

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. Detailed particulars may be obtained from the various reports of the State Education Departments. 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. Legislation was passed in 1943 in Victoria and Western Australia increasing the school leaving age to 15 years, and in 1946 in South Australia enabling the Governor-in-Council to raise the leaving age by proclamation to an age not exceeding 15 years, but none of these provisions had been proclaimed at the end of December, 1951.

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 amounting to £10,000 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. Operations are conducted through a Director assisted by a professional and clerical staff of about twenty persons. 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. Over 100 reports have been published. These include a series of general Reviews of Education in Australia of which three numbers have so far appeared, the latest covering the years 1940-1948. 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 ten and thirteen 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 a number of Commonwealth departments. 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 set up a Test Division 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.

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 may be found on page 227 and the religions of scholars on page 228 of Official Year Book No. 37.

§ 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 1949.**—(i) *General.* The following table shows for 1949 the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed, teachers in training and the number of individual children enrolled :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1949.

State or Territory.	Schools open at end of year.	Teachers Employed (excluding Teachers in Training).	Teachers in Training.	Net Enrolment.
New South Wales(a)	2,603	12,563	2,450	394,301
Victoria	2,145	8,899	1,252	232,048
Queensland	1,556	5,533	810	154,919
South Australia	728	3,285	425	82,920
Western Australia	522	2,365	404	(b) 65,676
Tasmania	315	1,409	242	39,632
Northern Territory(c)	5	36	..	1,136
Australia—1949	7,874	34,090	5,583	970,632
1948	7,971	33,287	5,194	928,067

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.
ended 30th June, 1950.

(b) Average weekly enrolment.

(c) Year

(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 1949 are shown below :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1949.

State or Territory.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.
			%
New South Wales	362,258	319,646	88.24
Victoria	218,308	195,453	89.53
Queensland	153,550	128,717	83.83
South Australia	78,982	71,996	91.15
Western Australia	65,676	60,504	92.12
Tasmania	37,346	33,465	89.61
Northern Territory(a)	1,136	1,019	89.70
Australia—1949	917,256	810,800	88.39
1948	869,861	770,554	88.58

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1950.

The ratio of attendance to 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 ratio of attendance to 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 which affect 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 1949 :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.
	'000			'000	
1891	3,421	350,773	1941	7,144	732,116
1901	3,825	450,246	1945	7,430	726,440
1911	4,574	463,799	1946	7,518	731,058
1921	5,511	666,498	1947	7,639	754,799
1931	6,553	817,262	1948	7,795	770,554
1933	6,657	805,334	1949	8,051	810,800
1939	7,005	744,095			

(a) At 31st December.

It is possible, for some 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 1949–50 five public schools were in operation, the number of pupils enrolled being 1,136, with an average daily attendance of 1,019. 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.

For further particulars of education facilities in the Northern Territory see Chapter X.—The Territories of Australia, Northern Territory, § 10.

(iv) *Schools in the Australian Capital Territory.* During 1949 ten State Schools were in operation in the Australian Capital Territory; individual pupils enrolled numbered 2,235; and average attendance was 2,029. 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 1949–50 was £60,000, while the cost of general maintenance items for the year amounted to £34,423. 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 Canberra Technical College 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 14,600 children received instruction in this way during 1949, the respective numbers in each State being: New South Wales, 5,419; Victoria, 1,193; Queensland, 4,884; South Australia, 1,141; Western Australia, 1,646; and Tasmania, 298.

(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 1949 a sum of £153,389 was expended in boarding allowances and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1949–50 amounted to £440,186. In Queensland during 1949–50 the cost of transport by rail, road and boat, amounted to £74,301. In South Australia the sum of £132,375 was disbursed in travelling expenses of school children in 1949, while £282,800 was spent in Western Australia during 1949–50, £108,885 in Tasmania in 1949 and £15,898 in the Australian Capital Territory in 1949–50.

(iii) *Area Schools.* A new feature in education is the "Area School" 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 1949 there were 22 area schools in operation having an average weekly enrolment of 6,172 scholars with an average daily attendance of 5,396.

(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 30 Evening Colleges had an average weekly enrolment in 1949 of 7,870, excluding classes for migrants. The colleges are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial.

(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 VIII.—Public Health and Related Institutions.

(ix) *Broadcasts to Schools.* It is estimated that about 60 per cent. of all schools in Australia are registered listeners to the Australian Broadcasting Commission's school broadcasts. School broadcasting is recognized by the educational authorities, public and private, as an integral part of Australian school education. Free radio licences were granted to all schools under the Broadcasting Act 1948. The broadcasts, which are designed to supplement the work of the classroom teacher, are programmed throughout Australia on week-days at times decided upon after consultation with the State Education Departments. There are special broadcast sessions for the benefit of correspondence pupils in the outback areas throughout Australia.

School broadcasts cover a wide range of subjects, for all school grades, including English Literature, Music, Art, History, Geography, Social Studies, Current Affairs, Nature Study, Science, Health and Hygiene, and French.

The broadcasts vary in length from 15 to 30 minutes, amounting to a total of about one hour on each school day, and extending through the greater part of the school year.

Audio-visual education, a method combining the radio and film as teaching aids, has been extensively developed in Victoria, where nearly half of the registered listening schools are also equipped with film-strip projectors. Radio-film broadcasts have also been used in experimental stages in Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania.

The Kindergarten of the Air, primarily designed for the benefit of children unable to attend kindergarten schools, is broadcast on week-days throughout the year, and relayed over all regional and short-wave stations; it is also broadcast from Port Moresby and over W.L.K.S., the station of the Army of Occupation in Japan. A weekly excerpt is broadcast by Radio Australia.

During UNESCO week school sessions are broadcast both on National relay and in State programmes.

In collaboration with the Commonwealth Office of Education, a series of two weekly broadcasts has been arranged to help foreign migrants with their English. The scripts for the series, which is called "English for New Australians", are written by experts appointed by the Commonwealth Office of Education, and produced by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. These sessions are broadcast throughout Australia.

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, and in Victoria and (until 1946) Tasmania junior technical, schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for 1939 and the five years ended 1949 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is shown 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.
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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
1945	5,386,412	3,265,201	2,056,409	1,100,469	917,323	492,106	5,185	13,223,105
1946	6,162,468	3,919,753	2,266,778	1,233,700	1,082,570	560,168	10,162	15,235,599
1947	7,512,623	4,533,365	2,465,221	1,533,470	1,135,885	688,155	15,164	18,212,883
1948	8,065,326	5,226,383	2,898,833	1,703,589	1,488,193	6810,342	25,580	20,218,246
1949	9,426,879	6,302,596	3,385,274	1,953,121	1,801,259	6928,291	35,322	23,832,742

PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

(£ 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
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
1946	21 3 0	21 16 1	20 2 9	19 3 0	20 5 4	19 6 6	18 12 3	20 16 10
1947	24 2 11	24 11 11	21 1 10	23 0 10	25 13 1	22 11 5	23 5 10	24 2 7
1948	26 10 6	27 16 0	23 18 6	25 6 0	25 16 9	25 12 3	34 16 0	26 4 9
1949	29 9 10	32 4 11	26 6 0	27 2 7	29 15 5	27 14 10	34 13 3	29 7 11

(a) Gross figures, receipts not being available.

(b) Includes junior technical schools. See above.

(ii) *Maintenance—Secondary Schools.* The figures shown in the preceding table refer to expenditure on maintenance of all State primary and secondary schools, excluding senior technical colleges. It has been the practice of 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.	1948.		1949.	
	Cost.	Cost per Head of Population.	Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	2,447,484	16 2	2,714,690	17 5
Victoria	1,250,968	11 10	1,529,059	14 1
Queensland	293,610	5 2	333,839	5 9
South Australia	464,180	14 1	488,036	14 6
Western Australia	384,574	14 9	404,602	14 10
Tasmania (a)	185,096	14 0	185,510	13 7

(a) Includes high and junior technical schools.

The figures in all cases exclude the cost of buildings. In Queensland, the figure quoted excludes the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1948-49 to £79,968 and in 1949-50 to £98,904. For Western Australia the total for 1948-49 includes £65,717 and for 1949-50, £83,775 on account of "post primary" education.

(iii) *Buildings.* Expenditure on State School buildings, excluding senior technical colleges, for the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949 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
1945	425,397	256,048	114,069	165,642	99,489	70,288	2,303	1,133,236
1946	569,660	376,557	149,354	152,205	137,835	116,215	2,318	1,504,144
1947	747,294	540,036	275,153	231,967	203,926	92,462	2,261	2,093,099
1948	1,069,789	1,017,227	306,776	261,683	303,213	185,286	1,790	3,145,764
1949	1,277,015	2,015,972	442,753	355,494	454,207	288,057	12,522	4,846,020

The totals for the various States in 1949 include the following amounts expended from loan and other funds; figures for 1948 are shown in brackets—New South Wales, £685,436 (£477,869); Victoria, £1,886,822 (£858,856); Queensland, £313,392 (£203,787); South Australia, £236,169 (£167,218); Western Australia, £309,082 (£198,518); and Tasmania, £225,239 (£134,344).

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost of education in State Schools, including buildings, during the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949 was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS: NET TOTAL COST.

(£.)

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total.
1939	5,010,096	2,873,575	1,656,124	939,576	787,494	380,627	7,341	11,654,833
1945	5,811,809	3,521,249	2,170,478	1,266,111	1,016,812	562,394	7,488	14,356,341
1946	6,732,128	4,296,310	2,416,132	1,385,905	1,220,405	676,383	12,480	16,739,743
1947	8,289,917	5,073,401	2,740,374	1,765,437	1,639,811	b 780,617	17,425	20,306,982
1948	9,135,115	6,243,610	3,205,609	1,965,272	1,791,406	b 995,628	27,370	23,364,010
1949	10,703,894	8,318,568	3,828,027	2,308,615	2,255,466	1,216,348 (b)	47,844	28,678,762

(a) Gross figures, receipts not being available.

(b) Includes junior technical schools. See below.

The figures in this and the preceding tables refer to all grades of State Schools, with the exception of senior technical, and in Victoria and (until 1946) 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 1948 to £30 6s. 5d., and in 1949 to £35 7s. 5d. as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

6. *School Banking.*—Particulars of School Savings Banks are included in Chapter XVI.—Private Finance.

§ 4. Private Schools.*

1. *Returns for 1949.*—The following table shows the number of private schools together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1949:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1949.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales(a)	716	5,638	118,560	106,672
Victoria	472	3,015	86,096	(b) 77,486
Queensland	250	1,783	41,106	37,177
South Australia	146	920	18,426	16,424
Western Australia	198	798	20,280	18,988
Tasmania	59	360	8,497	7,121
Northern Territory(c)	2	12	341	296
Total—1949	1,843	12,526	293,306	264,164
1948	1,835	12,408	281,354	251,092

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Estimated.

(c) Year ended 30th June, 1950.

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

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in Australia. On the basis of the figures available, approximately 222,000 children, or 76 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 966 boys and 645 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 1949-50 amounted to £32,200. In addition, a sum of £17,133 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders while £62,049 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 1949 were as follows :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS : ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891	124,485	99,588	1945	272,814	249,024
1901	148,659	120,742	1946	276,561	252,726
1911	160,794	132,588	1947	280,538	257,430
1921	198,688	164,073	1948	281,354	251,092
1931	221,387	189,665	1949	293,306	264,164
1939	247,482	219,171			

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.

FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1950.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales	33	1,491	86	32	..
Victoria	43	1,541	93	..	65
Queensland	6	250	13	..	..
South Australia(a)	67	2,171	135	..	8
Western Australia	35	695	55	6	..
Tasmania	10	325	20	..	..
Total—1950	194	6,473	402	38	73
1949	186	6,446	385	72	112

(a) Includes affiliated suburban and country centres.

Only 26 of these 194 kindergartens in 1950 were located outside metropolitan areas; these were as follows:—New South Wales—three at Newcastle; Victoria—two each at Geelong and Ballarat, one each at Bairnsdale, Castlemaine, Euroa, Horsham, Maryborough, Mildura and Red Cliffs; South Australia—one at Nuriootpa; Western Australia—two at Kalgoorlie and one each at Carnarvon, Geraldton, Kojunup, Merredin and Northam; Tasmania—two at Launceston and one each at Devonport and St. Mary's. In each capital city, excepting Hobart, there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1950 was 114 in Sydney, 117 in Melbourne, 29 in Brisbane, 29 in Adelaide, and 31 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). Details of the Australian National University for the year 1950 are shown in paragraph 9 and for the New South Wales University of Technology in paragraph 12 following.

2. **Teaching and Research Staff.**—The following table shows the number of professors, readers, associate and assistant professors, lecturers in charge, lecturers full-time and part-time, demonstrators and tutors full-time and part-time, honorary lecturers and demonstrators, on the teaching and research staffs of the Universities during the years 1948 to 1950:—

UNIVERSITIES : TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFF, 1950.

University.	Professors.	Readers, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers in Charge.	Lecturers.(a)		Demonstrators and Tutors.		Honorary Lecturers and Demonstrators.	Total.
			Full-time.	Part-time.	Full-time.	Part-time. (b)		
Sydney	51	17	261	358	74	47	42	850
Melbourne	40	27	190	150	91	78	4	580
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	28	15	115	163	25	..	(c) 12	358
Adelaide	25	23	74	46	9	..	2	179
Western Australia (Perth)	14	7	56	36	21	14	..	148
Tasmania (Hobart) .. .	16	2	39	9	7	1	..	74
New England University College .. .. .	..	8	27	4	6	2	13	60
Canberra University College	3	..	16	20	..	6	2	47
New South Wales University of Technology ..	7	..	2	83	..	..	..	92
Total 1950	184	99	780	869	233	148	75	2,388
1949	170	102	705	820	236	267	92	2,392
1948	159	97	680	696	274	237	104	2,247

(a) Includes Senior Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers. (b) Excludes part-time Demonstrators in 1950. (c) Includes Department of External Studies, 10.

The Conservatorium of Music in Sydney is attached to the Education Department, but in Melbourne and in Adelaide the Conservatorium of Music is under the control of the University.

3. **Students.**—(i) *Total.* The number of students, including Commonwealth Record-struction Training Scheme students, enrolled for courses at the Universities during the years 1948 to 1950 is shown in the following table.

UNIVERSITIES : TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1950.

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Miscellaneous Subjects.	Total (a)
		Post-Graduate.	Sub-Graduate.			
Sydney	8,219	168	715	..	388	9,383
Melbourne (b)	7,363	..	482	178	980	9,003
Queensland (Brisbane)	3,159	42	387	389	268	4,245
Adelaide	2,587	89	1,002	..	986	4,664
Western Australia (Perth)	1,761	29	..	..	50	1,840
Tasmania (Hobart)	492	27	2	47	108	670
New England University College	196	39	2	..	6	243
Canberra University College	196	..	39	..	96	331
New South Wales University of Technology	251	..	..	..	..	251
Total 1950	24,224	394	2,629	614	2,882	30,630
1949	25,230	345	2,810	605	2,787	31,753
1948	25,857	385	2,892	620	2,733	32,453

(a) Adjustment made for students enrolled for more than one course. (b) Includes 15 students enrolled but attending Canberra University College.

Of the total students in 1950, 24,023 were males and 6,607 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees were 20 enrolled for higher degree courses in Sydney, 260 in Melbourne, 11 in Queensland, 129 in Adelaide, 48 in Western Australia, 13 in Tasmania, 9 at the Canberra University College, and 6 at the New South Wales University of Technology.

(ii) *Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme Students.* The number of Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students enrolled for courses at the Universities during 1948 to 1950 is shown in the following table:—

UNIVERSITIES : COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1950.

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Miscellaneous Subjects.	Total (a)
		Post-Graduate.	Sub-Graduate.			
Sydney	2,139	70	97	..	..	2,306
Melbourne (b)	1,974	..	130	82	110	2,296
Queensland (Brisbane)	699	22	137	181	45	1,084
Adelaide	558	17	262	..	76	913
Western Australia (Perth)	374	8	..	..	7	389
Tasmania (Hobart)	114	7	..	2	15	137
New England University College	11	5	..	..	..	16
Canberra University College	51	..	17	..	6	74
New South Wales University of Technology	21	..	..	..	..	21
Total 1950	5,941	129	643	265	259	7,236
1949	8,300	121	930	310	431	10,087
1948	10,182	80	1,287	337	614	12,464

(a) Adjustment made for students enrolled for more than one course. (b) Includes 2 students enrolled but attending Canberra University College.

Of the total Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students in 1950, 7,070 were males and 166 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees were 50 enrolled for higher degrees in Melbourne, 2 in Queensland, 16 in Adelaide, 13 in Western Australia, and 2 in Tasmania.

(iii) *New Students Enrolled.* The number of new students, including Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students, enrolled for courses at the Universities during the year 1950 is shown in the following table:—

UNIVERSITIES : NEW STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1950.

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Miscellaneous Subjects.	Total. (a)
		Post-Graduate.	Sub-Graduate.			
Sydney	2,012	..	428	..	..	2,409
Melbourne	1,345	..	68	8	361	1,782
Queensland (Brisbane)	611	1	110	61	122	905
Adelaide	430	..	187	..	346	963
Western Australia (Perth)	422	..	..	..	17	439
Tasmania (Hobart)	136	1	..	12	37	185
New England University College	64	..	1	..	..	65
Canberra University College	53	..	12	..	66	131
New South Wales University of Technology	155	..	..	..	..	155
Total	5,228	2	806	81	949	7,034

(a) Adjustment made for students enrolled for more than one course.

Of the total new students enrolled in 1950, 5,046 were males and 1,988 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees were 13 enrolled for higher degree courses in Melbourne, 2 in Queensland, and 5 at the Canberra University College.

(iv) *New Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme Students.* The number of new Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students enrolled for courses at the Universities during 1950 is shown in the following table:—

UNIVERSITIES : NEW COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION TRAINING SCHEME STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1950.

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Miscellaneous Subjects.	Total.
		Post-Graduate.	Sub-Graduate.			
Sydney	156	..	43	..	..	199
Melbourne	97	..	..	..	17	114
Queensland (Brisbane)	31	..	28	3	6	68
Adelaide	9	..	15	..	10	34
Western Australia (Perth)	27	..	..	..	5	32
Tasmania (Hobart)	11	..	..	..	1	12
New England University College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra University College	6	..	1	..	4	11
New South Wales University of Technology	4	..	..	..	..	4
Total	341	..	87	3	43	474

Of the 474 new Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme students 460 were males, including 2 males enrolled in Melbourne for higher degrees. and 14 females.

4. **University Receipts.**—The receipts of the Universities are derived principally from State and Commonwealth Government grants, students' fees, and income from private foundations, etc. From all sources other than new bequests the receipts during 1950 for general university functions were as 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 par. 7 following.

UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1950.

(£.)

University.	Government Grants.	Students' Fees.	Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations.	Other.	Total.
Sydney	338,264	326,051	52,922	17,978	735,215
Melbourne	545,099	184,997	32,751	43,166	806,013
Queensland (Brisbane)	323,197	78,862	17,963	18,769	438,791
Adelaide	237,943	71,645	37,877	19,113	366,278
Western Australia (Perth)	204,744	11,475	2,551	14,962	233,732
Tasmania (Hobart)	127,992	9,253	459	3,171	140,875
New England University College	79,331	3,608	289	17,685	100,913
Canberra University College	31,300	4,189	111	470	36,070
New South Wales University of Technology	80,055	6,466	..	42	86,563
Total 1950	1,967,625	696,546	144,923	135,356	2,944,450
1949	1,485,278	771,298	145,941	127,731	2,530,248
1948	1,202,504	765,984	144,541	124,281	2,237,310

The figures in the foregoing table do not include the value of new foundations received by the Universities, which, in 1950, were as follows:—Sydney, £41,709; Melbourne, £50,373; Queensland, £15,484; Adelaide, £89,021; Tasmania, £1,977; New England University College, £2,503; Canberra University College, £205; and New South Wales University of Technology, £74,172.

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, £374,680; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £268,929; the P. N. Russell Fund, £101,457; the Oswald Watt Fund, £115,744; and the Fisher Estate, £43,386. 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 £1,710,291 at 31st December, 1950.

Endowments to the Melbourne University include Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts for various special and general purposes amounting 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 £50,000 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, and the late Dr. F. Haley left £70,000 for medical research. Bequests of approximately £20,000 each for general purposes were made by Mr. John Hastie and Mr. C. D. Lloyd. The late Sir John Higgins bequeathed £26,000 for research scholarships in industrial chemistry and biochemistry as related to the pastoral and agricultural industries. Mr. R. J. Fletcher gave £20,000 for medical research. The late Mr. E. Truby Williams gave £54,000 for the Conservatorium of Music, the library and general purposes. Mr. Russell Grimwade has given £50,000 for a new school of biochemistry, and the trustees of the W. L. Baillieu Trust have given £47,795 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 £25,000 has been received for cancer research and from the Baillieu family £30,000 for the erection of a Metallurgy Research School. A bequest of £22,500 has been received from the estate of the late Dr. Georgina Sweet to provide three fellowships in Economic Zoology, Medicine and Economic Geology. Of £30,000 promised by an anonymous benefactor to provide for a Vice-Director of the Conservatorium of Music, £18,000 has been received. Amounts of £20,000 were given by the family of the late Sir Thomas Lyle for a research fellowship in physics and by Nicholas Pty. Ltd. for building a School of Nutrition.

Queensland University to 30th April, 1951 had received £275,736 from the McCaughey estate and £50,188 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 George Murray, and his sister Miss M. T. Murray, £134,000; Mr. Peter Waite and his daughter Elizabeth Macneikan, £120,000; Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir Langdon Bonython, £72,000; Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, £44,000; Dr. F. Lucas Benham, £44,000; Mrs. R. F. Mortlock and her son Mr. J. T. Mortlock, £30,000; Mrs. Jane Marks, £30,000; Broken Hill Prop. Co. Ltd., £30,000; Mr. Edward Neale, £28,000; family of Mr. John Darling, £25,000; Sir William Mitchell, £25,000; Mrs. A. M. Simpson and Miss A. F. Keith Sheridan, £20,000; Sir Walter Hughes, £20,000; and Mr. R. Barr Smith and family, £20,000.

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 Gledden 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 in 1950 compared with 67.9 per cent. in 1949 and 68.5 per cent. in 1948. The following table shows the expenditure, excluding capital expenditure on buildings, during the years 1948 to 1950:—

UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1950.

(£.)

