuable library containing 32,025 volumes is attached to the Museum. Courses of evening popular lectures are delivered and lecturers also visit distant suburbs and country districts, while afternoon lectures for school children are provided. Nature talks are also broadcast by radio. Representative collections illustrative of the natural wealth of the country are to be found in the Agricultural and Forestry Museum and the Mining and Geological Museum. The latter institution prepares collections of specimens to be used as teaching aids to country schools. The "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, connected with the University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum, at the Sydney Botanic Gardens, are all accessible to the public. There is a fine Technological Museum in Sydney, with branches in five country centres. Valuable research work is being performed by the scientific staff in connexion with oil and other products of the eucalyptus, and the gums, kinos, tanning materials, and other economic products of native vegetation generally.

The National Museum at Melbourne, devoted to Natural History, Geology, and Ethnology, is located in the Public Library Building. The National Art Gallery is situated in the same building. The Industrial and Technological Museum, also housed under the same roof, contains about 10,000 exhibits. There is a fine Museum of Botany and Plant Products in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. In addition to the large collection in the geological museum attached to the Mines Department in Melbourne, well-equipped museums of mining and geological specimens are established in connexion with the Schools of Mines in the chief mining districts.

The Queensland Museum founded in 1855 comprises exhibited and reference collections of zoology, geology and ethnology. It is entirely maintained by the State Government. The collections are principally but not exclusively, Australian; there is, for example, the excellent series of ethnological material formed by Sir William McGregor in New Guinea. The publication is *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* which was preceded by the *Annals of the Queensland Museum*. The library is extensive and valuable, and of great assistance to research workers in the State.

Under the Public Library Act of 1884 the South Australian Institute ceased to exist, and the books contained therein were divided amongst the Museum, Public Library, Art Gallery of South Australia, and the Adelaide Circulating Library. The Museum has considerable collections of most branches of natural history and was attended by 102,000 visitors in 1945-46. Cost of construction of the Museum building was returned as £65,000. In 1945-46 expenditure was £8,261.

The latest available returns show that the Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery contains altogether 177,000 specimens, of an estimated value of £100,000. The Museum, Art Gallery, and Library are housed in one building, and the visitors to the combined institutions during the year reached 54,000. At the 30th June, 1946, the structure was valued at £65,500.

There are two museums in Tasmania—the Tasmanian Museum at Hobart, and the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery at Launceston—both of which contain valuable collections of botanical, mineral, and miscellaneous products. The Museums received aid from the Government during 1945 to the extent of £5,477. The cost of construction in each case is included in that of Art Galleries given below.

4. **Public Art Galleries.**—The National Art Gallery of New South Wales originated in the Academy of Art founded in 1871. Cost of construction of the present building amounted to about £96,000. At the end of 1946 its contents, which are valued at £239,000, comprised 954 oil paintings, 606 water colours, 1,655 black and white, 226 statuary and bronzes, and 1,050 ceramics, works in metal and miscellaneous. During the year the average attendance on week-days was 395, and on Sundays 1,232. Since the year 1895 loan collections of pictures have been regularly forwarded for exhibition in important country towns.

The National Gallery at Melbourne at the end of 1944 contained 1,007 oil paintings, 7,578 objects of statuary, bronzes, ceramics, etc., and 21,043 water colour drawings, engravings, and photographs. The Gallery is situated in the same building as the Museum and Public Library, the total cost of construction being £439,000. Cost of purchases to end of 1944 amounted to £548,200. Several munificent bequests have been made to the institution. That of Mr. Alfred Felton, given in 1904, amounts to about £8,000 per annum. In 1913, Mr. John Connell presented his collection of art furniture, silver, pictures, etc., the whole being valued at £10,000. There are provincial Art Galleries at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine and Warrnambool and periodically pictures are sent on loan from the National Gallery.

The Queensland National Art Gallery, situated in the Executive Buildings, Brisbane, was founded in 1895, and contains a small, but well chosen collection of pictures. At the end of 1945 there were on view 225 oil paintings, 105 water colours, 234 black and white, and 42 pieces of statuary, together with various prints, mosaics, and miniatures. Exclusive of exhibits on loan, the contents are valued at about £22,500. Visitors during the year averaged 1,034 on Sundays and 249 on week-days.

The Art Gallery at Adelaide dates from 1880, when the Government expended £2,000 in the purchase of pictures, which were exhibited in the Public Library Building in 1882. The liberality of private citizens caused the gallery rapidly to outgrow the accommodation provided for it in 1889 at the Exhibition Building, and on the receipt of a bequest of £25,000 from the late Sir Thomas Elder, the Government erected the present building which was opened in April, 1900. The Gallery also received bequests of £16,500 in 1903 from the estate of Dr. Morgan Thomas, and valuable prints and £3,000 in 1907 from Mr. David Murray. In 1935 Mr. Alex Melrose gave £10,000 for the extension of the building. At the 30th June, 1946, there were in the Gallery 1,325 paintings in oil and water colour, 402 drawings and black and white, and 67 items of statuary, the



contents being valued at £77,470. Building and site are valued at upwards of £48,000. Visitors during the year 1945-46 numbered 86,000. The cost of construction of the Art Gallery amounted to £48,000.

The foundation stone of the present Art Gallery at Perth in Western Australia was laid in 1901, and, as in the case of Melbourne, the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery are all situated in the one structure. The collection comprises 186 oil paintings, 107 water colours, 353 black and white, 276 statuary, and 1,200 ceramic and other art objects, the whole being valued at £30,750. Cost of construction of the buildings amounted to £10,000.

In Tasmania, the Art Gallery at Hobart was opened in 1887. Its present contents consist of 72 oil paintings, 36 water colours, 4 black and white, 3 statuary, and 10 etchings, engravings, etc. The cost of construction of the building was £5,000.

The Art Gallery at Launceston was erected in 1888 at a cost of £6,000, and opened on the 2nd April, 1891. Only a small proportion of the contents belongs to the gallery; the bulk of the pictures being obtained on loan. At latest date there were on view 102 oil paintings, 50 water colours, and 48 statuary, engravings and miscellaneous exhibits.

### § 14. State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.

The expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the years 1944-45 and 1945-46 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.		
1944-45.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	6,646,301	92,428	..	6,738,729	220,339	6,518,390
Victoria..	3,999,931	164,781	9,625	4,174,337	(a) 81,072	4,093,265
Queensland ..	2,264,828	92,308	..	2,357,136	24,910	2,332,226
South Australia ..	1,386,577	68,524	..	1,455,101	46,624	1,408,477
Western Australia	1,018,446	53,991	..	1,072,437	33,790	1,038,647
Tasmania ..	575,907	41,599	..	617,506	2,124	615,382
Total ..	15,891,990	513,631	9,625	16,415,246	408,859	16,006,387
1945-46.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	7,177,699	205,935	..	7,383,634	241,017	7,142,617
Victoria..	4,373,833	312,784	25,610	4,712,227	(a) 78,131	4,634,096
Queensland ..	2,542,202	144,510	..	2,686,712	24,871	2,661,841
South Australia ..	1,524,712	94,656	..	1,619,368	37,569	1,581,799
Western Australia	1,137,675	76,973	..	1,214,648	45,664	1,168,984
Tasmania ..	721,926	69,058	..	790,984	1,325	789,659
Total ..	17,478,047	903,916	25,610	18,407,573	428,577	17,978,996

(a) In addition, fees in respect of technical education amounting to £109,251 in 1944-45 and £131,490 in 1945-46 were received and spent by the School Councils.