

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

§ 1. Evolution of Educational Systems in Australia.

1. **Educational Systems of the States.**—As the first settlement in Australia was in New South Wales, it was but natural that Australian education should have had its beginning in that State, and consequently the mother State has played a leading part in the evolution of educational method and system in Australia. The subject is dealt with in some detail in the first two issues of the Official Year Book, which also contain a more or less detailed account of the origin and 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, 7 to 14 years. In December, 1939, the statutory period was extended in New South Wales to include children at age 6 years. It was extended further by four months in each year 1941 to 1943.

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

At the 1936 Conference of Directors of Education a resolution was passed urging the necessity of raising the compulsory school leaving age to 15 years. This resolution was submitted to a conference in Sydney of Ministers of Education who agreed to recommend to their respective Governments legislation to implement the proposal by the year 1940 but owing to war conditions their operation has been postponed. The necessary legislation has been passed in some States.

4. **Australian Council for Educational Research.**—This Council was constituted on 10th February, 1930, as the result of an endowment from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The endowment terminated in December, 1942, by which time the total value in Australian currency of the annual payments had amounted to £120,000. Australian support so far received consists of a grant of £250 from the Western Australian Government in 1940, a grant of £1,000 from the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service in 1942, and a grant of £2,500 from the Commonwealth Treasury in 1943.

The Council consists of nine members of whom six are elected by State Institutes for Educational Research established in each of the Australian States. The functions of the Council are to conduct surveys and inquiries in the educational field, to make grants to approved investigators, to act as a centre of information on educational developments both within Australia and overseas, to provide services of a technical character such as those connected with the assessment of knowledge and aptitude, and to provide training for research workers. In general, through the publication of reports and in other ways, the Council aims at improving the standards of education and at stimulating thought about educational problems. So far 77 reports have been published, the latest being a comprehensive survey of the training of teachers in Australia. The Council is at present producing a series of about sixteen pamphlets on educational reconstruction under the general title "The Future of Education".

The Council is autonomous, but maintains close contact with educational authorities, with the Universities and with other educational bodies. Its present investigations include a comparative survey into the courses of study and examinations for children between twelve and sixteen years made at the request of the State Education Departments, and a study of the prediction of success of University students.

During the past two years the Council has been called upon for advice and service by the following departments of the Commonwealth Government :—Labour and National Service, Man Power, Post-War Reconstruction, Home Security, War Organization of Industry and Department of the Army. The services have included such matters as the preparation of pamphlets, advice on psychological and educational matters, the preparation of tests to determine the suitability of individuals for training as fitters and turners, etc. The Council prepared the psychological tests which are used in determining the acceptance and placement of army recruits.

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

§ 2. Census Records.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Includes those aged under 3 years.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Including Catholic, Undefined.

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

§ 3. State Schools.

1. **General.**—The State Schools, or, as they are sometimes termed, the "public" schools, of Australia comprise all schools directly under State control, in contradistinction to the so-called "private" schools, the bulk of which, though privately managed, nevertheless cater for all classes of the community. Separate information regarding technical education is given in § 8, but the junior technical schools are included hereunder. The returns include figures relating to correspondence schools as well as subsidized schools, but evening schools and continuation classes, where such are in existence, are not included, but are dealt with separately in par. 3 (iv) following.

2. Returns for Year 1941.—(i) *General.* The following table shows the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the number of individual children in attendance during 1941 :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1941.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers Employed.	Teachers in Training.	Net Enrolment.
New South Wales(a)	3,053	12,047	1,210	359,694
Victoria	2,640	8,868	456	225,023
Queensland	1,660	4,401	314	138,358
South Australia	989	3,078	248	72,156
Western Australia	762	2,378	142	(b) 57,490
Tasmania	424	1,273	117	33,354
Northern Territory(c)	7	21	..	580
Australia	9,535	32,066	2,487	886,655

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.
30th June, 1942.

(b) Average weekly enrolment.

(c) Year ended

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

As with enrolments there is not complete uniformity in arriving at the average attendance, but most of the States aggregate the attendances for the year and divide by the number of school sessions. New South Wales and Western Australia, however, employ averages of term averages. The matter of securing uniformity in these respects has been under consideration for some time, and the Council for Educational Research, already referred to in § 1, par. 4, is devoting attention to the question of securing greater uniformity in methods of collection and presentation of educational data generally. The average enrolment and attendance in each State during 1941 are shown below :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1941.

State or Territory.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment.
New South Wales	333,024	291,191	% 87.42
Victoria	211,880	187,316	88.42
Queensland	134,452	110,839	82.44
South Australia	68,504	62,051	90.58
Western Australia	57,490	52,790	91.82
Tasmania	31,196	27,457	88.01
Northern Territory(a)	550	472	85.82
Australia	837,096	732,116	87.46

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1942.

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

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

The average attendance at the State Schools in Australia is shown below for the year 1891 and at varying intervals to 1941 :—

STATE SCHOOLS : AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.
1891	3,421	350,773	1936	6,807	792,148
1901	3,825	450,246	1937	6,867	761,848
1911	4,574	463,799	1938	6,930	757,669
1921	5,511	666,498	1939	6,997	744,095
1931	6,553	817,262	1940	7,069	741,496
1933	6,657	805,334	1941	7,137	732,116

(a) At 31st December, in thousands.