University.	Admini- stration.	Maintenance of—			Other.	Total.
		Teachers' Department.	Premises.	Libraries.		
Sydney	80,289	588,240	83,697	21,909	35,018	809,153
Melbourne	63,289	559,705	100,670	33,490	90,273	847,427
Queensland (Brisbane)	23,055	310,767	42,559	14,460	22,172	413,013
Adelaide	19,669	271,576	33,153	15,463	29,803	369,664
Western Australia (Perth)	18,933	146,596	38,338	10,696	17,756	232,319
Tasmania (Hobart)	15,775	93,244	8,847	10,720	8,008	136,594
New England University College	12,492	39,790	15,584	3,705	29,140	100,711
Canberra University College	8,496	24,438	796	4,095	152	37,977
New South Wales University of Technology	6,825	71,548	3,393	299	4,498	86,563
Total 1950	248,823	2,105,904	327,037	114,837	236,820	3,033,421
1949	217,775	1,812,141	284,454	89,027	264,183	2,667,580
1948	207,291	1,582,262	244,801	66,734	210,356	2,311,444

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 1948 to 1950:—

UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1950.

(£.)

University.	Government Grants.	Interest, Rent, and Dividends.	Candidates' Fees, Public Examinations.	Special Research Grants.	Other.	Total.
Sydney	16,750	194,044	4,395	39,393	2,672	257,254
Melbourne	1,100	52,264	31,918	75,329	101,976	262,587
Queensland (Brisbane)	2,100	23,516	19,495	27,739	24,016	96,866
Adelaide	9,125	10,250	11,428	31,137	2,508	64,448
Western Australia (Perth)	1,850	18,307	15,367	16,710	(b)41,898	94,132
Tasmania (Hobart)	2,000	497	2,079	11,802	10,189	26,567
New England University College .. .. .	..	198	..	..	..	198
Canberra University College	2,916	..	..	..	..	2,916
New South Wales University of Technology .. .. .	..	..	..	7,560	..	7,560
Total 1950	35,841	299,076	84,682	209,670	183,259	812,528
1949	33,519	180,042	82,848	178,654	129,483	604,546
1948	31,150	159,124	105,016	173,708	123,869	592,867

(a) Includes receipts, Superannuation Fund, £30,200, and University Press, £38,617.

(b) Includes University Press, £24,014.

(iii) *Expenditure, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main items of expenditure for the years 1948 to 1950:—

UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1950.
(£.)

University.	Salaries, Fees, etc.	Public Examination Expenses.	Adult Education and Extension.	Special Research Expenses.	Other.	Total.
Sydney	31,229	..	8,247	107,517	18,914	165,907
Melbourne	8,808	35,551	2,032	103,129	a 100,633	250,153
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	..	25,187	4,256	25,268	(b) 43,910	98,621
Adelaide	5,261	10,018	3,164	30,920	13,850	63,213
Western Australia (Perth) .. ..	..	14,711	19,663	16,843	(c) 40,400	91,617
Tasmania (Hobart) .. ..	..	1,998	10	21,572	11,265	34,845
New England University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	(d) 49	49
Canberra University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	(d) 1,605	1,605
New South Wales University of Technology .. ..	..	..	..	7,171	..	7,171
Total 1950	45,298	87,465	37,372	312,420	230,626	713,181
1949	47,384	81,434	33,153	283,207	185,344	630,522
1948	69,801	79,153	29,232	198,586	180,877	557,649

(a) Includes University Press, £36,972, Superannuation Fund, £25,938. (b) Includes University Press, £18,075. (c) Includes Scholarships, £17,335, and the University Press, £22,846. (d) Scholarships.

8. *Degrees Conferred, etc.*—The following table shows the number of degrees conferred and diplomas and certificates granted at each University for the year 1950:—

UNIVERSITIES : DEGREES CONFERRED, AND DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1950.

Particulars.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Queensland.		Adelaide.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Degrees—														
Arts	330	207	328	108	75	31	46	32	74	42	18	13	871	433
Law	145	9	70	2	15	..	9	..	20	..	14	..	273	11
Commerce or Economics	98	9	223	12	37	2	12	..	..	..	17	1	387	24
Education	1	..	26	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	38	..
Science	222	63	172	27	86	26	103	18	65	13	47	5	695	152
Medicine	254	67	141	21	56	7	19	5	3	..	..	..	473	100
Engineering	216	..	67	..	63	..	57	..	45	..	10	..	458	..
Agriculture	38	5	34	2	8	2	11	..	9	..	..	..	100	9
Veterinary Science	78	5	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	5
Dentistry	165	5	61	2	41	5	26	..	..	..	..	..	293	12
Music .. .. .	..	..	4	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	16
Architecture	11	9	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	11
Divinity	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Total	1,563	379	1,164	192	396	73	284	55	220	55	106	19	3,733	773
Diplomas (Post-Graduate)—														
Arts	120	62	69	18	5	1	22	9	7	6	3	2	226	98
Science .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Medicine	33	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	5
Total	153	67	78	20	5	1	22	9	7	6	3	2	268	105
Diplomas (Sub-Graduate)	19	27	51	26	69	34	97	56	..	..	6	3	242	146
Certificates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	69	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	10

9. **The Australian National University.**—By the Australian National University Act No. 22 of 1946 (assented to 1st August, 1946, proclaimed to commence on 7th February, 1947) as amended by Acts Nos. 21 and 56 of 1947, provision was made for the establishment and incorporation of a University in the Australian Capital Territory. The University is governed by a Council consisting of two representatives elected by each House of Parliament, five nominated by the Governor-General, six elected by Convocation, three elected by the teaching staff and three co-opted members. The Vice-Chancellor is an *ex officio* member of the Council.

The University is required by the Act to provide facilities for post-graduate research and may establish research schools including :—

- (a) A School of Medical Research to be known as “The John Curtin School of Medical Research”; (b) the Research School of Physical Sciences; (c) the Research School of Social Sciences; and (d) the Research School of 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 Council has decided to concentrate initially on the establishment of the Research Schools and the training of research workers.

Prior to 1st July, 1951, when the permanent Council took office, the University was governed by an Interim Council appointed by the Governor-General.

The Chancellor of the University is Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, the Vice-Chancellor of the University is Sir Douglas Berry Copland and the Registrar Mr. R. A. Hohnen.

The senior academic body of the University is the Board of Graduate Studies which consists, in general, of the Directors of Research Schools and Professors. The Board assists the Council by tendering advice on all questions affecting education, learning and research in the University.

The Act provides that after a period of five years from 1st July, 1946 (prior to which the Commonwealth Treasurer granted such funds not exceeding £325,000 per annum as were necessary to meet the expenses of the University) the University is to receive an annual grant of £325,000. In addition, grants for capital works and services have been made in the Parliamentary Estimates.

The establishment and development of the Research Schools have progressed well, and a number of senior appointments to the academic staff have been made. Professor M. L. E. Oliphant, F.R.S., has taken up duty as Director of the Research School of Physical Sciences. Sir Howard Florey, F.R.S., acts as Adviser to the Council on the development of the John Curtin School of Medical Research. Professorial appointments so far made are :—

The John Curtin School of Medical Research—

Professors A. H. Ennor (Biochemistry), A. Albert (Medical Chemistry), F. J. Fenner (Microbiology), J. C. Eccles, F.R.S. (Physiology).

The Research School of Physical Sciences—

Professors E. W. Titterton (Nuclear Physics), J. C. Jaeger (Geophysics), Honorary Professor R. v. d. R. Woolley (Astronomy).

The Research School of Social Sciences—

Professors G. Sawyer (Law), T. W. Swan (Economics), P. A. Moran (Statistics), P. H. Partridge (Social Philosophy).

The Research School of Pacific Studies—

Professors W. R. Crocker (International Relations), S. F. Nadel (Anthropology and Sociology), J. W. Davidson (Pacific History), O. H. K. Spate (Geography).

The Librarian is Mr. A. L. G. McDonald.

Each department of the Research Schools accepts a small number of graduate research students of first class calibre, the general minimum entrance requirement being a Master's degree or its equivalent in a University of senior standing. Each student is assigned to a supervisor and pursues a course of research under his direction.

Subject to certain conditions the following degrees may be awarded by the University:—Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.Sc.), Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

Up to the present time the University has awarded some 65 Research Scholarships to enable younger graduates to obtain further research training in fields of interest to the Research Schools of the University.

An area of 204 acres of land at Acton, Canberra, has been granted to the University and construction is proceeding there on:—

University House—a residential college for single members of the University staff and student body (providing individual living quarters and intended to serve as the centre of the community life of the University) which is expected to be fully in use towards the end of 1953;

a building for the Research School of Physical Sciences, expected to be completed in 1952;

preparation of the site and construction of ancillary buildings for the John Curtin School of Medical Research.

Buildings formerly occupied by the Canberra Community Hospital remain on the University site and are being used as offices and laboratories for the academic and technical staffs, and to accommodate the Library. For the time being the Department of Medical Chemistry is located in the buildings of the Wellcome Foundation, London; the Department of Experimental Pathology is at the Oxford University; while the Department of Biochemistry at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, and the Department of Microbiology in the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, are in Melbourne. It is expected that the departments of the John Curtin School of Medical Research, with the exceptions of the Departments of Medical Chemistry and Experimental Pathology, will be in operation in Canberra towards the end of 1952.

Details of staff and financial operations of the Australian National University for the year 1950 were:—

Staff—(i) Teaching and Research: The John Curtin School of Medical Research—Three professors, two fellows, two research fellows and three research assistants; The Research School of Physical Sciences—Three professors, five research fellows and a research assistant; The Research School of Pacific Studies—Three professors, two readers and three research fellows; The Research School of Social Sciences—Two professors, two readers, one senior research fellow, and a research assistant. (ii) Library, fifteen. (iii) Central Administration, 31. (iv) Departmental typists, nine. (v) Laboratories, sixteen. Total, 104.

Research Scholarships—These numbered 57 and all the holders were working abroad.

Library—Number of volumes, 39,000, and pamphlets, 1,300.

Receipts—Commonwealth Government Grant, £226,000; interest, donations, etc., £1,317. Total, £227,317.

Expenditure—(i) Administration, £32,835. (ii) Teaching departments, £137,373. (iii) Library, £42,280. (iv) Maintenance of Premises, £4,733. (v) Special Grants, £4,199. (vi) Scholarships, £46,151. Total, £267,571.

Capital Works and Services—The expenditure from grants provided by the Commonwealth Government for capital works and services was £289,183.

10. Canberra University College.—The main functions of the Canberra University College, created in 1930 by an Ordinance of the Australian Capital Territory, are to establish courses of lectures for degrees in co-operation with the University of Melbourne, and to conduct a School of Diplomatic Studies for the training of diplomatic officers of the Department of External Affairs.

The University of Melbourne recognizes the instruction given at the College, examines students and grants degrees. The curriculum is that of the University of Melbourne and academic staff is appointed by the College with the approval of that University.

The Canberra and Melbourne lecturers work very closely together and in some subjects the Canberra lecturers act as first or second examiners. The arrangement with the University of Melbourne is regarded as temporary only and it is expected that the College will eventually be associated with the Australian National University, although this is unlikely to take place until that University is firmly established as a post-graduate centre.

The Council of the College consists of nine members appointed by the Governor-General, and a member of the academic staff of the College co-opted by the Council.

The College is financed by an annual grant from the Commonwealth Government, which in the year 1950 amounted to £34,200, plus £4,190 fees, etc., received from students.

