Women, the Media, and People from Other Countries who have made Victoria – 1851 to Today

The Victoria Day Council
2008 La Trobe Lecture
Queen’s Hall, Parliament of Victoria
Saturday, July 5, 2008 at 7.00pm

By Gary Morgan, Executive Chairman
Roy Morgan Research

‘The real, central theme of History is not what happened, but what people felt about it when it was happening’.

G M Young

‘When the thoughts of our forefathers, common thoughts about common things, will have become thinkable once more.’

Frederick Maitland
Women in Positions of Power in Australia and Victoria

• Julia Gillard, Deputy Prime Minister
• Quentin Bryce, first woman Governor-General
• Carmen Lawrence, first woman Premier of an Australian State (Western Australia)
• Joan Kirner, first woman Premier of Victoria
• Gail Kelly, CEO of Westpac (currently involved in Australia’s largest financial merger between Westpac and St. George Bank)
• Marilyn Warren, Chief Justice (Victoria)
• Pamela Tate, Solicitor General (Victoria)
• Helen Silver, Secretary of Premier and Cabinet (the most senior Public Servant in Victoria)
• Christine Nixon, Chief of Victoria Police
• Prof. Sally Walker, Vice Chancellor of Deakin University
• Prof. Margaret Gardner, Vice Chancellor of RMIT
• Five women Victorian Ministers
• Eight women Parliamentary Secretaries
People from Other Countries in Positions of Power in Australia and Victoria

• Prof. David de Kretser (Ceylon), Governor of Victoria
• Sir James Gobbo (Italy), Governor of Victoria (1997-2000)
• Sir Gustav Nossal (Austria), Nobel-winning scientist
• John So (Hong Kong), Lord Mayor of Melbourne
• Sir Arvi Parbo (Estonia), former Chairman of Western Mining and BHP
• Prof. Hatem Salem (Egypt), Australian Centre for Blood Diseases
• Prof. Victor Yu (China) Monash University Medical Centre
‘His smile it was pensive & childlike,
Which we had a small game,
At last he put down a right bower,
In his sleeves, he had twenty-four packs’.
The Heathen Chinee, W. E. S, 1880.
The first Victorian newspaper was *The Melbourne Advertiser*, which was hand-written and published by John Pascoe Fawkner on January 3, 1835.

The next eight issues of *The Melbourne Advertiser*, until February 26, were also hand-written.
From Volume 1, Number 10, published on March 8, 1838, The Melbourne Advertiser was in printed form.
The front page of *The Melbourne Morning Herald and General Daily Advertiser*, Tuesday 19 November 1850, Vol. XL, No. 1511, Melbourne, 1850, featured an article on the ‘Commemoration of the Boon of the Separation of the Province of Victoria from the Colony of New South Wales’.

There were many free-settlers in Victoria. I have not found out exactly why Victoria separated from New South Wales. However, only some Victorians were from 1842 able to vote for the NSW Parliament, with only two-thirds of the representatives elected. There were issues of temperance and convict-labour settlement, but I suspect Melbourne people thought Sydney was ‘crook’, even then!
### Question 1: “Do you read a daily newspaper regularly?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Australia</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No or occasionally</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question 2: “Do you listen regularly to news over the radio”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Australia</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No radio</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In September 1956, listening to radio was the most popular way of spending spare time on weekdays (39%), followed by reading (25%), movies (8%), visiting friends (5%), cards (5%), working (5%) and dancing (2%).
Media consumption changes
1999 – 2008
% of Australian Population 14+

TV, Magazines, Newspapers, Internet, Radio, Cinema, Pay TV

Roy Morgan Research: 12 mths to Mar 99 – 12 mths to Mar 08
USA & UK NEWSPAPERS TRANSFORMING RATHER THAN DISAPPEARING WITH GROWTH IN “ONLINE” MEDIA

USA NEWSPAPERS “ONLINE” REACH (Nov ’07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>“Online”</th>
<th>Total*</th>
<th>Additional Reach#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York Times</td>
<td>4,580</td>
<td>4,325</td>
<td>8,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Post</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>4,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA Today</td>
<td>6,812</td>
<td>4,173</td>
<td>10,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles Times</td>
<td>3,367</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>4,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Street Journal</td>
<td>3,268</td>
<td>1,331</td>
<td>4,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Tribune</td>
<td>2,517</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>2,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total refers to the combined total of newspaper readership and “online” reach, which means people that use both the newspaper and “online” are only counted once.