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

(iii) *Schools in the Australian Capital Territory.* During 1941 thirteen State Schools were in operation in the Australian Capital Territory. The individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,743 and the average attendance 1,541. Cost of upkeep amounted to £32,320. By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government these schools are conducted by the New South Wales Education Department in the same way as the ordinary State Schools, the Department being recouped for expenditure. Ample provision has been made for both primary and secondary education, and this will be increased to meet requirements. The figures quoted, other than expenditure, do not include enrolment, etc., at the Trade School and the Evening Continuation School. A reference to the Canberra University College will be found in § 6, par. 9.

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

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

(b) *Correspondence Teaching.* Teaching by correspondence has been adopted to meet the needs of children out of reach of the ordinary means of education, including those prevented from attending school through physical ailment. Approximately 17,600 children received instruction in this way during 1941, the respective numbers in each State being: New South Wales, 6,605; Victoria, 897; Queensland, 5,518; South Australia, 1,908; Western Australia, 2,185; and Tasmania, 488.

(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 1941 a sum of £22,446 was expended in boarding allowances and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1941-42 amounted to £22,722. In Queensland during 1941-42 the cost of transport by rail, road and boat, amounted to £25,258. In South Australia the sum of £12,300 was disbursed in travelling expenses of school children in 1942, while £21,077 was spent in Western Australia during 1940-41, £28,913 in Tasmania in 1941, and £2,916 in the Australian Capital Territory in 1941-42.

(iii) *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.)

(iv) *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 29 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1941 of 2,763 and an average attendance of 2,061. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 1,689, and at those for girls 372. Unemployed pupils receive free tuition, and all fees are refunded to others with a satisfactory record of attendance. In Western Australia evening continuation classes were held at 23 centres in 1930, with an average enrolment of 2,777 pupils, but the classes were discontinued at the end of that year and preparatory technical classes were substituted wherever there was a technical school in operation.

(v) *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).

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

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

5. *Expenditure.*—(i) *Maintenance—All Schools.* The net expenditure on maintenance in all grades of schools, excepting senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for the five years ended 1941 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. In all expenditure tables the figures for Victoria and Western Australia and for Queensland the last four years relate to the financial year ended six months later than the stated calendar year.

STATE SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total.
TOTAL (INCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS).								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1937	3,994,646	2,602,114	1,337,120	786,942	695,584	298,246	6,307	9,720,959
1938	4,525,546	2,621,297	1,458,366	821,935	712,012	307,543	6,307	10,453,006
1939	4,598,376	2,667,094	1,481,599	854,937	730,500	320,616	6,802	10,658,824
1940	4,673,143	2,635,641	1,477,743	886,828	732,802	324,972	7,551	10,738,680
1941	4,897,223	2,659,924	1,487,293	881,117	773,680	343,034	8,827	11,051,098

PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1937	13 0 1	14 16 6	11 11 11	10 16 5	12 16 5	10 6 2	12 19 0	12 17 9	
1938	15 0 11	14 6 11	12 6 2	11 15 11	13 2 4	11 0 8	13 14 3	13 18 11	
1939	15 12 2	14 1 4	13 0 9	12 18 4	14 5 7	11 7 6	11 3 9	14 6 7	
1940	15 14 9	14 1 9	13 2 0	13 13 1	14 1 11	11 19 7	12 8 5	14 9 8	
1941	16 16 4	14 4 0	13 8 5	14 4 0	14 13 1	12 9 10	18 14 0	15 1 11	

(a) Gross figures, receipts not being available.

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

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE, 1941.

State.	Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.
	£	s. d.
New South Wales	910,716	6 6
Victoria	505,234	5 2
Queensland	178,147	3 5
South Australia	154,053	5 2
Western Australia	(a) 168,120	7 2
Tasmania	39,552	3 4

(a) Year 1940-41.

The figures in all cases exclude the cost of buildings. In the case of Victoria the total includes the expenditure on "intermediate" education amounting (excluding administration costs) to £130,520. For Queensland, the figure quoted excludes the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1941 to £27,370. For Western Australia the total for 1940-41 includes £97,000 on account of "post-primary" education.

(iii) *Buildings.* Expenditure on school buildings, excluding Technical Colleges, in each of the years quoted was as follows :—

STATE SCHOOLS : EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1937	467,920	163,532	325,865	76,775	44,344	62,117	786	1,141,339
1938	479,703	170,061	208,750	94,584	72,658	70,962	786	1,097,504
1939	411,720	206,481	174,725	85,539	56,994	60,011	539	996,009
1940	270,840	212,110	157,241	75,948	43,686	69,067	..	828,892
1941	278,855	165,568	67,406	58,541	30,987	50,907	..	662,264

The totals for the various States in 1941 include the following amounts expended from loan and unemployment relief funds :—New South Wales, £217,178; Victoria, £82,346; Queensland, £38,964; South Australia, £17,099; Western Australia, £19,603; and Tasmania, £40,496.

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost during 1941 was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS : NET TOTAL COST, 1941.