During 1950 there were 331 students enrolled at the College. The enrolments were distributed as follows :—(a) Melbourne University Courses—Arts 76, Economics and Commerce 138, Law 16, and single subjects 89; (b) College Courses—School of Diplomatic Studies—First year 7, Second year 9, and Patent Law Courses 8.

In 1950, the full-time academic staff consisted of a principal, who was also the Professor of Economic History, two professors and sixteen lecturers. There were also a number of part-time lecturers.

The College library contains only approximately 9,500 books, but the resources of the National Library and the Government departmental libraries are available. Together, these are considerable, especially in the social sciences.

11. New England University College.—The New England University College, comprising a faculty of arts 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 original university building, standing in 183 acres of land, was presented to the Government of New South Wales by Mr. T. R. Forster in 1937; since that time the University has acquired another 500 acres. The Government of New South Wales has borne the larger share of the expense of the conversion to its present use. Two large buildings providing lecture theatres and laboratories and residential blocks to accommodate 75 students have already been erected. Work on a new library and a students' union building was planned to commence in 1951. Lectures began at the College on 14th March, 1938. Students wishing to proceed to degrees in the Sydney faculties of medicine, veterinary science, agriculture and pharmacy may take the earlier courses at the College.

12. New South Wales University of Technology.—Officially incorporated by the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act of the New South Wales Parliament of April, 1949, the New South Wales University of Technology was established to meet the need of providing facilities for training and research in the fields of Applied Science and Technology and to ensure a more adequate supply of highly skilled scientists and technologists to the expanding industries of Australia. The history of the University dates from the 8th July, 1947, when the New South Wales Government approved the establishment of a Developmental Council to bring the University into being, and to establish its earliest degree courses.

Under the guidance of the Developmental Council the first four degree courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering were established and commenced in March, 1948. To these were added in the following year degree courses in Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

In determining the structure of these courses the Developmental Council approved two basic principles which were later to be confirmed as essentials in all undergraduate courses at the University, namely the inclusion of the Humanities and the requirement of a specified period of practical training as integral parts of each course.

The University is governed by a Council consisting of not more than thirty members, representing parliament, industry and commerce, the trade unions, technical education, professional bodies, the University of Sydney and the teaching staffs and the graduate and undergraduate members of the University of Technology. The President of the Council is Mr. Wallace C. Wurth, C.M.G., LL.B., Chairman of the New South Wales Public Service Board.

The Director, who is also a member of the Council of the University, is Mr. A. Denning, B.Sc., Dip.Ed., A.S.T.C. Mr. G. L. Macauley, B.Ec, is the Registrar.

The objects of the University are :—

- (a) to provide facilities for higher specialized instruction and advanced training in the various branches of technology and science in their application to industry and commerce ; and
- (b) to aid, by research and other suitable means, the advancement, development and practical application of science to industry and commerce.

The Council may provide courses in applied science, engineering technology, commerce, industrial organization and such related courses as it deems fit and may, after examination, confer the several degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, and such other degrees and such certificates in the nature of degrees or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Further, the Council is empowered to establish and maintain branches, departments or colleges of the University at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill and elsewhere in the State. The first of such colleges was officially opened at Newcastle on 3rd December, 1951.

Since the inaugural meeting of the Council of the University on 6th July, 1949, further degree courses have been added, namely Architecture in 1950 and Wool Technology and Applied Physics in 1951.

By mutual agreement of the Council of the University and of the State Technical Education Advisory Council in March, 1951, the following Diploma Courses are also administered by the University of Technology :—Aeronautical Engineering, Architecture, Building, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Food Technology, Leather Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Mining Engineering, Naval Architecture, Optometry, Physics, Production Engineering, Quantity Surveying, Radio Engineering, Science and Secondary Metallurgy.

The course for the Bachelor's degree is of four years in each case, except in the cases of Architecture (six years) and Chemical Engineering (five years). The Diploma courses generally are of five stages of one year each, and for the Diploma student desirous of taking a degree certain conversion courses are available, by means of which he is enabled at an appropriate stage to transfer and enrol as a candidate for the Bachelor's degree.

The Council is empowered to carry out special investigations into any technological or scientific matter on request, and in respect of any such investigation may charge appropriate fees.

Benefactions and grants made to the University for the furtherance of its research activities include :—

Nuffield Bequest—Lord Nuffield on 25th February, 1950, presented the University, on behalf of the Nuffield Foundation, a grant of £25,000 sterling over a period of ten years to establish the Nuffield Research Chair in Mechanical Engineering.

Commonwealth Grant—The Commonwealth Government granted £10,000 to aid the University's programme of research during 1950.

Grant by J. I. Carroll and Electricity Meter and Allied Industries—In June, 1951, a grant of £10,000 was made to the University by J. I. Carroll and Electricity Meter and Allied Industries for the purpose of equipping a research laboratory for investigations into the properties of materials used in the electrical engineering industry. A special section of the School of Applied Physics is being adapted at present for this laboratory to be known as the J. I. Carroll Research Laboratory.

Staff. The academic appointments are as follows :—Applied science : six professors, fourteen senior lecturers and 56 lecturers. Engineering : two professors, three associate professors, twelve senior lecturers and 49 lecturers. Architecture : one professor, one senior lecturer and ten lecturers. Humanities : one professor and three acting lecturers.

Library. The Library of the Sydney Technical College is available to members of the New South Wales University of Technology. The number of bound volumes in the collection in 1951 was 38,000; pamphlets numbered 3,000 and current technical and scientific journals, 1,200.

Buildings and Sites. Pending the erection of its own buildings and the acquisition of equipment, arrangements have been made for the New South Wales University of Technology to have at its disposal the resources of the Department of Technical Education of New South Wales, including staff, lecture rooms, drawing offices and laboratories. This arrangement made it possible for the University's degree courses to commence from the year of its establishment.

The erection of the first University building is proceeding on an area of land at Kensington specially reserved for University purposes. Accommodation to be provided in this building for the various departments of the University will be supplemented by the early completion of permanent single-story buildings to be used mainly for laboratories.

In the meantime, the planning and ultimate development of the University site at Kensington have been considered. The location and size of further permanent buildings are being determined to meet future instructional, laboratory and research requirements, and the provision of recreational areas and playing fields.

13. Adult Education.—(i) *New South Wales. University Department of Tutorial Classes.* In 1914 the University Senate established a Department of Tutorial Classes to provide classes and study groups along the lines of similar work in England. The Department was to be supervised by a Joint Committee of the Senate, on which representation was provided for the Workers' Educational Association, and the Secretary of which was the Director of Tutorial Classes.

This pattern has been adhered to, but the Department's work has expanded greatly. It now has, in addition to the Director, a full-time academic staff of nine, and administrative and typing staff. It has establishments at Newcastle and Armidale as well as Sydney. Its work consists of the following :—

- (a) *Tutorial Classes.* Each year the Department conducts tutorial classes in a variety of subjects, grouped under the broad headings of Social, Political and Economic Studies; History and International Affairs; Psychology; Philosophy; Literature and Drama; Foreign Languages; Child Study; Music and Art. Most of the classes in these subjects are organized by the Workers' Educational Association, and the Department supplies tutors from its full-time and part-time staff. In New England, however, the Department organizes its own classes. Classes range from 9 to 28 lectures, and some go on from first to second and sometimes fourth year. In 1950 the Department conducted 113 classes, with a total enrolment of 3,183.
- (b) *Discussion Groups.* Since 1938 the Department has conducted a Discussion Group scheme, designed to provide country people, in particular, with opportunities for group study of the same types of subjects as are studied in its tutorial classes. Groups of five or more people are formed to discuss written lectures with the help of a corresponding tutor. In 1950, 136 groups were operating, taking in all 196 courses. Total enrolments were 2,125. This compares with nine groups and 114 enrolments in this scheme's first year of operation, 1938.
- (c) *Kits.* In 1946 the Department embarked on a new venture for groups of people who were interested in activities such as play reading and performance, writing, public speaking, painting and music-making, rather than discussion. A number of "Kits" has been devised to provide programmes for such activities. In 1946, 16 groups were formed with a total enrolment of 179; by 1950 these figures had grown to 66 groups and 990 enrolments.

It will thus be seen that the Department enrolled 6,298 students for continuous work in classes and groups in 1950.

Finance for the Department's activities comes from a University appropriation (£10,000 in 1950); from the Adult Education Expansion Grant, distributed on the advice of the Adult Education Advisory Board by the New South Wales Government (the Department's share in 1950 being £11,756); and, to a small extent, from Discussion and Kit group fees. The fees for the Department's tutorial classes, except in New England, are allotted to the Workers' Educational Association for organizing purposes.

A library service is provided to all students in classes and groups by the Adult Education Section of the Public Library of New South Wales, a special section which is financed from the Adult Education Expansion Grant referred to above.

In November, 1951, the Department arranged to take over, as from the end of the year, the publication of the *Current Affairs Bulletin*. Commencing publication in 1942 for the Services, this periodical was re-started as a Service and civilian bulletin in 1947 by the Commonwealth Office of Education, edited from the Department of Tutorial Classes. Commonwealth staff economies in 1951 resulted in the University of Sydney's undertaking, with the assistance of a Commonwealth Government grant, to continue the publication as a part of the work of the Department of Tutorial Classes. Annual subscriptions in 1951 totalled £50,000.

(ii) *Victoria*. In 1947 the Victorian Government established the Council of Adult Education, and the University's part in adult education perceptibly diminished. The grant to the University Extension Board, which had been £5,900, was reduced to £1,000, and the Board was replaced by the University Extension Committee.

Its chief functions are to arrange and conduct public lectures, designed mostly to be of interest to members of the graduate body; to conduct lectures for school pupils at matriculation level, both in Melbourne and at country centres; to arrange special courses for professional training institutions, such as physiotherapists, optometrists, and speech and occupational therapists; and to stimulate interest in Australian literature by conducting lectures.

(iii) *Queensland*. The Adult Education service in Queensland has developed steadily, and in 1949 a total of 79,512 attendances were recorded at 2,550 meetings held in Brisbane and 55 country centres. Regular students included 2,300 at the Brisbane centre and 9,000 in the country. Courses most in demand were English Literature, English Expression, Psychology, Appreciation of Music and Art, Biology, Home Handicrafts and Photography. In smaller centres a number of groups and study circles have been formed. There were 40 of these operating in 1949, and lectures were also given by the permanent staff to 13 groups, comprising factory employees and youth organizations.

All Adult Education Board's services were provided free to the public, the total expenditure for the year being £24,000.

(iv) *South Australia*. Since 1917 the University of Adelaide, through the Joint Committee (with the Workers' Educational Association) for Tutorial Classes, has provided each year in the metropolitan area series of tutorial classes, lecture classes and study circles on a wide range of subjects of cultural and current interest for people who have no intention of proceeding to a degree or diploma and are unable to attend the ordinary University courses. The fee is nominal, and the enrolment for these classes in 1951 was 1,720. The Joint Committee extends its activities into the larger country centres by sending art exhibitions and plays on tour, lending boxes of books and arranging lectures and film screenings.

The University also arranges each year a number of free public lectures by members of the staff. Nine such lectures were given in 1951.

(v) *Western Australia*. In Western Australia the Extension Services of the University are handled by the Adult Education Board, the staff of which consists of a part-time Director and eleven full-time officers.

The objective and the revised policy of the Board in recent years has been defined in the following terms :—“ To provide men and women of varying educational attainments in country districts as well as in the metropolitan area with facilities for the constructive use of leisure by use of head or hands and in such a way as to stimulate in the individual a sense of citizenship and to encourage community activities among groups ”.

