

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

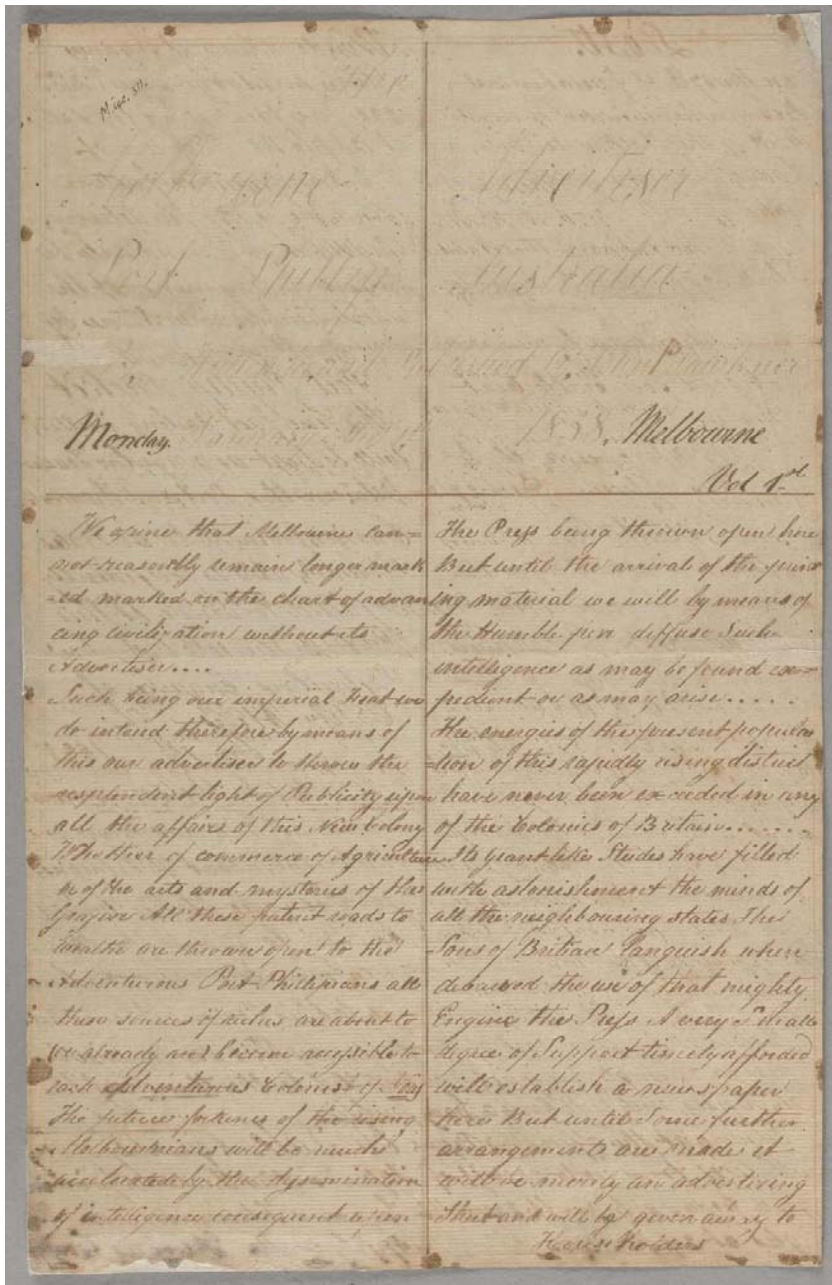
- Julia Gillard, Deputy Prime Minister
- Quentin Bryce, first woman Governor-General
- Carmen Lawrence, first woman Premier of an Australian State (Western Australia)
- Joan Kirner, first woman Premier of Victoria
- Gail Kelly, CEO of Westpac (currently involved in Australia's largest financial merger 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.

THE

Melbourne Advertiser,

PORT PHILLIP, AUSTRALIA.

VOLUME 1,

MONDAY MARCH 5, 1838.

NUMBER 10.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

The Strong built cutter Rebecca, is now laid on as a regular Trader between Melbourne and Launceston, and is one of the fastest sailing craft in this trade, will prove to shippers of goods or to passengers the most eligible conveyance between Melbourne and Launceston.

Apply to CAPTAIN BELL.
Melbourne January 24th 1838.

FOR SYDNEY

THE Schooner Sarah, CAPT. WILLIAM WICKWORTH will be ready to leave for the above Port on Thurs day the 5th of March for freight or passage Apply to the Master on board, or to W. F. A. HICKES.
January 24th 1838.

ON SALE

AT the Stores of the Mr. J. Batman at low prices for Cash, per late Arrivals.