#Additional “average” daily newspaper ‘reach’ with “online” over newspaper reach only (%)

UK NEWSPAPERS “ONLINE” REACH (Aug ’07)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>“Online”</th>
<th>Total*</th>
<th>Additional Reach#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guardian</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>1,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times</td>
<td>1,710</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>2,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Times</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Independent</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Telegraph</td>
<td>1,529</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>1,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Standard</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sun</td>
<td>7,865</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>8,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Mail</td>
<td>6,098</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>6,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Mirror</td>
<td>4,076</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>4,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Express</td>
<td>2,123</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total refers to the combined total of newspaper readership and “online” reach, which means people that use both the newspaper and “online” are only counted once.

#Additional “average” daily newspaper ‘reach’ with “online” over newspaper reach only (%)
Docker was compassionate and respectful to the Indigenous locals, earning him their assistance and friendship. He prospered and by 1857 was able to build his third house with a labour force of between 180-190 workers. A grand brick mansion in the Italianate style was completed in 18 months, which remains in the Docker family, and is one of the Australia’s finest homesteads.
Until 1850, Victoria was an agricultural community and Melbourne a small country town, with a population of just 10,954 in 1846 and 23,000 in 1851.

River Yarra, Melbourne,
George Alexander Gilbert, 1846
Then came the gold rush. Victoria’s gold discovery at Clunes in June 1851 changed a small rural community forever, with thousands of young people, mainly men and many ex-convicts, flocking to the gold-fields around central Victoria from all parts of the world.
The 1870s saw the rise of the Victorian temperance movement with the building of ‘coffee palaces’ which were heavily financed by those involved in the movement to provide a place for ‘travellers to stay without being tempted by the demon drink’ (*The Land Boomers*, p. 118).

Melbourne’s first temperance hotel was the Victoria Coffee Palace, –opened November 1, 1890 at 89 Bourke Street and designed by William Pitt, a prominent architect of the period. It was the first building in Melbourne to have ‘electric lights’ in all rooms.
1. Napoleonic Wars,
2. The American Civil War - fought over slavery,
3. The First World War, and
4. The Second World War
**Responsible for terrorism:**
Moslems, Americans, Arabs, Israelis or Jews?
Survey in: Australia, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

- **Moslems responsible**
  - Australia: 64%
  - India: 51%
  - Indonesia: 54%
  - Philippines: 47%
  - Singapore: 16%

- **Americans responsible**
  - Australia: 62%
  - India: 36%
  - Indonesia: 38%
  - Philippines: 27%

- **Arabs responsible**
  - Australia: 34%
  - India: 20%
  - Indonesia: 13%
  - Philippines: 13%

- **Israelis responsible**
  - Australia: 43%
  - India: 8%
  - Indonesia: 6%
  - Philippines: 3%

- **Jews responsible**
  - Australia: 16%
  - India: 8%
  - Indonesia: 14%
  - Philippines: 7%

Countries: Australia, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand
Four UK Acts were of particular importance:

- **1807 Slave Trade Act**
- **1829 Catholic Relief Act**
- **1832 Representation of the People Act**
- **1870 Elementary Education Act**
Archbishop Danniel Mannix successfully ran a peaceful ‘revolution’ for 50 years, from his arrival in Melbourne on March 23, 1913 until he died aged 99 in November 5, 1963. Mannix changed Australia’s political scene forever.
In November, 1949, a Roy Morgan Gallup Poll showed more Australians agreed that religion had more influence on their life (56%), than politics (20%) – men 49% to 26%, women 46% to 13%. While opinion on the greater influence on the community in general was evenly divided – religion 43%, politics 42%.
In 1943, Sir Keith Murdoch and Robert Menzies (both Presbyterians) called on Roy Morgan to ask him to interpret the 24% of people who ‘named other parties’ in the May 1943 Australia-wide Gallup Poll, ‘Poll Shows Drift From Main Political Parties’. Using these results, Menzies decided that the only way he could return the United Australia Party (UAP) to Government was to create the Liberal Party, combining UAP, Country Party and supporters of minor parties, including the Queensland Women’s Electoral League. In 1944, Robert Menzies was instrumental in the formation of the Australian Liberal Party, and was to become Australia’s longest-serving Prime Minister, in office from 1949 until he retired on January 20, 1966.
Roy Morgan Gallup Poll, June 1968

‘If the ALP split into a group led by Dr. Cairns, and a group led by Mr. Whitlam, and the DLP joined Mr. Whitlam’s group, which of the groups listed on that card would you then vote for?’