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost of education, including buildings ..	5,186,078	2,825,492	1,554,699	939,658	804,667	393,941	8,827	11,713,362

The figures in this and the preceding tables refer to all grades of State Schools (with the exception of senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools). Including buildings, the net cost per scholar in average attendance for the whole of the State Schools in Australia amounted in 1941 to £16 os. od., as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

6. *School Banking.*—With the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children, agencies of the Savings Banks have been established at many of the schools throughout Australia. Particulars for each State and Territory at 30th June, 1943, were as follows:—

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1943.

State or Territory.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average per Depositor.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,746	154,946	305,761	1 19 6
Victoria	2,784	145,291	295,710	2 0 8
Queensland	1,414	56,912	171,855	3 0 5
South Australia	1,015	70,593	173,271	2 9 1
Western Australia	616	34,707	117,752	3 7 10
Tasmania	469	31,532	49,424	1 11 4
Northern Territory	6	293	1,059	3 12 3
Australian Capital Territory	12	1,058	1,869	1 15 4
Australia	9,062	495,332	1,116,701	2 5 1

§ 4. Private Schools.*

1. *Returns for 1941.*—The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1941:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1941.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
New South Wales	739	5,213	103,350	86,629
Victoria	518	2,744	81,308	(a) 76,305
Queensland	225	1,561	35,613	29,461
South Australia	157	831	13,502	12,002
Western Australia	159	688	15,688	14,431
Tasmania	63	329	6,886	5,320
Northern Territory (b)	2	(c) 3	(c) 233	(c) 207
Total	1,863	11,369	256,580	224,355

(a) Net attendance.

(b) Year ended 30th June, 1942.

(c) Incomplete.

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in Australia. On the basis of the figures available, approximately 200,000 children, or 80 per cent. of the total in private schools, are educated in Roman Catholic schools.

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

The figures for Queensland include the returns from Grammar schools, of which there are eight—five for boys and three for girls, with an enrolment of 1,346 boys and 714 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 1941 amounted to £13,500. In addition, a sum of £14,797 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders. The Grammar schools are inspected annually by officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

2. **Growth of Private Schools.**—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools in 1891 and at varying intervals to 1941 were as follows :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS : ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891	124,485	99,588	1937	235,815	210,101
1901	148,659	120,742	1938	249,497	218,510
1911	160,794	132,588	1939	250,860	219,171
1921	198,688	164,073	1940	252,767	221,317
1931	221,387	189,665	1941	256,580	224,355

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

§ 5. Free Kindergartens.

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

FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1942.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales	19	711	42	61	48
Victoria	33	1,479	70	76	137
Queensland (a)	6	380	8	20	6
South Australia	11	425	27	23	15
Western Australia	7	176	11	7	6
Tasmania	6	517	11	..	9
Total	82	3,688	169	187	221

(a) Year 1941.

In Queensland the kindergartens did not open in 1942 and in some other States did not function fully owing to the war conditions.

The kindergartens in the foregoing table are all in the metropolitan areas of the various States, with the exception of three country centres, two at Geelong and one at Ballarat, which are included in the Victorian return and two centres at Launceston and one at Ulverstone are included in the Tasmanian return. In each capital city there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1942 was 80 in Sydney, 60 in Melbourne, 20 in Brisbane, 23 in Adelaide, and one in Perth.

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

§ 6. Universities.

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

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

2. **Teaching Staff.**—The following table shows the number of professors, lecturers in charge, lecturers, demonstrators, tutors, etc., on the teaching staffs of the Universities during 1942 :—

UNIVERSITIES : TEACHING STAFF, 1942.

University.	Professors, Lecturers in Charge.	Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers.	Demon- strators, and Tutors.	Others.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney	55	232	23	100	410
Melbourne	38	211	104	2	355
Queensland (Brisbane)	25	160	51	28	264
Adelaide	29	117	77	4	227
Western Australia (Perth)	16	46	6	3	71
Tasmania (Hobart)	13	26	3	..	42
New England University College .. .. .	..	17	8	9	34
Canberra University College .. .. .	..	6	1	..	7
	176	815	273	146	1,410

The Conservatorium in Sydney is attached to the Education Department, and is not under the control of the University.

3. **Students.**—The number of students enrolled for courses at the Universities during 1942 is shown in the following table :—

UNIVERSITIES : STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1942.

University.	Degree Courses.	Diploma Courses.		Certificate Courses.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total.
		Post- Graduate.	Sub- Graduate.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sydney	2,737	55	148	..	170	3,110
Melbourne (a)	2,773	6	178	20	203	3,180
Queensland (Brisbane)	1,075	15	90	44	81	1,305
Adelaide	1,136	56	184	..	627	2,003
Western Australia (Perth)	480	14	2	..	108	604
Tasmania (Hobart)	244	..	12	..	97	353
New England University College	120	23	..	..	..	143
Canberra University College	31	..	23	..	9	63
Total	8,596	169	637	64	1,295	10,761

(a) Excludes 20 students enrolled but attending Canberra University College.

Of the total students 7,025 were males and 3,736 females. Included in those enrolled for degrees, 27 in Melbourne, 24 in Adelaide, 13 in Western Australia and 1 in Tasmania were enrolled for higher degree courses.