Taylor's Brown Stout in Hhds.
Lumber & Sons Bottled Ale in three dozen cases
Marsella Wine in Hhds. Quarter Casks and half Aums
Superior Cognac Brandy
Geneva Rum
Jamaica Rum
Mauritius Sugar
Hyson Skin Tea
Flour
Paint Oil
Turpentine
White Lead
Black and Green Fat
Canister Gunpowder FTF
Shot of Sizes
Flat Square and Round Iron, Assorted
Yacht Shirts
Scotch Caps
Muleskin Trowsers
Card and Olive Velvetten do.
Superior Blue Cloth do.
Swandown and Flash Waistcoats
Striped Shirts
Duck Frocks
Velvetten Shooting Jackets
Fustian do.
Superior White Blankets 8-4 4-4 11-4
Pocket Knives
Woolbagging
Window Glass
Superior Cavendish Tobacco
Colonial do.

ALSO

For Beef Mutton and Lamb at 5 pence per lb
Potatoes &c &c.
Melbourne, Feby. 10th 1838.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public, that he keeps a boat and two Men in readiness for the purpose of crossing & recrossing passengers between William's Town and the opposite beach.

Parties from Melbourne are requested to raise a smoke, and the Boat will be at their service as soon as practicable, the least charge is five shillings and two shillings each when the number exceeds two.

H. McLEAN.

William's Town Feby. 9th 1838.

T. D. WHATHERLY.

TAKES this early opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he supplies families with the best wheaten Bread at the lowest possible price, and to those who wish it he allows one Month's credit.
Feby. 27th 1838.

FAWKNER HOTELL

MELBOURNE. PORT PHILLIP.

SUPPLIES to the Traveller and sojourner, all the necessaries of a Boarding House and Hotel and of the very best quality, being mostly laid in from the first Mercantile House in Cornwall V. D. Land, in addition to which there will be found mental recreation of a high order. There are provided seven English and five Colonial weekly newspapers. Seven British Monthly Magazines, three British Quarterly Reviews up to October 1837. A very choice selection of Books including Novels, Poetry, Theology, History, &c.

N. B. A late Encyclopedia, any of those works will be free to the Lodgers at the above Hotel.
Melbourne Feby. 27th 1838.

THAT STRONG BUILT SCHOONER ENTERPRIZE. Will continue to trade between the Ports of Melbourne and Launceston, at the Reduced freight of Two Pounds per Ton, Wool sent over per Enterprize will be stored and shipped at Melbourne free of expence to the grower, and goods from Launceston will be carefully bonded at a low rate. This Vessel has been Two years and a half constantly employed in this Trade, and has never damaged any part of her cargo.

Apply at Melbourne of J. P. FAWKNER.
At Launceston, of J. C. UNDERWOOD.

FOR SALE

Ten young fine Woolled Rams, price five guineas each.
Enquire of Mr. FAWKNER.

ON SALE

On Sale a few Barrels of good stone Lime.
Enquire of Mr. FAWKNER.

From Volume 1, Number 10, published on March 8, 1838, *The Melbourne Advertiser* was in printed form.

Question 1: *“Do you read a daily newspaper regularly?”*

	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Australia</u>	<u>USA</u>
	%	%
Yes	87	74
No or occasionally	13	26

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

	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Australia</u>	<u>USA</u>
	%	%
Yes	74	71
No	22	16
No radio	4	13

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll"

Survey 121, Q6, Sept 28, 1956

Radio is top entertainment

Listening to the radio is our chief leisure-time occupation, a Gallup Poll at the end of September shows.

Throughout Australia, people were handed cards, listing six ways of spending spare time. They were asked which was their favorite way of spending their evening leisure, both Saturdays and week-days. aged 21-29 said radio listening was their favorite way of spending Saturday evening. The percentage rises with age, however, to 25 p.c. of those 30-49, to 29 p.c. in the fifties, and to 38 p.c. after 60.

Answers show radio is top favorite, both on week-day evenings and Saturday evenings. During the week reading is second favorite, but movies are second on Saturday evenings. Reading and card-playing on Saturday evenings also increase with age, although reading lessens after 60.

EVENING LEISURE

	Week days	Saturday
	p.c.	p.c.
Favorite:		
Radio .. .	39	26
Movies ..	8	19
Reading ..	25	17
Visiting ..	5	14
Cards ..	5	8
Dancing ..	2	5
Working ..	5	3
Other ..	11	8

Analysis of answers regarding Saturday evenings, according to peoples' ages, shows some big differences. Only 15 p.c. of people

Movies are preferred on Saturday evenings by 27 p.c. of people aged 21-29, but the percentage drops sharply to 17 p.c. for those 30-39. There is a recovery to 20 p.c. for the forties, then a gradual decline to 13 p.c. after 60.