Examples of the application of this policy in 1951 and preceding years include :—

Music Recitals—Music Recitals are given in the metropolitan area and in numerous country towns. Teams of two to three artists or larger ensembles now give these performances of carefully graded programmes of classical music with simple commentary based on earlier experimental work with troops in the Australian Army. Total attendances at the Board's musical activities in metropolitan and country districts averaged over 20,000 in the two years 1949 and 1950.

Country Drama and Ballet—Following on the experimental work of the Board during 1948 and 1949, 1951 has seen a vastly increased activity in the field of drama and ballet in country areas. A professional team of ballet dancers was engaged and a tour was arranged embracing 23 towns, covering 3,000 miles. The company travelled by chartered bus with complete equipment, giving in effect a performance of the same standard as would have been the case in a capital city. In the field of drama, the Board has arranged two major productions involving a considerable cast and complete scenery. The companies visited fourteen towns and reported large attendances. Following on the tours of ballet and drama, there is evidence of a growing demand for these types of activities.

Summer School—A substantial broadening of the pre-war Summer School now brings to Perth for 13 days a cross-section of the Western Australian community both in terms of occupation and location. In January, 1950, 120 men and women were in residence in a hostel adjacent to the University grounds which is used to house students during the University term. The open air theatre at Somerville Auditorium, in which a new stage has been erected and put into use this year, has now become the centre of Perth summer entertainments. The Australian Broadcasting Commission is presenting on the average five open-air concerts, while the Board itself is showing films and presenting dramatic productions as well as ballet performances.

Metropolitan Lecture Classes—Two series of Metropolitan Lecture Classes, each of ten meetings, are conducted each year. The average annual attendance at these classes totalled 800 in post-war years. With a few suburban exceptions, classes are held in the Adult Education Board rooms in Perth. The scheme was extended to Fremantle in September, 1951.

Box Discussion Group Scheme—The pre-war Box Discussion Group, which has been functioning in very reduced form in post-war years, is being revised and extended for use in country districts in 1952.

(vi) *Tasmania*. In Tasmania the University Extension Board which had previously controlled the work of providing extra-mural tuition was replaced in 1919 by a Committee for Tutorial Classes. This Committee ceased activities in 1940 and classes are not at present organized through the University.

14. *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 providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects.

In Victoria the Association has been superseded by the Council for Adult Education, a statutory body appointed by the Government. A Statutory Board has also been appointed in Queensland, but the Association still carries on as a purely voluntary organization. Direct grants are made by the Governments of New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania. The particulars of grants for classes and discussion groups organized by the Association and serviced by their respective State Universities in 1950 were as

follows :—New South Wales, £21,756, 113 tutorial classes, 136 discussion groups and 66 Kit groups; South Australia, £5,000, 31 tutorial classes and extension lectures at country centres.

Direct grants amounting to £6,865 were made to the Association in New South Wales for both organizing work and a teaching service. The teaching service in 1950 included 17 classes, 2 summer schools (each of 10 days), 24 week-end schools, 11 short courses of public lectures, and 127 lectures to various organizations including W.E.A. clubs. In South Australia the Association receives a grant of £240 for general organizing purposes. In Tasmania the Association received a grant of £1,000 from the Adult Education Board, 119 lectures were organized in 1950, mostly in short series from 3 to 13. 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, Drama and Popular Science.

§ 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 Prime Minister's Department and at present is accommodated in Sydney with small branch offices in each of the capital cities. Under the Prime 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 advises the Commonwealth Government and its various Departments on educational matters relative to the States and oversea 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”.

Research into educational problems arising out of its official commitments 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, youth education and the education of handicapped children.

The Office of Education is a Commonwealth authority with which oversea 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. An 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. The Office participates in the administration of the schemes of assistance to South-East Asia. These include administration of the Fellowship scheme, participation in the British Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Scheme and supervision of the expenditure of the educational supply grant of £30,000 voted by the Commonwealth Government for Asian countries.

An educational programme for immigrants reaching Australia from displaced persons' camps in Europe has been organized by the Office of Education. Instruction involving practice in using the English language and help in understanding Australian ways begins in the pre-embarkation centres in Europe and continues through to the continuation classes and correspondence courses provided for migrants already in employment in Australia.

During 1950, schools were opened in the Northern Territory for the education of aboriginal children. These schools are staffed and administered by the Office of Education on behalf of the Department of the Interior. Teachers for these schools, in addition to their previous training and experience, received a special course in Native Education before entering on duty. Special primers are being devised for use with aboriginal children and books and equipment are suited to their particular needs.

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. Other pamphlets are also produced from time to time.

§ 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.

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 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.

2. Financial Assistance.—(i) *General.* At the commencement of 1943, in order to make the best possible use of university facilities, the Commonwealth Government adopted, through the Universities Commission, the policy of endeavouring to attract able students to the Universities. To this end a scheme of financial assistance was introduced. Under this scheme assistance was available (subject to a means test) to selected full-time students undertaking certain approved courses. In general, these were courses leading to a primary degree in any Australian University. Details of the courses approved and of the scale of assistance payable under the scheme are shown on pp. 251-2 of Official Year Book No. 38.

(ii) *Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.* The Financial Assistance Scheme was replaced by the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme which came into operation on 1st January, 1951. The aims of the Scholarship Scheme are to lessen inequality of educational opportunity at the tertiary level and to ensure a flow of trained professional personnel from Universities and institutions of similar standing in Australia. The Scheme will absorb the Financial Assistance Scheme and will provide 3,000 scholarships annually for competition by boys and girls who have completed a normal secondary school course. A special feature is the provision for two per cent. of the 3,000 scholarships available each year to be awarded to students of mature age and these scholarships will be known as Mature Age Scholarships. The 3,000 scholarships will be divided amongst the States on a population basis and will be awarded entirely on merit, in general on the results of the examination qualifying for matriculation in the State concerned. The courses approved include all first degree courses at Universities; certain undergraduate diploma courses at Universities; Technical College and School of Mines diploma courses at approved standards and certain other professional courses. These include part-time as well as full-time courses. A scholarship will entitle the holder to payment of all compulsory fees irrespective of the means of his parents. A scholar who undertakes an approved full-time course on a full-time basis may apply for a living allowance which is payable subject to a means test. The maximum allowances are £149 10s. per annum for a student living with his parents and £214 10s. per annum for a student not living with his parents. These maximum allowances are payable when the adjusted family income of the student and his parents does not exceed £400. The adjusted family income is ascertained by taking the full income of the student and each of his parents for the financial year immediately preceding the year in which a scholarship is desired and by deducting therefrom £100 for the first dependent child (other than the applicant) under 16 years of age, and £50 for each other dependent child under 16 years of age. The maximum allowances are reduced at the rate of £3 for every £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £400.

The maximum living allowance payable to students awarded Mature Age Scholarships will be £214 10s. per annum in all cases and in addition, where the student is married, an allowance will be payable of £1 4s. per week for his wife, and 9s. per week for the first

dependent child under 16 years of age. These allowances will be payable subject to a special means test, which will be based on the current income of the student, and will not take into account the income of the student's parents.

(iii) *Number of Students Assisted.* The following table shows the number of students assisted in the various faculties in each University in 1950 :—

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED IN EACH FACULTY, 1950.

Course.	Sydney and Armidale.	Melbourne.	Queensland.	Adelaide.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Agriculture	16	15	1	7	15	..	54
Architecture .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Arts	10	8	2	..	..	..	20
Dentistry	94	24	13	14	35	9	189
Economics or Commerce ..	48	21	12	16	8	..	105
Education	4	9	5	..	..	1	19
Engineering	(a) 33	30	(b) 47	35	54	4	253
Law	16	11	2	8	..	1	40
Medicine	173	95	(c) 68	92	3	1	432
Science	103	34	17	34	68	10	266
Social Studies	8	14	..	4	..	..	26
Veterinary Science	23	1	4	1	..	..	29
Music .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Total	578	272	171	211	190	26	1,448

(a) Includes 1 at New South Wales University of Technology, Sydney.
(c) Includes 4 Medical Science.

(b) Includes 12 Applied Science.

The number of students assisted in Technical Colleges in 1950 was 131.

3. **Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.**—(i) *General.* A general description of the Scheme is given in § 11.

(ii) *Number of University and University-Type Trainees who have Completed Courses.* The following table shows the number of full-time trainees who have completed various University-type courses in the several States and Canberra.

RECONSTRUCTION TRAINEES WHO HAVE COMPLETED FULL-TIME UNIVERSITY-TYPE COURSES (INCLUDING REFRESHER COURSES) UP TO 30th JUNE, 1950.

Course.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Agriculture	35	51	4	9	9	..	108
Architecture	26	11	1	3	..	..	41
Arts	297	307	62	28	82	11	787
Dentistry	195	66	77	1	6	..	345
Economics or Commerce ..	69	272	17	39	4	7	408
Education	137	102	1	..	5	1	246
Engineering	210	106	66	64	51	8	505
Forestry .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	32
Law	247	197	60	36	78	15	633
Librarianship	18	3	..	..	..	..	21
Medicine	272	245	39	70	10	1	637
Music	54	55	1	9	6	1	126
Nursing	539	537	181	147	122	60	1,589
Pharmacy	31	94	..	13	..	..	138
Physical Education	37	23	1	4	..	..	65
Physiotherapy	104	77	9	6	..	..	196
Public Service Refresher ..	61	66	..	..	..	..	127
Science	177	191	63	61	51	12	555
Social Studies	52	18	..	28	..	..	98
Teaching	881	706	417	97	380	69	2,550
Theology	181	142	35	62	16	6	442
Veterinary Science	62	..	1	..	..	..	63
Welfare Officer .. ..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
Other	59	104	5	7	7	..	182
Total	3,744	3,403	1,040	684	827	191	9,914

(a) Includes 22 at Canberra.

(b) Includes 3 at Canberra.

In addition, up to 30th June, 1950, 4,546 trainees had completed part-time courses.

(iii) *Reconstruction Trainees Pursuing University-type Courses at 30th June, 1950.* The following table shows the number of full-time trainees in training in various University-type courses at 30th June, 1950.

RECONSTRUCTION FULL-TIME TRAINEES IN TRAINING IN UNIVERSITY-TYPE COURSES AS AT 30th JUNE, 1950.

Course.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Agriculture	38	44	16	10	21	..	129
Architecture	125	44	17	10	..	..	196
Arts	269	140	26	17	42	8	502
Dentistry	216	127	64	33	21	..	461
Economics or Commerce	71	66	33	9	..	8	187
Education	72	27	..	1	4	..	104
Engineering	247	142	63	68	52	24	596
Forestry	3	1	..	..	..	..	(a) 29
Law	258	166	35	30	37	18	544
Medicine	435	296	112	133	2	2	980
Music	18	20	..	5	..	1	44
Nursing	169	111	74	28	47	13	(b) 443
Occupational Therapy	7	8	..	..	..	..	15
Pharmacy	112	87	..	19	..	..	218
Physical Education	15	4	..	2	..	..	21
Physiotherapy	25	4	8	13	..	..	50
Science	134	62	49	40	35	8	328
Social Studies	14	23	..	1	..	..	38
Surveying .. ..	..	..	12	..	3	..	15
Teaching	89	109	4	36	97	14	349
Theology	85	67	9	25	1	1	188
Veterinary Science	86	3	13	..	..	..	102
Other	9	23	..	1	1	..	34
Total	2,497	1,574	535	481	363	97	5,573

(a) Includes 25 at Canberra.