4. **University Receipts.**—The receipts of the Universities are derived principally from Government grants, students' fees, and income from private foundations. The receipts for the general University functions from all sources other than new bequests during 1942 are shown in the table below. In South Australia Government grants and income from private foundations include amounts in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute.

UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1942.

University.	Government Grants.	Students' Fees.	Interest, Rent Dividends and Donations.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	124,415	88,035	57,613	1,833	271,896
Melbourne	103,200	64,396	20,659	17,322	205,577
Queensland (Brisbane)	50,000	23,114	16,349	7,650	97,113
Adelaide	69,762	29,395	21,469	5,934	126,560
Western Australia (Perth)	31,725	2,572	3,742	3,759	41,798
Tasmania (Hobart)	14,525	2,698	685	2,053	19,961
New England University College	18,083	1,103	485	7,450	27,121
Canberra University College	3,490	421	39	85	4,035
Total	415,200	211,734	121,041	46,086	794,061

The figures in the foregoing table do not include the value of new foundations received during 1942, which amounted to £12,727 in New South Wales, £79,578 in Victoria, £450 in Queensland and £11,635 in South Australia.

5. **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 to the more important benefactions only.

The endowments to the Sydney University include the Challis Fund, £393,258; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £268,944; the P. N. Russell Fund, £101,456; the Oswald Watt Fund, £108,975; 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 £1,428,936 at 31st December, 1942. In 1930 a sum of £100,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation in aid of the building and equipment of a clinical laboratory for the medical school.

Mr. David Edward Lewis in 1941 bequeathed approximately £700,000 to trustees to provide scholarships at the Melbourne University for boys from State elementary and secondary schools. This bequest is the largest made in Australia for educational purposes.

Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts for various special and general purposes amounted to £60,000, while Sir Samuel Gillott, Mr. Edward Wilson (Argus Trust), and Sir Samuel Wilson contributed £41,000, £34,000, and £30,000 respectively. The estate of the late Miss Helen Mackie provided £40,000 for the endowment of pre-clinical chairs, while Mr. R. B. Ritchie's gifts for the endowment of a Chair of Economics amounted to £30,000, and a similar sum was received from the Supreme Court Library Fund for the endowment of a Chair of Public Law. Dr. James Stewart founded scholarships in Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery to the capital value of £26,000. The Hon. Francis Ormond contributed

£20,000 to the University as well as benefactions to Ormond College amounting to considerably over £100,000 and the late Dr. F. Haley left £45,000 for medical research. Bequests of approximately £20,000 each for general purposes were made by Mr. John Hastie and Mr. C. D. Lloyd, while a similar sum was bequeathed by the late Sir John Higgins for research scholarships in industrial chemistry and biochemistry as related to the pastoral and agricultural industries. The late Mr. E. Truby Williams gave £52,000 for the Conservatorium of Music, library and general purposes.

Queensland University, to 30th April, 1943, had received £215,221 from the McCaughey estate, and £37,365 from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, while the Hon. T. C. Beirne gave £20,000 in 1935 for the endowment of a Chair of Law in Queensland. The permanent site for the University and other land valued at £62,000 were presented by Dr. and Miss Mayne.

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

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

6. **University Expenditure.**—The principal item of disbursements under the general University activities consists of the salaries of teaching staff or 71.2 per cent. of the total. In the following table is given the expenditure incurred during 1942. excluding capital expenditure on buildings :—

UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, GENERAL ACTIVITIES, 1942.

University.	Admin- istration.	Maintenance of—			Other.	Total.
		Teachers' Depart- ment.	Premises.	Libraries.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	23,058	189,002	19,278	8,880	11,102	251,320
Melbourne	14,608	144,149	18,704	6,469	20,247	204,177
Queensland (Brisbane)	7,684	66,889	5,827	3,953	7,478	91,831
Adelaide	5,417	89,281	8,533	4,967	13,420	121,618
Western Australia (Perth)	3,917	29,441	5,716	2,675	2,345	44,094
Tasmania (Hobart)	2,215	11,984	1,227	1,136	1,489	18,051
New England University College	3,134	9,073	3,941	987	9,659	26,794
Canberra University College	892	2,600	127	51	30	3,700
Total	60,925	542,419	63,353	29,118	65,770	761,585

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

(ii) *Receipts, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main receipts for the year 1942.

UNIVERSITIES : RECEIPTS, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1942.

University.	Government Grants.	Interest, Rent, and Dividends.	Candidates' Fees, Public Examination.	Research Grants.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	1,250	27,516	126	55,074	2,933	86,899
Melbourne	7,500	22,775	29,000	12,553	(a)43,653	115,481
Queensland (Brisbane)	..	1,988	11,527	6,602	324	20,441
Adelaide	5,250	9,982	7,995	11,157	4,658	39,042
Western Australia (Perth)	183	10,273	6,566	3,347	(b)4,360	24,729
Tasmania (Hobart) .. ..	..	..	1,461	8,860	286	10,607
New England University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra University College	1,760	..	..	75	30	1,865
Total	15,943	72,534	56,675	97,668	56,244	299,064

(a) Includes receipt, Superannuation Fund £16,647, and University Press, £7,899. (b) Includes University Press £2,656.