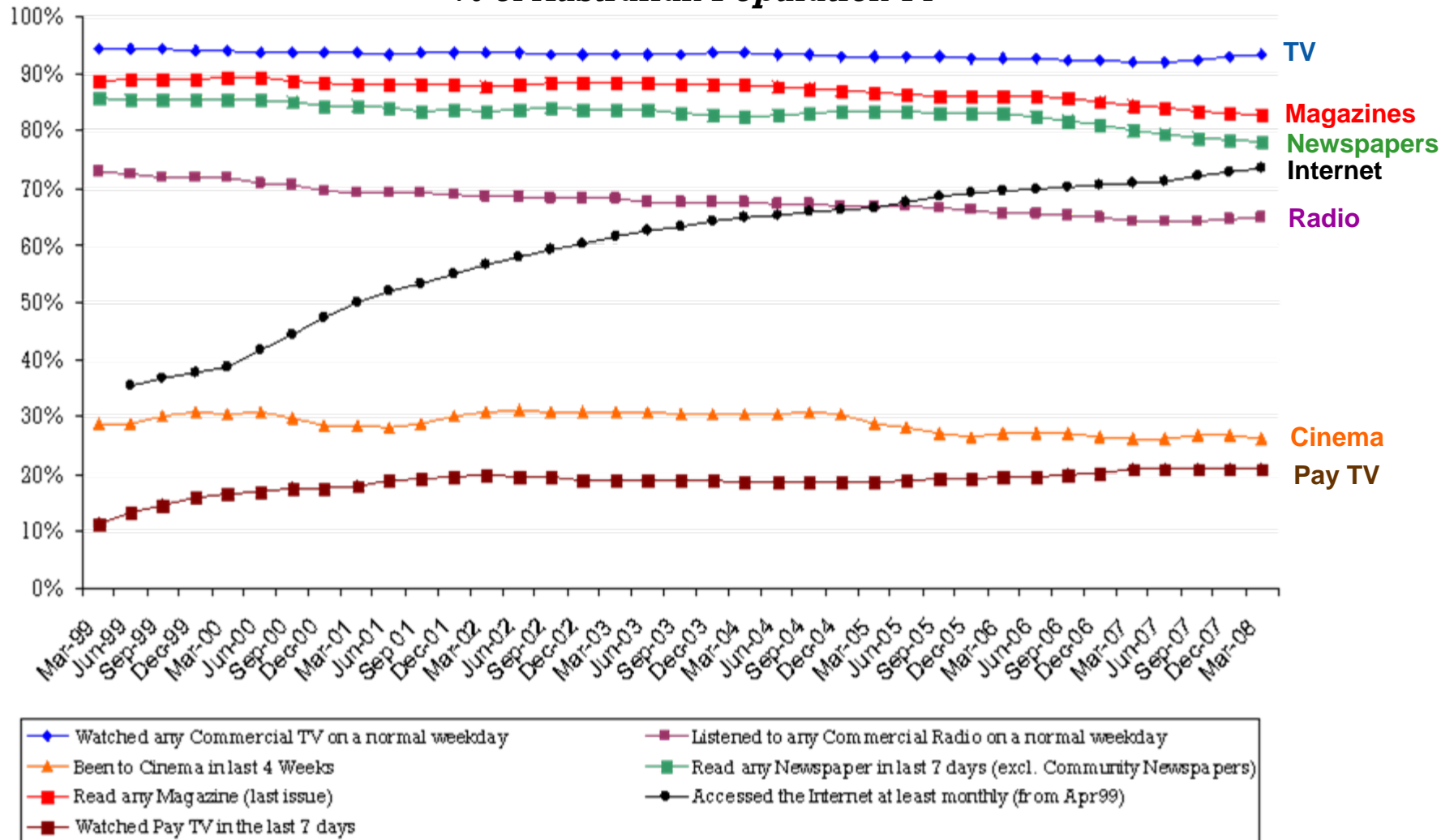
Dancing drops sharply from 12 p.c. for those 21-29, to only 4 p.c. for those 30-39.

Visiting friends, as a favorite Saturday evening pastime, declines steadily with age, from 17 p.c. at 20-29, to only 8 p.c. after 60.

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+



USA & UK NEWSPAPERS TRANSFORMING RATHER THAN DISAPPEARING WITH GROWTH IN “ONLINE” MEDIA

USA NEWSPAPERS “ONLINE” REACH (Nov '07)

	<u>Average Daily Reach</u>			<u>Additional Reach#</u>
	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>“Online”</u>	<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>‘000</u>	<u>‘000</u>	<u>‘000</u>	<u>%</u>
New York Times	4,580	4,525	8,156	78
Washington Post	2,722	1,955	4,243	56
USA Today	6,812	4,173	10,471	54
Los Angeles Times	3,367	1,220	4,250	26
Wall Street Journal	3,268	1,331	4,328	32
Chicago Tribune	2,517	708	2,951	17

* 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)