44% would have voted for a combined Whitlam ALP & DLP, 15% Cairns ALP, 26% Liberal, 6% Country, 1% Independent and 8% Unmarked.
If the A.L.P. were split into two groups, one led by Dr. Cairns and the other by Mr. Whitlam, and Mr. Whitlam's supporters were joined by the D.L.P., they would probably win the next Federal election, the Gallup Poll says.

People interviewed in the latest Australia-wide Gallup Poll were handed ballot papers and asked: 'If the A.L.P. were split into a group led by Dr. Cairns, and a group led by Mr. Whitlam, and the D.L.P. joined Mr. Whitlam's group, which of the groups listed on the card would you then vote for?'

The marked ballot papers were dropped into boxes carried by the interviewers.

The groups listed on the cards and the percentages for each were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitlam &amp; D.L.P.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns A.L.P.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obviously the vote at an election would depend on the vote of the 8% who did not mark their papers. Assuming, however, that they would vote either informally or like the others, the vote would be as in the last column above.

The other columns show that men particularly are favorable to a Whitlam-D.L.P. merger.

If first preference votes at an election were as in the last column above, marginal seats would depend on the second preferences of supporters of Dr. Cairns.

If aided by these, Mr. Whitlam's group would win easily. On the other hand, if these second preferences went mostly to L.C.P., the election result would be close.

The next table compares the above figures (resulting from a Whitlam-D.L.P. merger) with the latest Gallup Poll, published on Saturday, showing present voting intentions for the parties as now constituted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No</th>
<th>If</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>split</td>
<td>split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitlam A.L.P.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns A.L.P.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.C.P.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.L.P.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If Whitlam, in 1968, had done a ‘Don Chipp’, he would have been Prime Minister six years earlier.

On about July 2, 1973, I answered the phone when Arthur Calwell called my father. I asked, ‘How are you now getting on with Whitlam?’ Reply: ‘Gary, I won’t be buried in the same graveyard, even if it were the size of the Northern Territory’. Arthur Calwell died on Sunday July 8, 1973!
In Victoria, the minimum school-leaving age of 14 was introduced in 1872, changed to 15 in 1943, and 16 from 2006. (New South Wales is yet to change the compulsory age to 16, but it is scheduled for 2009).
In September 1949, a Roy Morgan Gallup Poll showed that majorities of Australians favoured 16-years as the school-leaving age for boys (62%) and girls (55%).

The 1872 Bill introduced secular education into Government schools. In 1852, Victoria had non-religious schools and in the 1854 Budget education was allocated £155,000, while £869,000 went back to the UK to cover the cost of bringing new settlers to Victoria.
State Aid to Religion.

The vexed question of State aid to Religion seems nigh settlement. The opinion of the Country appears adverse to any division of loaves and fishes, unless such division be equitable.
State-Aid to Religious Schools

Today, we have the same debate over Commonwealth and State-Governments providing funds for the Catholic Systemic System and Independent non-Government schools for capital facilities and student costs.
Is the Property of Married Women Justly Protected by British Law?, a paper read by A. Geo. Dumas, Barrister-at-Law, at a Meeting of the Melbourne Debating Society, October 21, 1878.
The Way the World Wags.

A NOTED SINGER.

Miss Helen G. Oh, the famous soprano, whose début was so remarkably successful last year in a performance of the famous opera, "The Bohemian Girl," in Paris, is now on tour in the United States. Miss Oh has been in the United States for several weeks, and has given a series of concerts in the principal cities. She is now scheduled to appear in Los Angeles, where she will give a concert on Sunday. Miss Oh is considered one of the greatest sopranos of the day, and her concerts are always well attended. She has a beautiful voice, and her interpretations of the music are always appreciated by the audience.

A QUEEN OF SONG.

The latest opera of Madame Melba, performed in the United States, was written especially for her. The opera is called "The Bohemian Girl," and it was given its first performance in Paris last year. Madame Melba, who is considered one of the greatest sopranos of the day, gave a magnificent performance in the title role. The opera was received with great enthusiasm, and the audience was, in general, delighted with the performance.