(iii) *Expenditure, Extra-University Activities.* The following table shows the main items of expenditure for the year 1942.

UNIVERSITIES : EXPENDITURE, EXTRA ACTIVITIES, 1942.

University.	Salaries, Fees, etc.	Public Examination Expenses.	Adult Education and Extension.	Special Research Expenses.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	6,478	..	4,941	55,462	7,252	74,133
Melbourne	11,199	16,288	4,914	12,667	(a)48,900	93,968
Queensland (Brisbane)	..	10,778	88	5,425	1,812	18,103
Adelaide	4,801	6,576	729	9,773	4,654	26,533
Western Australia (Perth) .. ..	..	5,765	1,474	2,497	(b)8,501	18,237
Tasmania (Hobart) .. ..	..	1,274	57	6,219	733	8,283
New England University College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canberra University College .. ..	..	..	30	..	(c)1,760	1,790
Total	22,478	40,681	12,233	92,043	73,612	241,047

(a) Includes University Press £8,203, Superannuation Fund £21,779. (b) Includes University Press £2,392. (c) Scholarships, etc.

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

9. **Canberra University College.**—The question of the establishment of a University at the Australian Capital is still under consideration, and in the meantime a University College has been established under the Canberra University College Ordinance 1929-1940. By virtue of a temporary regulation of the University of Melbourne, which expires on 31st December in the year following that in which the present war terminates, the College is empowered to provide approved lectures in the subjects of the Arts, Science, Commerce and Law courses in preparation for certain degrees and diplomas of that University. Lectures commenced in 1930 with the aid of several part-time lecturers, and 30 students were enrolled during the year. In 1942 the students numbered 63, including 20 enrolled at the Melbourne University. The staff, in 1942, consisted of two full-time and five part-time lecturers.

10. **New England University College.**—New England University College, comprising a Faculty of Arts and Economics and a Faculty of Science, is governed by the University of Sydney. It is situated at Armidale, on the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales. The present main university building stands in 183 acres of land and was presented to the University College by T. R. Forster, Esq., in 1937. The Government of New South Wales bore the expense of converting it to its present use. Lectures began at the College on 14th March, 1938. Students wishing to proceed to degrees in Economics, Veterinary Science and Agriculture may take the earlier courses at the College. In 1942 there were seventeen lecturers, including one part-time, eight demonstrators and tutors including six part-time, and nine honorary lecturers, 120 students taking courses leading to degrees and 23 students taking diploma courses. In addition Extension Board courses were conducted, and short schools were open to the general public in vacation periods.

11. **Workers' Educational Associations.**—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States of Australia, and later in New Zealand. The movement has for its object the bringing of the University into closer relationship with the masses of the people, and thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. There are now direct grants from all State Governments except Western Australia and Queensland. The particulars of grants for classes in 1942 were as follows:—New South Wales, £6,000, 48 classes, 63 discussion groups and 9 study circles; Victoria, £3,900, 39 tutorial classes, 3 "carry on" groups and 23 "box scheme" groups and extension work; Tasmania, £1,600, 9 classes; South Australia, £2,250, 7 tutorial classes, 9 lecture classes, 3 study circles, 3 discussion groups and extension lectures at country centres. In addition, the New South Wales and South Australian Associations each receive a Government grant for general organizing purposes of £770 and £240 respectively. The New South Wales association received an additional grant of £1,100 from the State Government in 1942 from a sum provided in the 1942-43 budget for "Extension of Adult Education." The Carnegie Corporation has in recent years shown its interest in the work by allotting substantial grants to the Associations and to the Universities. The principal subjects chosen in all States are Industrial History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology, but there is an increasing number of classes in other subjects such as History, Psychology, Philosophy, Literature, Music, Physiology and Biology. The Universities in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia co-operate with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes, which supervises the work with the assistance of a University officer with the title of Director of Tutorial Classes. In addition to the longer University tutorial classes, many preparatory classes, study circles, and summer schools are organized by the Association, numerous courses of public lectures are delivered, educational conferences are promoted, and an extensive book service is spreading educational literature throughout Australia.

§ 7. Universities Commission.

1. **General.**—The Universities Commission is a new body, having been constituted by the Commonwealth Government at the beginning of 1943. The primary objects for which the Commission was constituted are to advise the Government on questions of man power in so far as they relate to the training of University students, to attract able students to the University and to administer the scheme of financial assistance.

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

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

2. **Students Reserved.**—The Universities Commission was therefore given the function of advising the Government on the number of students who should be reserved to commence first year courses in the six faculties mentioned. On the advice of the Commission, the Government agreed to increase the number of students who could be reserved to commence courses in these faculties in 1943 by over 100 and in fact agreed to reserve approximately 1,600 students in this way. The number of students reserved in all years in these faculties in 1943 was approximately 4,670.

In addition the system of reservation was, on the advice of the Commission, extended this year to cover the faculties of Arts, Law, Economics or Commerce and Architecture, and approximately 560 reserved places in all years in those faculties were provided.