(b) Includes 1 at Canberra.

In addition, at 30th June, 1950, there were 4,661 trainees in training in part-time courses.

(iv) *University Facilities.* With the influx of students under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Scheme immediate provision had to be made for the alteration and extension 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	257,429	12,945	54,989	325,363
Melbourne	191,427	2,144	26,837	220,408
Queensland (Brisbane) .. .. .	..	..	4,322	4,322
Adelaide	259,754	..	..	259,754
Western Australia (Perth)	87,298	..	23,572	110,870
Tasmania (Hobart)	11,531	1,500	31,352	44,383
New England University College	39,180	..	..	39,180
Total	846,619	16,589	141,072	1,004,280

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
Total	367,441	29,937	40,000	437,378

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 1950 the Commission made fee payments to Universities for Reconstruction Trainees amounting to £184,684, and in addition paid subsidies amounting to £283,715.

§ 9. Technical Education.

1 **General.**—Provision has been made in all States for many forms of technical education, and the rapid expansion of manufacturing industries in recent years is increasing the demand for technically trained personnel, while the technical training conducted by the Department of Labour and National Service and under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme has been in operation for some years. (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 1949 are given in the following table:—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS, 1949.

State.	Schools or Colleges.	Teachers.			Individual Students Enrolled.	
		Full-time.	Part-time.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New South Wales ..	38	1,010	1,755	2,765	48,624	16,333
Victoria(a) ..	34	1,161	1,054	2,215	40,927	12,256
Queensland ..	12	111	264	375	10,746	3,911
South Australia ..	25	(b)	(b)	627	9,700	7,531
Western Australia ..	12	(b)	(b)	339	7,695	2,718
Tasmania ..	9	35	174	209	2,777	2,072
Total 1949 ..	130	(b)	(b)	6,530	120,469	44,821
1948 ..	125	(b)	(b)	6,819	119,765	42,316

(a) Includes junior enrolments, 10,029 males and 1,659 females, 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 1945 to 1949 are given in the table following. In order to make the figures comparable, enrolments at Junior Technical Schools are omitted from the Victorian figures.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS.

State.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
New South Wales ..	37,264	42,767	49,952	59,300	61,883	64,957
Victoria ..	28,844	33,905	41,942	42,040	42,183	41,495
Queensland ..	6,397	10,049	11,912	12,342	13,533	14,657
South Australia ..	9,721	14,178	16,175	16,352	17,291	17,231
Western Australia ..	5,673	6,991	9,750	10,647	11,066	10,413
Tasmania ..	1,316	2,951	4,207	4,201	4,526	4,849
Total ..	89,215	110,841	133,938	144,882	150,482	153,602

3. Expenditure.—The expenditure on technical education in each State for 1949 is shown below:—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE, 1949.

(Including Loan Fund Expenditure.)

(£.)

State.	Salaries and maintenance.	Equipment.	Buildings.	Total Expenditure.	Receipts—Fees, etc.	Net Expenditure.
New South Wales ..	1,296,850	180,177	283,327	1,761,056	442,521	1,318,535
Victoria(a) ..	1,104,676	47,889	212,551	1,470,987	220,196	..
Queensland ..	176,922	58,552	30,919	266,393	30,131	236,262
South Australia ..	201,603	7,804	28,701	239,221	43,652	195,569
Western Australia ..	194,282	28,431	23,347	247,209	17,178	230,031
Tasmania ..	72,156	1,652	20,603	96,465	569	95,896
Total 1949 ..	3,046,489	324,505	599,448	4,081,331	754,247	..
1948 ..	2,521,319	233,230	386,103	3,235,129	669,219	..

(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 1949 being (the expenditure in 1948 is shown in brackets):—New South Wales, £229,807 (£139,698); Victoria, £190,050 (£130,156); Queensland, £24,328 (£11,327); South Australia, £20,135 (£3,976); Western Australia, £12,117 (£17,408); and Tasmania, £18,441 (£4,261).

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in Australia in 1949 amounted to 8s. 9d. per head of the mean population, as compared with £3 per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

§ 10. Commonwealth War-time Technical Training Scheme.

1. *Origin of the Scheme.*—The Commonwealth Technical Training Scheme was originated during the 1939–45 War to provide for the training of civilians and Armed Services personnel for the production of aircraft and munitions and to meet the demand of the Armed Services for skilled technicians.

2. *Training.*—During the period of operation of the Scheme—from 18th December, 1939 to 29th April, 1949—instruction was given in 78 different types of courses in 60 Technical Colleges throughout Australia, 119,717 persons completing training. The figures for each State and service were given on p. 257 of Official Year Book No. 38.

§ 11. Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

1. *Object of the Scheme.*—The object of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme is to provide training to enable ex-service men and women and certain special non-service personnel to become re-established in suitable civilian occupations.

2. *Closing Date.*—The latest date for acceptance of applications for training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was 30th June, 1950.

3. *Types of Training.*—The Scheme provided three 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 most types of trade training given at technical colleges or schools. Members selected for vocational training usually receive approximately six month's basic training. On reaching an assessed proficiency of 40 per cent., they are placed in subsidized employment and are paid the full adult wage or determination for the trade concerned, the employer being reimbursed in the form of a wage subsidy according to the trainees' lack of proficiency. Proficiency is reviewed regularly and the subsidy adjusted accordingly.

4. *Allowances.*—Full-time trainees receive allowances ranging from £4 10s. per week for a single man to £6 10s. per week for a married man with dependants. In addition, all tuition fees are paid and allowances provided for fares, books and instruments. Trainees may claim a special allowance if they are required to live away from home.

5. *Part-time Training.*—Tuition fees and expenses incidental to tuition (such as books), up to a limit of £60, are payable in respect of members accepted for part-time training.

6. *Organization and Administration.*—The Scheme is administered by the Repatriation Commission through the Central Reconstruction Training Committee, which has the functions of general planning, organization and direction. This Committee comprises representatives of the Repatriation Commission, Universities Commission, Department of Labour and National Service, and three members appointed by the Minister and drawn from organizations of employers, employees and ex-servicemen.

7. **Number Trained.**—The Scheme commenced to operate in a limited way in March, 1944, and between that date and 31st May, 1951, 334,269 ex-service men and women were accepted for training. The position as at 31st May, 1951 was as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME : NUMBER TRAINED AND IN TRAINING, 31st MAY, 1951.

Particulars.	University-type Training.		Technical-type Training.		Rural Training (Full-time).	Total.
	Full-time.	Part-time.	Full-time.	Part-time.		
Accepted	24,939	19,086	91,253	195,985	3,006	334,269
Withdrawn before commencement	3,137	2,349	26,768	31,420	815	64,489
Awaiting commencement	74	141	199	..	13	427
Commenced	21,728	16,596	64,286	164,565	2,178	269,353
Withdrawn after commencement	6,246	6,743	22,724	98,905	525	135,143
Completed	12,177	4,983	33,757	41,948	1,583	94,448
In training	3,305	4,870	7,805	23,712	70	39,762

The number of withdrawals prior to commencement of training was largely owing to members lodging applications for training on discharge from the Forces, but later securing employment or business opportunities for which they were suited without training. Withdrawals from training after commencement of courses were due to a number of reasons, including sickness, failure in examinations and re-enlistment in the Forces ; but many trainees, especially in the building trades, have been able, without formally completing their training, to follow the trade by engaging in sub-contract construction work or by going into partnerships with tradesmen. Of the part-time trainees who have discontinued courses, a large proportion are members who overstated their training requirements in the first instance, and who might more appropriately be regarded as having completed the training which they have since considered necessary for their re-establishment in civilian life.

§ 12. Libraries.

1. **General.**—The Munn-Pitt report of 1935 greatly stimulated interest in libraries and librarianship throughout Australia. This is seen in the rapid development of libraries in all States, all of which, except Western Australia, have now passed legislation to increase library services, and in the establishment in 1937 of the Australian Institute of Librarians to improve the standard of librarianship. This body was reconstituted in 1949 as the Library Association of Australia, its functions now including the promotion and improvement of libraries and library services. The Association conducts annual examinations for which students are prepared by courses of instruction in all States. Formal library schools exist in the National Library, Canberra, and the Public Libraries at Sydney and Melbourne.

2. **Commonwealth.**—(i) *Commonwealth National Library.* This library was created as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library in 1901. The library of Congress was chosen in 1903 as the model upon which its collections and services should be developed and it has therefore assembled a great reference collection with special emphasis on Australian material and rendering services on a national basis.

While the provision of a reference service to Members of Parliament and to Government Departments remains a primary responsibility, the National Library now offers research facilities to University institutions in the Australian Capital Territory and to students of Australian history and affairs, publishes basic bibliographies in the field of Australiana and serves as a free public library for residents of the Australian Capital Territory.

In 1950 it contained about 350,000 volumes, together with many tens of thousands of pamphlets, pictures, prints, maps, manuscripts and historical objects, scores of thousands of feet of microfilm, about two million feet of moving picture films and 100,000 cubic feet of archives. It is particularly strong in the social sciences, in its holdings of Government publications, Australiana, and material relating to countries of the Pacific and adjacent regions.

The rapid growth of its Australiana, strengthened by the acquisition of the Petherick collection of 16,500 items in 1911, and the notable collection of Cook manuscripts in 1923, caused the Library Committee in the latter year to adopt the title of "Commonwealth National Library".

It has been enriched by several important gifts, notably the Gregory Mathews collection on Australian Ornithology in 1940, and the Ferguson collection of books, manuscripts and pictures relating to Australia and the South Seas in 1946. The great pictorial collection of Rex Nan Kivell in the same field was received on indefinite loan in 1947.

The National Library's activity in the field of Australiana was substantially advanced when, following the posting of a Liaison Officer to London in 1944, arrangements were concluded to microfilm, in association with the Public Library of New South Wales, original records relating to Australia in the Public Record Office and elsewhere. Acquisition of these microfilms will permit resumption at a later date of the *Historical Records of Australia* of which 34 volumes had been published by 1926.

The operation of the Commonwealth Publications Exchange Agency, established in 1947, brings substantial sets of official publications of overseas countries as well as those of research institutions and learned societies throughout the world. Under the Commonwealth Copyright Act of 1912 the publisher of every book, pamphlet, etc., printed in Australia is required to deposit a copy in the Library.

In 1945, following the death of President Roosevelt, the Government established, as its memorial to him, a Roosevelt wing in the Library, housing a comprehensive and growing collection of material illustrating the growth and activity of the American people.

Following the appointment of the War Archives Committee in 1942, the National Library became an Archival Authority for the war-time records of all Commonwealth Departments and agencies other than the Service Departments, the latter being entrusted to the Australian War Memorial. In 1947 the activity was extended to cover all records created since 1901. Repositories have been established in Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, and to date over 1,000,000 cubic feet of records have been surveyed, of which about 100,000 cubic feet of records of permanent historical value have been transferred to the custody of the Library.

Following the establishment of the Australian National Film Board in 1945, the Library's existing activity in the collection of Australian historical films was expanded into a central library of documentary and educational films and made the non-theatrical distributing agency in Australia for the Board, on which the Library has been represented since its creation. Films are loaned direct to organizations in Commonwealth Territories and to Commonwealth Departments and agencies, and to State Education Departments and Advisory Committees to supplement their individual resources. An information service is given on new and unusual films, and exchanges are conducted with twelve overseas governments. The film collection contains about 3,000 titles, together with Australian historical films and a great number of film strips.