WOMEN OF JAPAN.

A Japanese woman has been seen in New York. She is a member of the Japanese delegation, which is in the United States in connection with the World's Fair. The delegation is composed of some of the most prominent women of Japan, and they are here to represent their country at the fair. The women are well received, and they are doing a good deal to promote a better understanding between the two nations.

Woman’s News: A Weekly Record in Prose and Picture,
No. 8, Melbourne, Fitchett Brothers Proprietary Ltd.,
February 25, 1905.
The Woman's Paper,
Melbourne, Australian
Women’s National League,
May 24, 1906.
PAY EQUALITY FOR WOMEN FAVORED

Result Of Australia's First Gallup Poll

Should women receive the same pay as men for doing similar work? As a result of women's increasingly active part in our wartime economy keen interest in again being taken in the question.

It was put to a representative cross-section of the community recently in the first Gallup Poll to be held in Australia.

Nearly 60 per cent of those interviewed declared that they favored equal pay for women.

This poll was conducted by Australian Public Opinion Poll under the Gallup Method, and the answers of the respondents were given in tabulated form to show the views of people of all occupations and grades of income.

Here are the results of the first Gallup poll:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percent Favoring Equal Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical/Managerial</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australia-wide average

Equal pay, yes: 65 per cent

Equal pay, no: 35 per cent

Results were recorded as "for" or "against" equal pay.

Other findings later.

Public opinion polls in Australia have been marred with controversy over the last 10 years, but this year, the public has been asked to answer a Gallup poll for the first time. The results were tabulated and presented to the public.

The poll was conducted under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Pawley, the manager of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Public Opinion Poll. The poll was conducted in all the states and territories of Australia.

The poll showed that 60 per cent of those interviewed favored equal pay for women.

The poll also showed that the majority of those interviewed favored equal pay for women in all occupations.

The poll was conducted with the help of the Australian Institute of Social Research, and the results were announced to the public on the 1st of January, 1945.

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Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll",
Survey 6, Q 6, April 30, 1942

SINGLE. WOMEN FOR WAR WORK

Only One In 10 Says "No"

Only one person in 10 answered "No" to the question—"Should single women be called up for war work as they are needed?"—asked in an Australia wide Gallup Poll during May.

Since March the Government has had power to draft single women, and womankind was taken of 30, 40 or 50. Tropes of camouflage, for people who never wore camouflage, how much of single women were:

"Women are not required. Floors of men are available," and
"They can volunteer if they want to," a carpenter in St. Peter's. (Irish). A nurse in another ward said, "I don't think the women are expected to work."

A representative section of Australian women, called on to do volunteer service, did not respond to the call. They said, "War is a war; we're not in it"; and "We're not interested in war work." Women in the suburbs, where the pay was lower, were more interested, but still few were recruited.

Men should have first prefe

Women are almost as insist

Almost eight out of 10 people answered "Men first."—

Men Both Under

Men's opinions 95 18 2
Women's opinions 76 33 2

Women's opinions are identical in the age, economic and political groups.

"Man is the breadwinner" and "A woman's place is in the home" were repeated throughout the Commonwealth.

The minority who think opportunity should be equal usually said something like:

"Widows and single women have a right to live" (Carter's wife, Euston, N.S.W.), or
"Women and men gave equal service in the war, and should have equal opportunity in peace." (wife of carpenter, Camberwell, Vic.)
Australians Divided On Co-education

Only half of a nation-wide cross-section of men and women interviewed in March by the Australian Gallup Poll favors school-boys and schoolgirls over 11 years of age being taught together.

This attitude to co-education in schools was revealed when Gallup interviewers tested public opinion with the question:

Do you think boys and girls over 11 years of age should be taught together — or separately?

Of every 100 people interviewed:

- 52 say “Teach them together”;
- 43 say “Separate them”;
- 5 are undecided.

Women are evenly divided on the question, but a small majority of men favors co-education.

Support for co-education is strongest among people in their twenties and thirties. Those aged 21-29 voted 62 per cent. in favor, compared with only 43 per cent. from the '50 and over' group.

Most of those who favor co-education think it is essential that the sexes mix together. “It gives them a more natural outlook toward each other,” the comment of a storekeeper, Boolaroo, NSW, is typical.