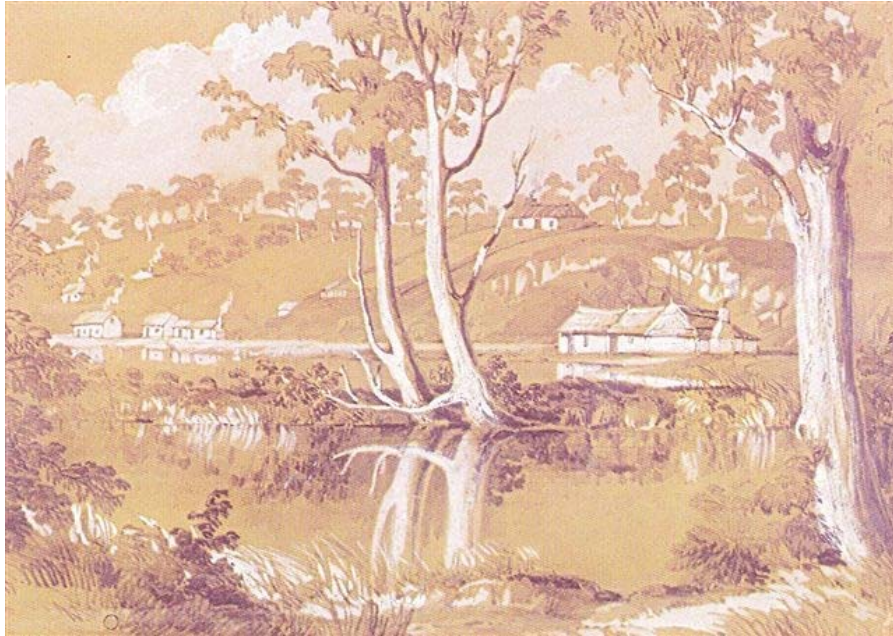
	<u>Average Daily Reach</u>			<u>Additional Reach#</u>
	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>“Online”</u>	<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>‘000</u>	<u>‘000</u>	<u>‘000</u>	<u>%</u>
Guardian	1,095	913	1,858	70
Times	1,710	733	2,313	35
Financial Times	336	165	444	32
The Independent	681	313	970	42
Daily Telegraph	1,529	359	1,825	19
Evening Standard	628	144	732	17
The Sun	7,865	763	8,369	6
Daily Mail	6,098	440	6,427	5
Daily Mirror	4,076	276	4,285	5
Daily Express	2,123	66	2,188	3

* 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.



River Yarra, Melbourne,
George Alexander Gilbert, 1846

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.



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.