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

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

3. **Financial Assistance.**—(i) *General.* Under this scheme, assistance is available (subject to a means test) to all reserved students enrolled in the degree courses of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Science, Veterinary Science and Agriculture, in the Australian Universities. In addition, provision was made for assistance to a limited number of reserved students enrolled for degree courses in the four following faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Economics or Commerce and Architecture. However, not all reserved students in these four faculties were eligible for assistance under the means test, and the Commission has announced that in 1943 it was able to assist all reserved degree students in the ten faculties mentioned who made application for assistance and who were eligible for assistance under the means test.

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

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

(iii) *Number Assisted.* Up to 1st October, 1943, assistance had been granted to 1,595 students. These students had received an average of £113 each. It has been estimated that the scheme of financial assistance will involve payments to University students of at least £250,000 in the financial year ending 30th June, 1944.

The number of students receiving assistance in each of the ten faculties mentioned is as follows :—

Medicine, 458 ; Science, 480 ; Engineering, 358 ; Dentistry, 103 ; Agriculture, 63 ; Veterinary Science, 34 ; Arts, 55 ; Economics, 31 ; Architecture, 3 ; and Law, 10.

One feature of the introduction of financial assistance is that apparently it has enabled students to start University courses who would otherwise not have been able to contemplate them. This may be shown by the fact that approximately 50 per cent. of assisted students are first year students. The following table shows the number of students assisted in all years in each of the Universities of Australia and, in brackets, the number of students assisted in first year :—

Total number assisted—Sydney, 672 (322) ; Melbourne, 398 (168) ; Adelaide, 198 (123) ; Queensland, 149 (79) ; Western Australia, 143 (72) ; Tasmania, 35 (23).

§ 8. Technical Education.

1. *General.*—Although provision has been made in all of the States for many forms of technical education, the total expenditure figures still indicate a low proportion in comparison with the total educational votes. The rapid expansion of manufacturing industries in recent years, however, is increasing the demand for technically trained personnel, and the provision of facilities for such instruction is demanding and will need greatly increased expenditure.

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

2. *Schools, Teachers and Students.*—The number of schools, teachers and enrolments of individual students during 1941 are given in the following table :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS, 1941.

State.	Schools or Colleges.	Teachers.			Individual Students Enrolled.	
		Full-time.	Part-time.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New South Wales ..	26	340	1,097	1,437	30,368	10,615
Victoria(a) ..	31	879	504	1,383	31,079	9,797
Queensland ..	13	104	117	221	5,395	998
South Australia ..	17	(b)	(b)	307	6,674	3,844
Western Australia ..	8	43	186	229	4,147	2,152
Tasmania(a) ..	6	46	187	233	2,442	721
Total ..	101	..	..	3,810	80,105	28,127

(a) Includes junior enrolments, 9,137 males and 1,463 females in Victoria, and 700 males and 45 females in Tasmania, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections.

(b) Not available.

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

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS, 1937 TO 1941.

State.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.
New South Wales ..	26,188	30,865	37,264	38,536	40,983
Victoria ..	24,130	26,859	28,844	29,706	30,276
Queensland ..	15,652	16,388	6,397	7,069	6,393
South Australia ..	9,247	9,610	9,721	9,980	10,518
Western Australia ..	5,232	5,382	5,673	6,210	6,299
Tasmania ..	1,253	1,316	1,316	2,065	2,418
Total ..	81,702	90,420	89,215	93,566	96,887

3. **Expenditure.**—The expenditure on technical education in each State for 1941 is shown below :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE, 1941.

State.	Salaries and maintenance.	Equipment.	Buildings.	Total.	Receipts—Fees, etc.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	333,316	67,598	62,918	466,173	85,341	380,832
Victoria(a) ..	396,707	9,891	69,741	497,948	92,347	..
Queensland ..	81,377	18,504	17,130	117,101	21,647	95,454
South Australia ..	73,987	6,315	7,842	88,535	18,252	70,283
Western Australia ..	23,224	3,502	1,628	38,354	2,346	36,008
Tasmania(a) ..	34,027	6,203	1,037	56,620	5,221	51,399
Total ..	942,638	112,013	173,296	1,264,731	225,154	..

(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 Committee. The expenditure on buildings is largely financed from loan moneys ; the sums provided from this source in 1941 were :—New South Wales, £43,642 ; Victoria, £61,608 ; Queensland, £16,055 ; South Australia, £6,476 ; Western Australia, £872 ; and Tasmania, £12,458.

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in Australia in 1941 amounted to 2s. 6s. per head of population, as compared with 30s. 7d. per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

§ 9. Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools.

There has been a considerable development in recent years both in the number and scope of privately conducted institutions which aim at giving instruction in business methods, shorthand, typewriting, the use of calculating machines, etc. Particulars for

all States, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. Owing to the varying methods employed in the States it is not possible to give any comparative figures of enrolment :—

BUSINESS COLLEGES, SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, ETC., 1940.

State.	Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students.	
			Males.	Females.
New South Wales	57	346	(a) 2,410	(a) 5,287
Victoria (b)	22	172	2,970	3,209
Queensland	12	48	247	963
South Australia	14	81	(c) 1,463	(c) 1,866
Western Australia	14	74	(a) 4,212	(a) 1,558
Tasmania	4	15	92	285
Total	123	736	11,394	13,168

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

(b) Year 1939.