On the other hand, many of those who oppose co-education claim separate classes allow children to concentrate on their school work. In the words of a storeman's wife of Essendon, Vic.: “When taught together there is too much wasted time and tomfoolery.”

Opinions on women in shorts

Public opinion is evenly divided on whether women should wear shorts in the street when not at holiday resorts.

This is how people answered in a recent Gallup Poll:

Approve women in shorts... 49 p.c.
Object to them... 47 p.c.
No opinion... 4 p.c.

Of men, a small majority (56 per cent.) approve women wearing shorts. Of the cross-section of women, however, 53 per cent. disapprove.

There is a similar small difference of opinion between the younger and older age groups of men and women combined. Those under 50 are 56 per cent. in favor; those over 50 are 56 per cent. against.
MAJORITY OPPOSE ANY
COLORED IMMIGRATION

Admission into Australia of even a limited number of colored people would be opposed by most Australians.

The finding of the Gallup Poll confirms a similar survey a year ago. In both surveys people were asked: "After the war, should Australia admit a limited number of colored people such as Chinese and Indians?"

Over the last year, opposition to any colored immigration has increased slightly, and now there are three people who say "Don't admit any," against two who say "Admit some of them."

Opinions were obtained by personal interview from cross-sections of people in 3,000 representative homes, in all parts of Australia. Each interviewer contacts a scientifically determined "sample" of people in his locality. Together, these "samples" are a cross-section of Australians in all walks of life—men and women, rich and poor, old and young, of all shades of opinion in their correct statistical proportions.

- In no State did the "favor" vote go much higher than one person in three.

Half-Caste Problem
Reasons for opposing colored immigration were varied, typical being:

"Would create a half-caste problem" (comment of a visiting American's wife, living in Elwood, Melbourne).

"Colored races are too prolific" (clerk's wife, Ryde, Sydney) and

"Would tend to reduce our standard of living" (retired baker, Townsville).

On the other hand a number of people said something like:"No chance of filling Australia with whites" (estate agent, Wollongong, Sydney).

Others, like a farmer in Yackandandah, Victoria, expressed the opinion: "They share our fight; they should share our benefits."

LIMITED COLORED IMMIGRATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>P.C.</th>
<th>Newly</th>
<th>Previously</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>In Favor of it</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Against it</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calwell Migrant Plan
Approved by Public

Mass migration from England, as proposed by Immigration Minister Calwell, is approved by most Australians.

There is, however, a big minority (largely women) who would limit the number of migrants from UK until the housing shortage is eliminated.

Mr. Calwell announced his plan on March 5, and within a few days the Gallup Poll's nation-wide network of trained interviewers began asking people:

Do you think the NUMBER of immigrants from England to Australia should be unrestricted or limited?

This "sampling referendum" is an excellent example of modern high-speed democracy and public's reaction to the Calwell Plan can now be stated as:

- 51 per cent. favor unrestricted immigration from England to Australia;
- 47 per cent. want some limit on flow of migrants; and
- 2 per cent. have no opinion on this subject.

Most of those who want to limit British migration are women. Of men, however, 60 per cent. favor unrestricted mass migration from U.K.

Housing Shortage

People were asked to give reasons for their opinions, and the explanation for so many voting for "limited migration" is provided by the frequency of remarks such as: "We can't house our own people." Relatively few expressed fears that unrestricted migration would cause unemployment.
Let some Asians settle here

In recent years there has been a marked swing of public opinion in favor of allowing some Asians to come and live here permanently, the Gallup Poll finds.

In this survey, in December, people were asked whether they favored or opposed allowing a certain number of Asians to settle here each year.

People interviewed in Queensland and New South Wales are fifty-fifty on this question but in other States most people would allow some Asians to settle here.

Australia-wide opinion is:

|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|

All age groups, from the twenties to the sixties, and all denominational groups, gave answers like those above.

Six out of 10 Labor and Country Party voters favor admitting some Asians.


People in favor of letting some Asians settle here were asked: "About how many each year from all of Asia?" and "Of that number, would you have a fixed quota from each Asian country, or would you have our Government select them from all of Asia?"

Suggestions centered at about 500 a year. Most people would let our Government select them from all of Asia.

In 1954, a Gallup Poll found public opinion against admitting a quota from every country. Subsequent polls with similar questions show how opinion here has changed over the years:

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Opinions On Jewish Group Settlements

While not necessarily opposed to normal Jewish immigration, Australians are inclined to oppose Jewish group settlements in North Australia, a recent Gallup Opinion Poll shows.