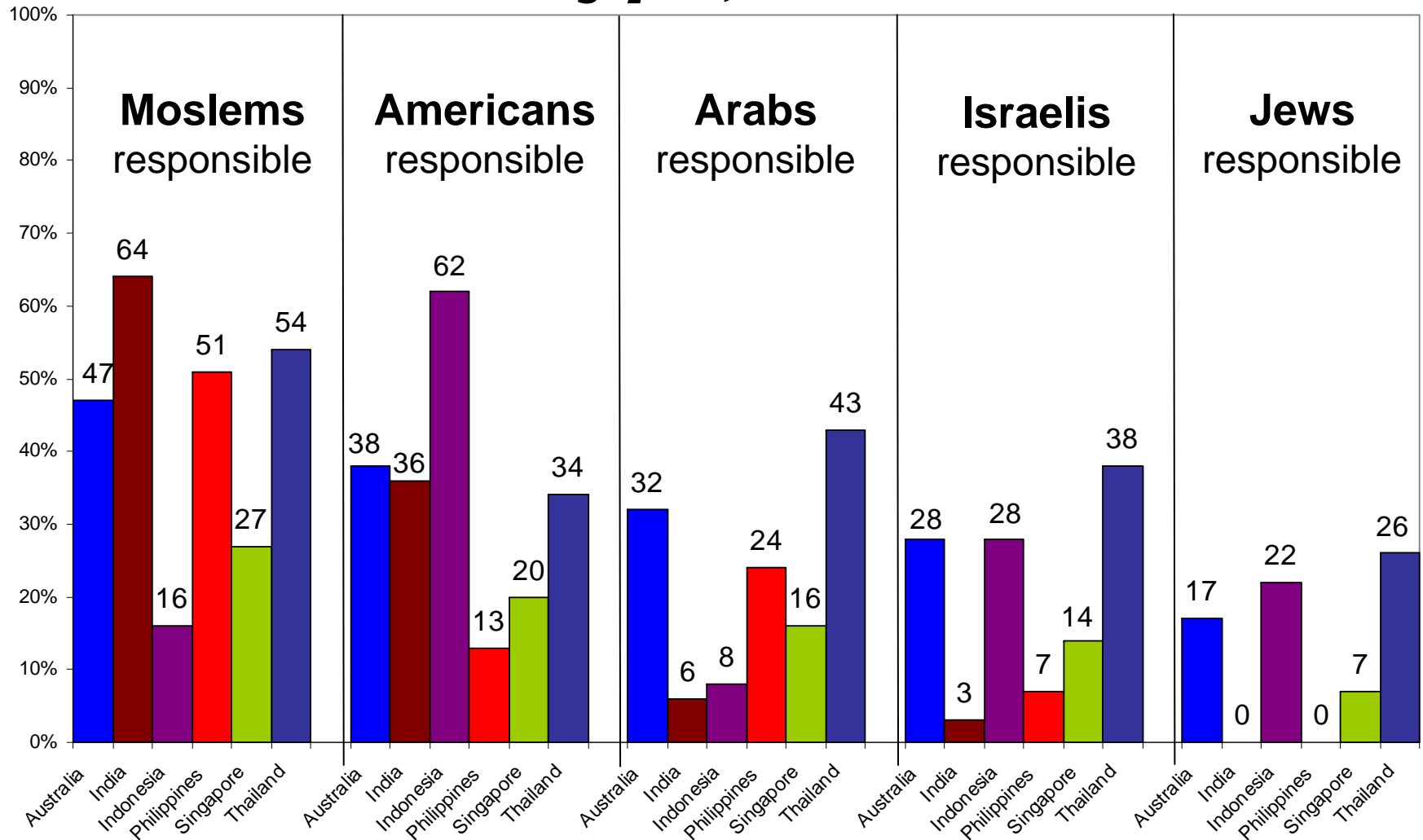


The 1870s saw the rise of the Victorian temperance movement with the building of 'coffee palaces' which were heavily financed by those involved in the movement to provide a place for 'travellers to stay without being tempted by the demon drink' (*The Land Boomers*, p. 118).

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***



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 Danniell 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.

Ausrtalian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll"
Survey 68, Q9, November, 1949

Religion More Powerful Influence Than Politics

Most people interviewed in a survey by the Australian Gallup Poll said their lives had been affected more by religion than by politics.

Yet, those same people are equally divided as to whether religion or politics has the greater influence on the community in general.

In this Gallup survey men and women of all denominations and political leanings were first asked:

What would you say has the greater influence on the community in general—religion or politics?

Answers show that, as far as the "other fellow" is concerned, public opinion gives "no decision":—

"Religion" said 43 per cent.
"Politics" said 42 per cent.
"Equal" said 10 per cent.
"Neither" said 5 per cent.

To a second question, "Which do you think has had the greater influence on your own life—religion or politics?" answers show

WHICH HAS GREATER INFLUENCE



that the individual has a more definite idea of what most affects himself:—

"Religion" said 56 per cent.
"Politics" said 20 per cent.
"Equal" said 10 per cent.
"Neither" said 14 per cent.

Answers of men and women, as groups, were almost identical on the first question, but the second question shows that women are more strongly influenced by religion:—

	Men's answers	Women's answers
	p.c.	p.c.
Religion . . .	49	64
Politics . . .	26	13
Equal . . .	10	9
Neither . . .	15	14

Age has little effect on people's answers; majorities in all age groups said religion had the greater influence on their own lives.

For an analysis of answers according to the denominations of people interviewed, send a stamped addressed envelope to Australian Public Opinion Polls, Box 751F Melbourne.

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%.

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll",
Survey 16, Q 4, May 15, 1943

POLL SHOWS DRIFT FROM MAIN POLITICAL PARTIES

Between now and the Federal election, the major parties (A.L.P., U.A.P. and C.P.) will have a busy time regaining the support of "wanderers," according to an Australia-wide Gallup Poll taken in May.

Support for the major parties is now evenly divided, so victory at the election will depend entirely on what happens and what is said in the next few months.

Representative cross-sections of electors in every electoral division of the Commonwealth were interviewed for Australian Public Opinion Polls during May and asked:—

"If a Federal election were held today, which party would you like to win?"

Each person interviewed was handed a card, on which was printed the names of eight parties—U.A.P., Country, Labor, Communist, Douglas Credit, One Parliament for Australia, Returned Servicemen, and Services and Citizens. Order on the card was varied to minimise the effect of position. A selection was made by 92 out of each 100 people interviewed.

Of those who made a selection:

- 38 p.c. would like Labor to win.
- 35 p.c. favor U.A.P. or C.P.
- 3 p.c. selected Communist, and
- 24 p.c. named other parties.

They were also asked how they had voted at the last Commonwealth election in 1940. Of each 100 who had then voted Labor:

- 69 would like Labor to win again.
- 13 selected "One Parliament."
- 6 favor Communists.
- 4 would change to U.A.P.-C.P.
- 4 prefer Servicemen's.
- 3 favor Independents, and
- 1 is for Douglas Credit.

Of each 100 who had voted U.A.P. or Country Party in 1940:

- 69 would like U.A.P.-C.P. to win again.
- 18 selected "One Parliament."
- 5 would change to Labor.
- 4 prefer Servicemen's, and
- 4 favor Independents.

Where Support Lies

Women are slightly more faithful to the three major parties (Labor, U.A.P. and C.P.) than are the men. One man in three said he would like one of the minor parties to win, and one woman in four expressed the same opinion.

Labor's greatest strength is among the younger electors. Of people under 30, 46 p.c. gave their



first preference for Labor, but the proportion declined steadily to 33 p.c. among those over 60. U.A.P./C.P. support is in the reverse order; 41 p.c. of those over 60, compared with 25 p.c. among people under 30.

The drift from the major parties is strongest in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, in each of which States about a third of those interviewed selected minor parties. In Victoria and South Australia minor parties were selected by only one person in five.

Second Preferences

Second preference votes were also recorded, and analysis of them discloses a remarkable balance between Labor and U.A.P.-C.P. forces.