Training in librarianship for Commonwealth Government Departments and for students from the States has been a function since 1938. A post-graduate library school is conducted in which students are prepared for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia.

The National Library is also responsible for providing and servicing the Australian reference libraries at all Commonwealth Government establishments overseas. These now number 36, those in London and New York being major collections under the direct control of officers of the National Library. The services to Commonwealth Territories

began in 1936, when, with the assistance of a Carnegie grant of 7,500 dollars, free library services were established in association with the local Administrations. All of these were interrupted by the 1939-45 War, but have since been re-established on an extended basis in Papua-New Guinea and in the Northern Territory, as well as in Norfolk Island and Nauru. The National Library selects, purchases and catalogues the major part of the book stocks, assists in meeting reference needs, and provides from its staff the Chief Librarian in the Northern Territory. In Papua-New Guinea the central library is at Port Moresby, with regional libraries at Rabaul, Lae and Samarai, and several small branches. Parcels of books, carried free by the postal service, are sent to remote areas.

Since the transfer of the seat of Government to Canberra in 1927, the National Library has been accommodated in more than one building in Canberra. Plans are being drawn for further building on its permanent site to enable a consolidation of its collections and services.

A union catalogue of serials in the social sciences held by Australian libraries has been compiled and the following publications issued:—Historical records of Australia—34 volumes, 12s. 6d. per volume (publication temporarily suspended in 1926); Parliamentary Handbook and record of elections—eleven issues, 10s. 6d. per volume; Annual catalogue of Australian publications—No. 1, 1936 to date, 2s. per volume; Books published in Australia, a list of books supplied under copyright—January-March, 1946 to date (monthly); Select list of representative works dealing with Australia (reprinted from the Official Year Book)—1933 to 1948 (annual); Australian books (supersedes Select list)—1939 to date (annual); Australia Public Affairs Information Service (subject index to current literature)—July, 1945 to date (monthly); Catalogue of 16 mm. films—1950, and supplement 1951, 10s.

(ii) *Patent Office Library.* The library of the Commonwealth Patent Office, Canberra contains over 56,000 volumes. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world, and a wide range of technical literature and periodicals is available.

(iii) *Other Departmental Libraries.* The following Commonwealth authorities in Canberra 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, Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau, Department of Commerce and Agriculture, Department of External Affairs, Department of External Territories, Department of Health, Department of National Development, Department of Trade and Customs, Department of Works and Housing, and News and Information Bureau of the Department of the Interior.

The Department of Labour and National Service has its main library in Melbourne, and branch libraries in Sydney and Adelaide. 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 established in Sydney during 1945.

(iv) *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.* The head office in East Melbourne maintains a library covering all branches of science except the medical sciences. In addition, each division and section of the Organization has its own library; together, these form a series of specialist libraries covering such subjects as food preservation, horticulture, fisheries, entomology, botany, agriculture, veterinary science, animal husbandry, building research, dairy products, etc. There are 22 such branches, each with its own staff varying in number from one to sixteen, and also smaller collections under the care of research officers aided by visiting librarians. Ten of the branches are in Victoria, eight in New South Wales, two in South Australia, and one each in the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland.

The Head Office Library maintains a union catalogue of the holdings of all C.S.I.R.O. libraries, and smaller union catalogues are being developed among groups of branch libraries with similar interests.

The collections are particularly strong in the publications of oversea scientific and technical research institutions, with many of which exchange relations exist.

The general public may have access to these materials for reference purposes.

3. States.—(i) *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, 1950 :—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 30th JUNE, 1950.

City.	Number of Volumes In—			Total
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra(a)	350,000	..	(b)	350,000
Sydney	(c) 460,689	(d)	122,882	583,571
Melbourne	584,622	124,258	32,215	741,095
Brisbane	96,887	..	12,262	109,149
Adelaide	209,417	27,717	(e) 49,100	286,234
Perth	183,753	..	(f) 6,325	190,078
Hobart	43,741	21,214	(g) 118,107	183,062

(a) Includes Parliamentary section. (b) Books are lent to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work. (c) Includes 150,106 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. In 1950, books in this library numbered 122,732. (e) Includes 21,110 in the Country Lending Service, 5,691 in Children's Branch and 22,209 in Children's Book Service. (f) Includes 3,576 volumes in the School Libraries Branch. (g) Includes 82,657 volumes in the Children's Branch.

(ii) *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. Ninety-eight local authorities have adopted the Library Act and during 1949-50 spent £133,482 on their libraries from rates, as well as £37,000 received in subsidy. There are 82 libraries, containing 520,820 volumes, being operated by 62 councils.

The Joint Coal Board made grants for library purposes to Councils in coal mining areas, a grant of £5,000 having been made to the City of Greater Wollongong to help establish a mobile library service to mining centres, and a grant of £4,150 to the City of Greater Newcastle to meet part of the cost of establishing a library at Wallsend.

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.

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.

The State Library has undertaken the management of the libraries of the University Tutorial Class and the Workers' Educational Association.

The Country Circulation Department forwards books on loan to State schools, to Schools of Arts and to individual students. During 1949-50, 67,340 books were lent to small State schools, 31,719 to Schools of Arts and small country libraries, 306 to the Far Western Division, while 26,044 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 1905 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an endowment of £70,000. The testator stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as possible, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 150,106 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.

Other important libraries in New South Wales are the Australian Museum, 32,933 volumes; Teachers' Colleges, 105,995; Technical Education Branch, 64,998; Public Schools, 864,704; Railways' Institute, 141,343; Road Transport and Tramways Institute, 43,728; Cooper Library of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation, 17,467; and the Library at the National Herbarium, 10,000 volumes. At 30th June, 1950 the Parliamentary Library contained 103,175 volumes.

(iii) *Victoria*. A Library Service Board appointed in 1940 to inquire into existing library services issued its report in November, 1944. This recommended the establishment of a State Libraries Board, and suggested a plan for State financial aid. The Free Library Service Board Act of December, 1946 set up a Free Library Service Board of nine members 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.

There are now 33 municipalities offering adequate library facilities to approximately 550,000 citizens, that is, about 27 per cent. of the States' population. Nine of these serve 339,600 people in the metropolitan area, and 24 serve 214,000 in the country.

Government expenditure on libraries for the year 1949-50 was £49,400. Of this amount £43,400 was allocated to municipal libraries, £5,500 to 200 country mechanics' institute libraries and £500 to 34 children's libraries.

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 570,000 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, opened in 1913, 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.

(iv) *Queensland*. Prior to 1945 Queensland's library needs were met by the State Public Library, established in 1902 and administered by the Chief Secretary's Department, and by Schools of Arts or similar libraries in metropolitan and country districts supported by members' subscriptions. 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".

The control and management of the Public Library has been entrusted to the Board, which had built up the book collection to 96,224 volumes in 1948-49, and 109,149 in 1949-50. The Libraries Act Amendment Act of 1949 provides for the deposit in the Public Library of a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps and other printed material published in Queensland.

As a long-range policy, the Board has planned a State-wide and co-ordinated modern library service, but meantime, as an immediate programme, subsidy is granted on a fifty per cent. basis on books, library accommodation and equipment, with an upper limit of £1,000 in respect of the latter.

The Act empowers local authorities to establish library facilities and to take over the management of Schools of Arts when requested to do so by the trustees of the Schools of Arts or when the local authority deems it advisable.

Five Schools of Arts were transferred to local authorities in 1948-49, and nine in 1949-50, making a total of 23. The Brisbane City Council has established seven libraries, of which four have separate children's collections, and hopes to increase the number to 28. The number of local bodies subsidized was 87 in 1948-49, and 68 in 1949-50. The Board's policy is to subsidize not more than one local body in any area in providing library facilities.

A country extension service for people residing outside the metropolitan area is now operating on a limited scale. Its book collection numbered 7,172 in 1948-49, and 12,262 in 1949-50.

The Oxley Memorial Library was established under the terms of a Declaration of Trust dated 26th August, 1926, from the balance of moneys remaining in the Oxley Centenary Fund. Its object is the promotion of the study of Australian literature, literature relating to Australia and Queensland historical material. The library, housed in the Public Library since 1934, remained under separate administration until 1946, when its assets were transferred to the Library Board. Since that date it has been administered as a department of the Public Library, and the collection kept segregated. It is governed by a committee which has advisory powers only. During the year 1949-50 its holdings in volumes increased from 14,069 to 14,768. A valuable addition in 1950 was the L'Estrange collection of Queensland stamps.

The library of the Parliament of Queensland was established in 1860. It contained in 1950 approximately 74,000 volumes, consisting of official publications and books devoted largely to history and the social sciences. The cataloguing and reclassification of the library commenced in 1948. An amendment to the Act in 1949 entitles the library to a copy of every book published in Queensland.

(v) *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 the Reference department there are about 210,000 volumes and seating for 300 readers. Most of the books may be borrowed, and about 32,000 volumes are lent every year. Over 3,000 periodicals are filed, and the collection of newspapers includes every newspaper printed in South Australia.

The Adelaide Lending department, which lends books to persons living in the metropolitan area, has 29,000 books, 17,000 registered borrowers, and an annual book issue of 232,000 volumes.

In the Country Lending Service there are 44,000 volumes, of which about half are suitable for children. In 1949-50 this service sent out 41,000 volumes to adults and 83,000 to children, including 23,000 volumes lent to schools.

The Research Service specializes in scientific and technical enquiries, and supplements the resources of the Public Library by borrowing from other libraries and by obtaining microfilm copies of material not available locally. It has an extensive collection of trade catalogues. *See also* Children's Library, page 250.

The Institutes Association in 1950 comprised 256 suburban and country libraries with 739,072 volumes.

(vi) *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 1950, 50 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 as a repository for the non-current records of the Government and other historical material relating to Western Australia. Also, the collection of the Western Australia Historical Society is being housed in the Public Library.

An Adult Education Library of 12,000 volumes of general reading and fiction provides for readers in metropolitan and country areas. The library is conducted by the Adult Education Board and requires no deposit from its readers. The Board pays outward freight for country readers.

(vii) *Tasmania.* Library service in Tasmania has expanded rapidly during the past few years. 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. In Launceston State aid is given in cash. The Launceston City Council now contributes approximately £3,079 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 over 16,500.

Of the 49 municipalities in the State, 34 have adopted the Act and seven libraries have been established with the support of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The State Library provides lending and reference services for the people of Hobart and operates a reference service for people throughout the State. In addition, it conducts screenings of documentary films, recitals of recorded music, summer schools, lectures, library weeks in country centres, puppetry demonstrations, etc.

The Parliamentary Library works in close collaboration with the State Library, which provides a reference officer to serve members during session, and undertakes to catalogue all new books added to the library as well as supplying recreational reading.

4. *University Libraries.*—The libraries of the Australian Universities provide material not only for the education of graduates and undergraduates, but also for scholars, research workers and practical investigators all over the continent. 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. They lend to one another and to State and private institutions as well as to individual investigators. 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 library 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, 1950.

University.	Volumes.	Accessions	Expenditure.
		during year.	
	No.	No.	£
Sydney	330,886	7,151	21,909
Melbourne	169,049	9,563	33,490
Queensland	103,383	7,383	14,460
Adelaide	157,387	4,610	15,463
Western Australia	95,000	3,688	10,696
Tasmania	74,642	3,171	10,720
New England University College	19,055	1,490	3,705
Canberra University College	9,517	2,132	4,095

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 medical and law branches, there are a number of departmental libraries.