The question put to a nationwide cross-section of 3,000 men and women was:—

"Would you agree to a Jewish settlement in North Australia?"

Answers were:—

Favor it . . . . . 37 p.c.
Oppose it . . . . . 47 p.c.
Undecided . . . . . 16 p.c.

Most common reason for opposing such group settlements was:—

"Concentrated national groups are not wanted," and "Let them be absorbed into the population."

Opposition also arises from a belief that "They would soon migrate to the cities," or that "They are not good agriculturists."

Typical reasons for favoring the settlements were:—

"Australia needs immigrants; Jews need freedom," and "Live and let live; we have not settled the North."

There was not much difference of opinion in any of the six States, except that opposition was slightly stronger in Queensland than elsewhere.
Most Australians Oppose Taking Homeless Jews

According to a Gallup Poll taken in March, almost 6 out of every 10 Australians think this country should not join in a world-wide plan to take in some of the homeless Jewish people of Europe.

There are said to be 600,000 Jewish people in Europe looking for homes in other countries, and it has been suggested that a certain number should be taken in each year by every country, on a population basis.

People interviewed were told of this suggestion and were then asked: "Do you think Australia should, or should not, take part in such a plan?"

Of every 100 interviewed:
- 58 say Australia should take part.
- 37 say Australia should not take part.
- 8 are undecided.

Neither sex, age, nor political affiliation makes any difference to people's opinions.

Analysis by occupation, however, shows that professional people and business executives are almost equally divided on the question. On the other hand, 2 out of 3 semi-skilled and unskilled workers are opposed to any extension of Jewish immigration to Australia.

People's Comments

Analysis of comments indicates that much of the opposition to Jewish immigration arises from the acute housing shortage. "We can't find homes for our own people," the comment of a grocer, of Essendon, Vic., is typical. Another large group thinks there are enough foreigners in Australia already.

Most of the minority who favor the plan to admit more Jewish people say it will help increase Australia's population. Others, with the humanitarian aspect in mind, say: "Live and let live."

Let Germans Compete At Olympic Games

Most Australians would not object to Germans competing in the next Olympic Games. Opinion is evenly divided on whether Japanese should also take part.

The Games will be held at Helsinki, Finland, in 1952. The International Olympic Committee has recommended inviting both former enemy countries to send representatives.

If the Finns do invite Germans and Japanese, they will, of course, establish a precedent for the 1956 Games in Melbourne. Consequently, Australians had a real interest when interviewers for the Gallup Poll asked the two questions:

1. Would you favor or oppose German athletes competing again in the Olympic Games? and
2. What about Japanese athletes?

The answers were:

- Germans at Olympics: In favor 47 per cent. Opposed 47 per cent. Undecided 6 per cent.
- Japanese at Olympics: In favor 47 per cent. Opposed 47 per cent. Undecided 6 per cent.

About Germans, men and women think alike. Women, however, are 5-to-4 against Japanese at Olympics, although men are 5-to-4 in favor.

People in each of the six States hold almost identical opinions on both questions. It is noteworthy that people in the twenties and thirties are 10 per cent. more favorable on both questions than are the "fifty and overs."

Issued by Aust. Public Opinion Polls, 552 Collins St., Melbourne
An example of a newspaper sent to Australia and later published in Melbourne is *Cassell’s Illustrated Family Paper*. This edition is from London (*Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Vol. X, No. 242*, London, John Cassell, July 19, 1862). *Cassell’s Illustrated Family Paper* was also printed in Melbourne as the *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper and Melbourne Advertiser*, by Slater Williams & Hodgson. The first Melbourne edition was published on September 23, 1854.
Hough, Heath & Williams, with Heath as the registered printer and publisher, on October 28, 1853 they published the ‘first voice of the gold diggers’ - the *Diggers Advocate* – more than a year before the Eureka Stockade uprising of Sunday December 3, 1854.
From September 1854 to 1856, Slater Williams and Hodgson printed and published numerous publications which give an insight into social and political Victoria. In 1856, they included the *Journal of Australasia* and the *Illustrated Journal of Australasia* (including the *Australian Monthly Magazine* published by Williams) published by George Slater and printed by W. H. Williams.
In July 1856, Williams became sole-proprietor of his own business and published John Batman's Journal in the *Illustrated Journal of Australasia and Monthly Magazine*. 
The Australian Monthly Magazine, Melbourne, W. H. Williams, 1866-1867, a magazine which, in May 1866 contained, Marcus Clarke's earliest publications under the *nom de plume* of ‘Mark Scrivener’.

MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY: An Appeal to the People of Australia, for the Candid Investigation of Practical Medicine. Lectures on Homeopathy, delivered in the Protestant Hall, Melbourne, by Dr. Th. Berigny. Melbourne: Slater, Williams & Hodgson, 1855.

Th. Berigny, Medical Philosophy: An Appeal to the People of Australia, for the Candid Investigation of Practical Medicine, Lectures on Homeopathy, delivered in the Protestant Hall, Melbourne, by Dr. Th. Berigny, Melbourne & Castlemaine, Slater, Williams & Hodgson, 1855.
In 1855, Slater Williams and Hodgson published ‘Bounty Immigration’, which was the earliest known critical comment on the allocation of funds for immigration and for schools in the 1854 Budget. In the 1854 Budget speech, the Council stipulated that £155,000 be allocated for education and £400,000 should be transmitted, according to law, for the purpose of promoting immigration from the United Kingdom. It also stipulated ‘that this Council cannot sanction, either as a loan or as an appropriation, the sum of £869,000, being an amount of money solemnly guaranteed by Act of Parliament for the purposes of emigration (Resolutions of the Legislative Council, passed on the 13th of December, 1854).

Bounty Immigration: A letter to the Members of the Legislative Council, Melbourne & Castlemaine, Slater, Williams, & Hodgson, 1855.
Rusticus, *How to Settle in Victoria,* or, *Instructions on the purchase and occupations of the land, with observations on gardening and farming, the growth of the vine and other fruit trees, the nature and quality of the Australian soils and on the use of manures…*, Melbourne & Castlemaine, Slater, Williams & Hodgson, 1855.
Daniel Bunce, *Language of the Aborigines of the Colony of Victoria, and other Australian Districts: with parallel translations and familiar specimens in dialogue as a guide to Aboriginal Protectors, and others engaged in ameliorating their condition*, Second edition, Melbourne & Castlemaine, Slater, Williams, & Hodgson, 1856.
The Black and White List; The Victorian Electors’ Guide, Melbourne & Castlemaine, Slater, Williams & Hodgson, 1856.
Sandridge, Watercolour, by Edmund Thomas, c.1853
In 1867 *The Australian Monthly Magazine* was bought by Clarson Massina and Co. and its name changed to *The Colonial Monthly*. In 1868 *The Colonial Monthly* was sold to Marcus Clark. *The Colonial Monthly* lives in Australian literary history because of its brilliant writers, including Adam Lindsay Gordon, Henry Kendall, George Walstab and Marcus Clarke himself. (Redmond Barry appointed Marcus Clarke as Secretary to the Trustees of the National Library and Museum. He is looked on in Australian literary history as a traditional erratic genius, dying at the age of 35).
State Library of Victoria
Oil on canvas
Attributed to Jacques Carabain
c. 1880
Environment Most Important Issue for Australia

Future Summit 2008
Sydney, Australia
May 12-13, 2008

Presented by
Michele Levine, Chief Executive
Roy Morgan Research Pty Ltd
Melbourne, Australia

The environment (including climate change/global warming, water resources, drought, famine) is the most important problem facing the World and Australia.
1. I believe the future depends on education – especially education about history.

2. I also believe all schools should be co-educational.

3. In the near future, women will take their rightful place in the world, at every level of every institution and every decision.

4. Unless men and women work and learn together as women take their place in society, women will run the world (and men will surely be left behind).

5. The Duke of Wellington and some fellow Tory MPs founded the Carlton Club in 1832. On May 20, 2008, the Members voted to change the Club by-laws so ladies could become Ordinary Members.

6. I hope co-education in all Australian schools takes less than 166 years!
Alfred Henry Massina
1834 – 1917

Founder, The Printing House of Massina (1859)
Inaugural Chairman, The Herald and Weekly Times Limited (1902)

William Henry Williams, 1831 -1910,
grandfather of Roy Edward Morgan
(Pages 32, 45, 80 and 115)
My father was right!

Roy Edward Morgan
1908 - 1985