In addition to those shown above for South Australia there were 2,953 males and 71 females receiving instruction from interstate schools by correspondence. Particulars regarding fees received in 1940 are available for Western Australia and Tasmania only, the respective figures being £37,561 and £5,463.

§ 10. Miscellaneous.

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

ROYAL SOCIETIES : PARTICULARS, 1942.(a)

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of origin	1,866	1,854	1,884	1,834	1,913	1,843
Number of members	292	195	213	136	154	228
Vols. of transactions issued	75	84	54	67	27	77
Number of books in library	37,200	18,000	7,200	9,100	5,350	20,264
Societies on exchange list	239	322	240	275	182	270
Income £	1,423	607	117	950	277	225
Expenditure £	942	628	253	940	172	224

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with head-quarters at Canberra, was founded on 25th July, 1930, and received permission to use its title on 14th January, 1931. The members, including associates numbered 114 in 1942. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £28 and £8 respectively.

(ii) *The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.* This Association was founded in 1887. Its head-quarters are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and meetings are usually held biennially within the various States and in the Dominion of New Zealand. The next meeting has been postponed indefinitely owing to the war.

(iii) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with head-quarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. The soundness of its present position is due to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay, who during his lifetime and by his will endowed the society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by judicious investment to over £85,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually 4 research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Four fellowships were awarded in 1941. The library comprises some 15,000 volumes, valued at about £7,500. Sixty-six volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with about 240 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1941 was 177.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One effect of the war on the library has been to increase the demands made by the Departments and war authorities set up by the Government for specialized material and research in war administrative problems. To meet this and because so many of the Departments are in Melbourne the library opened a liaison office there in 1942. The office is located in the Department of War Organization of Industry Building, Collins-street, Melbourne.

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

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections was, at the end of June, 1942, 167,814 books, the outstanding feature of the National collection being a unique collection of Captain Cook manuscripts, while the Parliamentary section contains an extensive series of official publications of Great Britain, the Dominions, and foreign countries. The following publications are issued by the Library: Historical Records of Australia—34 volumes, 12s. 6d. per volume; Parliamentary Handbook and record of elections—nine issues, 10s. 6d. per volume; Annual catalogue of Australian publications—three issues, 2s. per volume; Select list of representative works dealing with Australia (reprinted from the Official Year Book)—six issues.

(b) *Patent Office Library.* The free library attached to the Commonwealth Patent Office, Canberra, contains over 55,000 volumes. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world, together with official publications dealing with Patents, Trade Marks and Designs. A wide range of technical literature and periodicals is available.

(ii) *States.* In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the institutions in Melbourne and Sydney especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions elsewhere. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each capital city at 30th June, 1942:—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1941-42.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total.
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra(a)	167,814	..	(b)	..
Sydney	(c) 412,742	(d)	97,303	510,045
Melbourne(e)	501,324	81,852	25,716	608,892
Brisbane	(f) 42,106	..	..	42,106
Adelaide	205,233	(g)	(h) 12,285	217,518
Perth	165,724	..	(i) 27,952	193,676
Hobart(e)	39,578	(j) 12,029	..	51,607

(a) Includes Parliamentary section. (b) Books are lent to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work. (c) Includes 138,133 volumes in the Mitchell Library. (d) The maintenance and control of the ordinary lending branch of the Public Library at Sydney were transferred in 1908 to the Municipal Council. At 31st December, 1940, the books numbered 57,720. (e) Year ended 31st December, 1942. (f) Year ended 30th June, 1940. (g) The Adelaide Circulating Library at 30th June, 1941, contained 90,558 books. (h) Includes 4,788 volumes in Children's Branch. (i) Includes 7,914 volumes in the School Libraries Branch. (j) Includes 2,717 volumes in the Children's Branch.

In connexion with the Country Lending Branch of the Sydney Public Library, it may be noted that books are forwarded on loan to State schools, to approved associations, to Schools of Arts and to individual students. During 1940-41, over 65,000 books were lent to small State schools, 14,637 to Schools of Arts, 7,035 to branches of the Teachers' Federation and 980 to Agricultural Bureaux, while 58,604 reference works were lent to individual country students.

A special research staff attached to the Sydney Public Library gives valuable assistance in making readily available to inquirers the store of information contained in books, etc., which, owing to limitations of space, are not in open access. 17,952 references were added in 1940-41 to the catalogue, which now contains 342,291 references.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australasia, and valued at £100,000, was bequeathed to the trustees of the Public Library in 1907 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an endowment of £70,000. The testators stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 138,133 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

Other important libraries in New South Wales are the Australian Museum, 30,758 volumes; Teachers' Colleges, 63,814; Technical Colleges, 30,574; Public Schools, 603,052; Railways' Institute, 139,761; Road Transport and Tramways Institute, 35,968; and the Cooper Library of the New South Wales Public School Teachers' Federation and the library at the Botanic Gardens, each of 10,000 volumes. At 30th June, 1942, the Parliamentary Library contained 89,490 volumes.

The reading room at the Melbourne Public Library ranks among the finest in the world. It was opened in 1913, and has a diameter of 114 feet, with a similar height and is capable of seating 320 readers at a time, all of whom are under observation from the centre of the room. The Library forwards volumes on loan to Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries, and to individual borrowers in the country. During 1941 the volumes added to the reference branch by purchase, donation, etc., numbered 6,170, additions to the lending branch numbered 5,259.