After distributing second preferences of those who gave first preferences to minor parties, it becomes apparent that:—

- (a) 81 p.c. of both Labor and U.A.P.-C.P. voters in 1940 have not changed sides;
- (b) 7 p.c. of both groups have changed sides, and
- (c) 12 p.c. of both groups would now give their first and second preferences to minor parties and Independents, or are undecided.

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.

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll",
Survey 50, Q6, June 28, 1947

Bigger Vote For Liberals If Menzies Not Leader?

If a Federal election had been held in July, with someone other than Mr Menzies as leader of the Liberal Party, it is possible that a Liberal-Country Party Government would have been returned to power.

This possibility was revealed when Gallup Poll interviewers asked a nation-wide sample of voters for their opinions about the leadership of the two major parties.

People interviewed were first asked which party they would probably vote for if an election were held now.

The result, which appears above, shows no change in party support since the last Federal election a year ago.

Those who said they would vote Labor or Independent were then asked: "Would you vote Liberal or Country Party if Mr. Menzies were not leader of the Opposition?"

On the other hand, Liberal and Country Party voters were asked: "Would you vote Labor if Mr. Chifley were not leader?"

Answers of Labor voters divide as follow:—

10 per cent. said they WOULD vote Liberal or Country Party if Mr. Menzies were not leader.

8 per cent. said PERHAPS they would vote Liberal or Country Party, and

82 per cent. said they would NOT vote Liberal or Country Party whether Mr. Menzies were leader or not.

These Labor voters account for 53 per cent. of the electorate. Supporters of Independent candidates comprise another 3 per cent. of the electorate, and almost half of them said they would change to Liberal or Country Party if Mr. Menzies were not leader.

Liberal and Country Party supporters, who represent 44 per cent. of the electorate, answered:—

3 per cent. said they WOULD vote Labor if Mr. Chifley were not leader.

5 per cent. said PERHAPS they would vote Labor, and
92 per cent. said they would NOT vote Labor.

Combined answers of Labor-Independent and Liberal-Country voters give the following result, with percentages stated in respect to the total electorate. (Figures in the earlier tables have been converted to the basis of 56 Labor and Independent voters to every 44 Liberal and Country voters, as at the last Federal election):—

Of Labor and Independent Voters

6 per cent. would vote Liberal-C.P. if Menzies not leader,

4 per cent. might vote Liberal-C.P.

46 per cent. would not change.

Of Liberal-Country Voters

1 per cent. would vote Labor if Chifley not leader.

2 per cent. might vote Labor,

41 per cent. would not change.

From the above figures, it seems that if an election had been held in July, and Mr. Menzies had been replaced by another good leader, the Liberal and Country Parties might have polled nearly 50 per cent. of the first preference votes. Judging by the 1937 and 1940 elections, that would have resulted in a small majority of the seats going to Liberal and Country Party candidates.

In 1947 a defining exchange of letters between the politician and the journalist developed after *The Herald* ran the results of an opinion poll revealing that Menzies lacked voter appeal'. (R. M. Younger, *Keith Murdoch: Founder of a Media Empire*, Sydney, Harper Collins Publishers, 2003, p. 299). Despite Menzies' unpopularity, he won a close 1949 Federal Election on the issue of bank naturalisation.

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.

Whitlam plus DLP

would be strong

Not Published
in the Herald
18/7/68

If the A.L.P. split into two groups, one led by Dr. Cairns and the other by Mr. Whitlam, and Mr. Whitlam's supporters were joined by the DLP, 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. 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?"

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

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

Whitlam A.L.P. & DLP	44%
Cairns A.L.P.	15
Liberal	26
Country	6
Independent	1
Unmarked	8

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 below. The other columns show that men particularly are favorable to a Whitlam-DLP merger:

	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
Whitlam & DLP	50	45	47
Cairns A.L.P.	15	17	16
L-CP	34	36	35
Independent	1	2	2

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.