Early in 1854 the University of Melbourne made its first allocation for books, but the Library was housed in temporary quarters for a number of years. 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 a pressing need of the University. The W. L. Baillieu Trust has made available the first instalments of a £100,000 gift for building purposes. 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 in some of the science departments.

The Library of the University of Queensland, founded in 1911, began with £3,000 worth of books, £2,000 having been raised by public subscription and £1,000 granted by the Government. The main library is now in its own building in the new university, St. Lucia.

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. 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 were made in 1946. The whole

collection, consisting of about 95,000 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 has increased from two to ten. 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 1950 it contained some 19,055 volumes mainly on open shelves.

The Canberra University College Library was established in 1938. At the end of 1950 it contained 9,517 volumes, which are on open shelves; reference books may be borrowed.

The library of the Australian National University is unique in that it is designed to serve the research staff of a wholly post-graduate institution. It specializes in the fields of the physical and medical sciences, excluding clinical materials. In the social sciences and Pacific studies consideration is given to the holdings of the Commonwealth National Library to avoid unnecessary duplication. The library was established in 1948 and operated in Melbourne until December, 1950, when the main library was transferred to Canberra, the biochemistry and microbiology sections remaining in Melbourne with the respective departments of the university. The collection comprises some 45,000 volumes, and in addition a special collection of 30,000 books in Chinese.

5. **Children's Libraries and School Libraries.**—(i) *General.* A survey conducted early in 1946 revealed that only a small proportion 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 in this branch of library work will be well rewarded.

(ii) *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. In 1948 there were 63 district units under the central library scheme. Subsidies paid by the Department during 1949-50 amounted to £2,197.

(iii) *Victoria.* Since 1943-44 children's libraries have shared a grant of £500 between them, the number participating in 1950 being 34.

The Education Department is making provision for libraries in new schools being erected. Where accommodation is available in existing schools, grants of up to £4 for £1 are provided to furnish and equip libraries. In addition, the Government subsidizes the purchase of approved books on the basis of £1 for £1, or £2 for £1, according to the size of the school, to a maximum grant of £60 per annum. In 1948-49 the total government contribution for this purpose was £10,549.

With the assistance of school committees and municipalities, subsidized by the Department, many country districts have established circulating group libraries. Boxes of books are circulated to all schools in the group, changes being made at the commencement of each school term. During 1949, twenty-six such groups were functioning.

Financed by a bequest from the late William Gillies, a scheme of circulating libraries for small schools, particularly in remote areas, has been operating for some years. At present 441 schools benefit from this scheme.

The Department has a Library Services Officer with a small staff to advise and assist schools in the organization of libraries. A number of Education Department teachers have been trained at the Library School of the Public Library of Victoria, and an increasing number of schools have well-equipped library rooms with trained teacher-librarians in charge.

(iv) *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.

(v) *South Australia*. A Children's Library of 6,000 volumes is used by school classes and individual children living in the metropolitan area. The books are lent to children of 14 years and over, and non-fiction may be borrowed by children of any age.

(vi) *Western Australia*. For schools with more than two teachers, including high schools and technical schools, £1 for £1 subsidy up to £50 is granted each year. New primary schools are provided with a room for a library, while high schools and some technical schools have a teacher acting as librarian.

For schools with one or two teachers there are two services. Through the Small Schools Fixed Library Service reference books up to the value of £12 are supplied annually to be kept permanently in the school. The Charles Hadley Travelling Library provides recreational reading, and operates 250 boxes which can be exchanged every three months through a local school acting as distributing centre for a district. All boxes are returned to head-quarters for repair and renewal at the end of the year. The government grants £250 per annum for this service, and the participating schools contribute the commission received from the Commonwealth Bank for the teachers' services—about £200.

Children in isolated country areas are catered for by books sent out by the State Correspondence Schools Library. The children are kept in touch with the Library by means of radio talks and leaflets issued periodically. There is as yet no general scheme to serve children in the metropolitan area.

The Federation of Police and Citizens Boys' Clubs of Western Australia aims at establishing a system of circulating boxes of books at an estimated cost of £10,000. Books are in circulation to 44 centres, of which 15 are Police Boys' Clubs, 24 State Schools, and 5 Children's Libraries.

Western Australian Children's Book Council Inc. was incorporated in 1948 and receives a government grant to assist its work of interesting local authorities in establishing children's free libraries.

(vii) *Tasmania*. Early in 1945 an appeal fund was opened for the establishment of Lady Clark Memorial Children's Libraries. The fund closed on 30th June, 1947, with an approximate total of £17,000. With its head-quarters at the State Library, in Hobart, it aims to serve all children in Tasmania with books. It works through the municipal authorities; at 30th June, 1950 children's libraries had been established in 46 municipalities, including Hobart, and five special Hydro-electric districts, children's books being provided on a population basis.

Practically all State secondary schools in Tasmania have libraries, with full-time librarians in four of them. The libraries of the Friends' School, Hobart, and the Hobart High School are among the foremost of their kind in Australia.

A Schools' Library Service assists with loans of curriculum books, 30 at a time, and provides advice and guidance in the use of books. The majority of primary schools have libraries; most area schools, in particular, have good ones.

The Education Department sends, each year, selected students or teachers to the Library School in Sydney.

6. 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 60 industrial libraries in Victoria, and several in other States.

7. Microfilms.—The following libraries supply microfilm or photostat copies of material, usually at a small charge (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), Public Library of New South Wales (M), 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); *Queensland*—Public Library (P); *South Australia*—Public Library of South Australia (PM), University of Adelaide (PM), Waite Agricultural Research Institute (P); and *Tasmania*—University of Tasmania (PM).

§ 13. 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 found 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, 1950 was £86,560. The number of visitors to the institution during 1949–50 was 225,101, and the average attendance on week-days 422, and on Sundays 1,361. The expenditure for 1949–50 amounted to £32,014. A valuable library containing 32,933 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 attached to the University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Sydney Botanic Gardens, are all accessible to the public. There is a Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney with branches in five country centres. Expenditure during the year 1950 was £27,566. 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 eastern section of the Public Library Building. The National Art Gallery is situated in the same building. The Museum of Applied Science, also housed under the same roof, contained at 30th June, 1949, 23,120 exhibits which cover applied and economic aspects of all branches of science. 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, and cost of the building was £31,736. Expenditure for the year 1949–50 was £11,225, including loan expenditure of £293. 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.

The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville, opened in 1886, and in Brisbane, opened in 1892.

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 and the Adelaide Circulating Library. The South Australian Museum has considerable collections of most branches of natural history and was attended by 120,000 visitors in 1949-50. Cost of construction of the Museum building was returned as £65,000. In 1949-50 expenditure was £19,137.

The latest available returns show that the Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery contains altogether 202,000 specimens, of an estimated value of £105,500. The Museum, Art Gallery, and Library are housed in one building, and the visitors to the combined institutions during the year reached 80,000. At the 30th June, 1950, 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 1949-50 to the extent of £7,050. The cost of construction in each case is included in that of Art Galleries given below.

§ 14. 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 1949 its contents, which are valued at £261,000, comprised 1,080 oil paintings, 665 water colours, 1,842 black and white, 232 statuary and bronzes, and 1,054 ceramics, works in metal and miscellaneous. Since 1895 loan collections of pictures have been regularly forwarded for exhibition in important country towns.

The National Gallery at Melbourne at 30th June, 1949 contained 2,125 oil paintings, 7,792 objects of statuary, bronzes, ceramics, etc., and 21,887 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 during 1948-49 was £24,807 and the total to that date amounted to £717,619. 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 1950 there were on view 279 oil paintings, 135 water colours, 243 black and white, and 44 pieces of statuary, together with 158 various prints, mosaics, and miniatures. Exclusive of exhibits on loan, the contents are valued at about £23,500. Visitors during the year averaged 925 on Sundays and 214 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, 1950 there were in the Gallery 1,438 paintings in oil and water colour, 549 drawings and black and white, and 67 items of statuary, the contents being valued at £88,600. 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 the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery are all situated in the one structure. The collection comprises 223 oil paintings, 149 water colours, 371 black and white, 276 statuary, and 1,275 ceramic and other art objects, the whole being valued at £32,500. Cost of construction of the buildings amounted to £10,000.

In Tasmania, the Art Gallery at Hobart was opened in 1887. At June, 1950 the contents consisted of 109 oil paintings, 56 water colours, 7 black and white, 3 statuary, and 521 etchings, engravings, etc. The cost of construction of the building was £4,500. Expenditure in 1949-50 was £6,207.

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 June, 1950 there were on view 49 oil paintings, 21 water colours, 4 black and white, and 3 engravings and miscellaneous exhibits. Expenditure in 1949-50 was £4,402.

§ 15. Scientific Societies.

1. **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, 1950.

Particulars.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Bris- bane.	Ade- laide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Can- berra.
Year of foundation	1866	1854	1884	1880	1914	1843	1930
Number of members	369	245	268	172	183	422	60
Vols. of transactions issued	83	94	61	72	35	84	..
Number of books in library	30,000	19,100	4,000	10,000	4,000	24,393	..
Societies on exchange list	420	354	240	185	187	260	..
Income £	1,678	1,173	364	860	468	692	38
Expenditure £	2,365	1,490	266	1,077	350	654	38

2. **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 Sydney in August, 1952.

3. **Other Scientific Societies.**—The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with head-quarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. Sir William Macleay, who died in 1891, during his lifetime and by his will endowed the society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by investment to approximately £100,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually, to graduates of the University of Sydney, three research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Three fellowships were awarded in 1950. The library comprises some 18,000 volumes, valued at about £9,000. Seventy-five volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with about 250 kindred institutions and Universities throughout the world. The membership at the end of 1950 was 238.

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.

§ 16. State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.

The expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 is shown in the following table. Owing to the details not being available in all States, the figures exclude officers' pensions and superannuation, pay-roll tax, and interest and sinking fund on capital expended on buildings. The cost of the medical and dental 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.		
1948-49.						
New South Wales ..	11,424,789	966,986	..	12,391,775	598,306	11,793,469
Victoria ..	7,240,548	982,320	10,980	8,233,848	(a) 164,341	8,069,507
Queensland ..	3,751,406	293,121	200,705	4,245,232	50,953	4,194,279
South Australia ..	2,397,392	293,774	..	2,691,166	64,057	2,627,109
Western Australia ..	2,076,153	223,698	..	2,299,851	125,012	2,174,839
Tasmania ..	1,131,024	206,036	..	1,337,060	9,587	1,327,473
Total ..	28,021,312	2,965,935	211,685	31,198,932	1,012,256	30,186,676
1949-50.						
New South Wales ..	13,413,467	1,468,191	..	14,881,658	443,274	14,438,384
Victoria ..	8,707,522	2,122,332	3,736	10,833,590	(a) 112,520	10,721,070
Queensland ..	4,267,661	467,891	231,571	4,967,063	51,024	4,916,039
South Australia ..	2,834,277	412,044	..	3,246,321	66,443	3,179,878
Western Australia ..	2,523,133	328,446	..	2,851,579	110,698	2,740,881
Tasmania ..	1,358,399	237,375	..	1,595,774	8,378	1,587,396
Total ..	33,104,399	5,036,279	235,307	38,375,985	792,337	37,583,648

(a) In addition, fees in respect of technical education amounting to £224,764 in 1948-49 and £220,196 in 1949-50 were received and spent by the School Councils.