For some years past efforts have been made in South Australia to collect original documents likely to be of service in compiling a history of the State. As far back as 1914, Professor Henderson, of Adelaide University, under commission from the South Australian Government, visited and reported on the system of keeping archives in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Ceylon, and obtained valuable information also from the United States of America and Canada. A department of historical documents has been created under the care of an archivist, and valuable work has been done in connexion with examination, classification and permanent preservation of the valuable papers. A suitable building for housing the documents and the staff was provided in 1921. At 30th June, 1941, the collection numbered 315,262 documents, 18,126 views and 1,600 maps.

For the year ended 30th June, 1942, accessions to the Public Library at Perth numbered 3,354 volumes.

The Tasmanian Public Library lends books to individual country borrowers and to families or committees of residents in country districts. The Public Library at Launceston contains 43,118 volumes. Books added to the Public Libraries at Hobart and Launceston during the year 1941 numbered 1,151 and 1,056 respectively.

Statistics in regard to other libraries are not available for all States, and the information supplied is not in all cases complete. Returns for Victoria in 1940 showed a total of about 420 libraries in receipt of State or municipal aid, but, apart from the Melbourne Public Library statistics are now only collected from 24 institutions in Greater Melbourne and 42 in the chief extra-metropolitan towns. These libraries contained approximately 475,000 volumes. Queensland returned a total of 193 libraries with 554,627 books in 1939-40, although libraries other than the State Public Library do not receive Government aid. Although 258 suburban and country institutions were recorded in South Australia during 1940 statistics were collected from only 247 which returned 706,734 volumes, and in Tasmania 82,336 volumes were distributed between 26 libraries other than the Hobart and Launceston public libraries.

(iii) *University Libraries.* The libraries of the Australian universities perform two important functions in Australian life and development; they provide material not only for the education of graduates and undergraduates, but for scholars, research

workers and practical investigators all over the continent. since no genuine student is refused access to them. Much of the material they contain is not available elsewhere, for although in most cases smaller, they are in many directions more highly specialized than the public libraries, whose resources they are thus able to supplement. They lend to one another and to State and private institutions as well as to individual investigators, and they both lend to and borrow from the public and scientific libraries. Each of them is governed by a librarian, who is responsible as a rule to an executive sub-committee and a committee which is practically co-extensive with the professorial staff. In size the Library of the University of Sydney is the third in Australia, and the Libraries of the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne are respectively seventh and eighth. The following table shows the sizes and rates of growth of the Australian university libraries; it is impossible to give borrowing statistics, as they differ too widely to be comparable without much explanation. The number of current periodicals refers to those subscribed to. The war has prevented the receipt of a number for which subscriptions have been paid. During 1940 the Queensland University Library received several large gifts.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1942.

University.	Number of Volumes.	Yearly Accessions.	Number of Current Periodicals. (1940.)
Sydney	273,548	5,283	3,424
Melbourne	121,938	3,282	1,547
Queensland	73,966	9,350	900
Adelaide	135,000	3,704	2,274
Western Australia	66,705	1,533	465
Tasmania	46,671	1,617	250
New England University College	9,690	1,610	..
Canberra University College	1,654	47	..

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

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

The Library of the University of Queensland began 27 years ago with £3,000 worth of books, £2,000 having been raised by public subscription and £1,000 granted by the Government. At present it shares a building with a science department. There are several departmental libraries.

The Adelaide University Library bears the name 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 available to the ordinary student. Up-to-date steel bookstacks provide accommodation for about 100,000 volumes, and additions now planned will be capable of housing a further 500,000. Borrowing facilities are available to all matriculated students, to country students and to graduates. There are medical and law departmental libraries. The medical library has on permanent loan the collection of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, and also incorporates the library of the British Medical Association (South Australian Branch).

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

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

The New England University College Library was founded in 1938, and bears the name of its first benefactor, Sir William Dixon. It contains 9,242 volumes which are on open shelves.

The Canberra University College Library was established in 1938. It contains 2,395 volumes, which are on open shelves; reference books may be borrowed.

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

4. **State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.**—The expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the year 1941-42 is given in the following table. Owing to the details not being available in all States the figures exclude officers' pensions and interest and sinking fund on capital expended on buildings. The cost of the medical inspection of school children is also excluded, as this service is more appropriately classified under Public Health, etc. :—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART, 1941-42.

State.	Expenditure from—				Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Other Funds.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	5,883,228	343,561	..	6,226,789	143,712	6,083,077
Victoria.. ..	3,252,808	134,653	10,450	3,397,911	65,033	3,332,878
Queensland ..	1,878,463	99,382	15	1,977,860	20,975	1,956,885
South Australia ..	1,121,081	19,579	..	1,140,660	33,184	1,107,476
Western Australia	928,995	22,012	..	951,007	29,206	921,801
Tasmania ..	440,300	21,958	..	462,258	66	462,192
	13,504,875	641,145	10,465	14,156,485	292,176	13,864,309

(a) In addition, fees in respect of technical education amounting to £91,520 were received and spent by the School Councils.