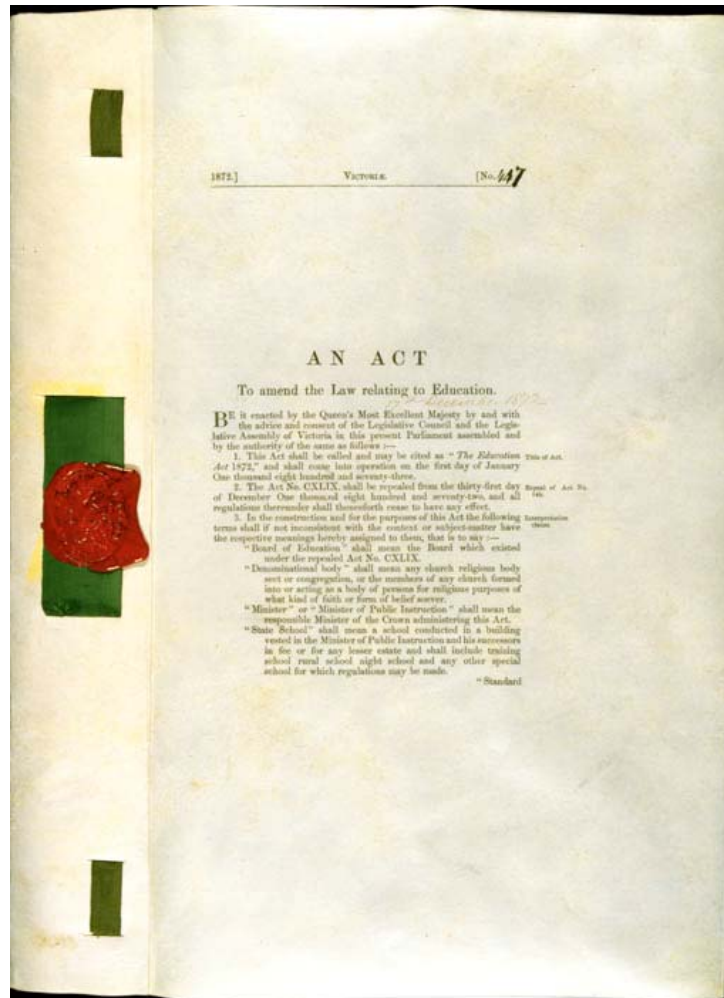
If aided by them, Mr. Whitlam's group would win easily. On the other hand, if those second preferences went mostly to L-CP, the election result would be close.

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

	No split	If split
	%	%
Whitlam A.L.P. }		47
Cairns A.L.P. }	41	16
L-CP	51	35
DLP	7	-
Independent	1	2

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).

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll"
Survey 67, Q8, September 1949

Keep Children At School Until At Least 16

Boys and girls should remain at school until they are about 16. So say the majority of people interviewed in a Gallup Poll covering all six States.



In this survey, men and women in all walks of life and economic circumstances were asked:—

Speaking generally, until what age do you think boys should remain at school? And what age for girls?

Answers centre around 16 years, being slightly higher for boys than for girls:—

KEEP CHILDREN AT SCHOOL			
	Boys		Girls
	p.c.		p.c.
Until 14 years	12		16
Until 15 years	26		29
Until 16 years	50		45
Until 17- or 18 yrs. ..	12		10

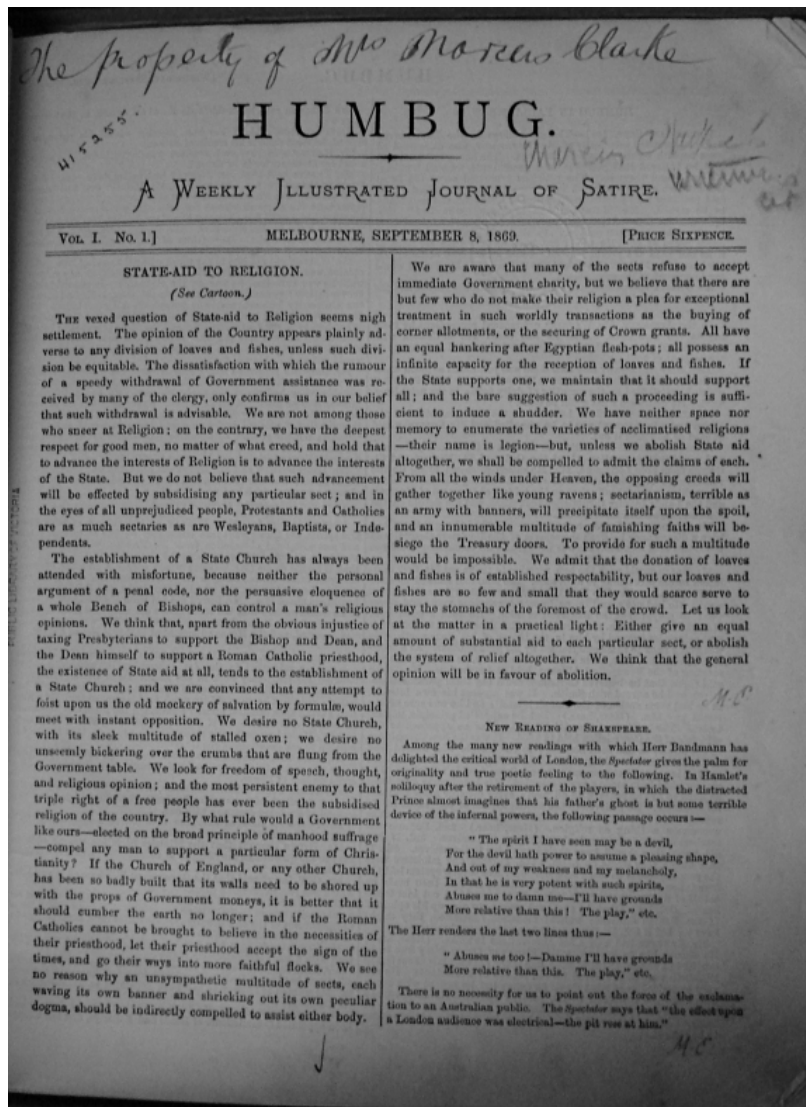
Analysis of answers according to the educational standard reached by people interviewed shows that people with more education are particularly favorable to a higher school - leaving age. Schooling until at least 16 is favored by 72 per cent. of those with some University education, and by 66 per cent. of the "secondary education" group, but by only 48 per cent. of State school people.

Support for a school-leaving age of at least 16 varies from State to State, being strongest in NSW and weakest in Victoria:—

PERCENTAGES FAVORING LEAVING AGE OF AT LEAST 16			
	For boys		For girls
NSW	71		63
SA	62		55
Tas.	61		53
Qld.	59		51
WA	56		48
Vic	53		48

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.

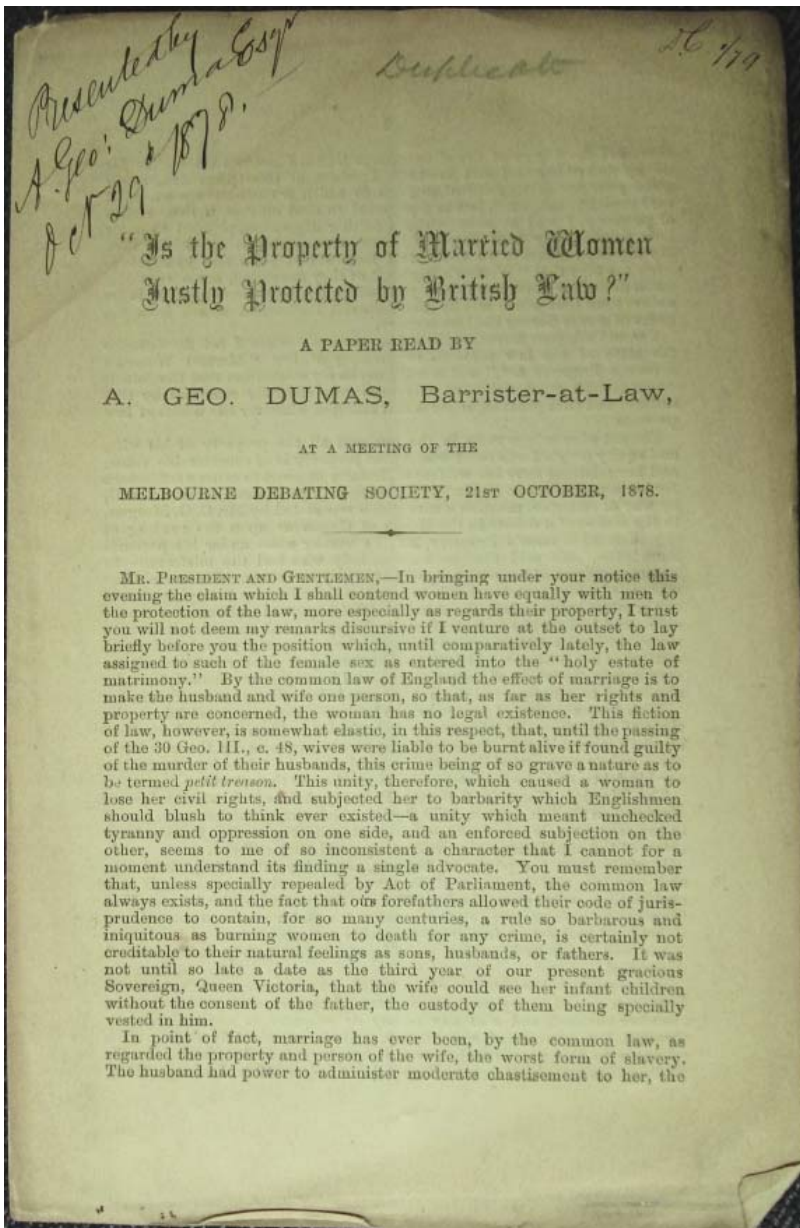


Humbug: A Weekly Journal of Satire, Vol. 1, No. 1, Melbourne, Marcus Clarke, September 8, 1869.

Editorial: '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 AUSTRALIAN Woman's Magazine AND DOMESTIC JOURNAL.

No. 3.

(Registered for Transmittal as a Newspaper.)

JUNE, 1882.

Price 6d.

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The Australian Woman's Magazine and Domestic Journal, No. 3, Melbourne, W. H. Williams, June 1882.

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Anonymous author - 'An old housekeeper', *Men and How to Manage Them: A Book for Australian Wives and Mothers*, Melbourne, A. H. Massina & Co., 1885.

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stained" and his brethren will realize of the real discrimination which has been shown by the Govt. of W. Australia in the following case: A man, **Erge Foster**, a teacher, aged 31, was charged with sexually assaulting a girl aged 11. The girl's story varied, and was corroborated by her sister, who accused the assault. The two girls also accused the

The *New Woman*, plus his Autumn Majesty, is evidently too much for the reserved gentleman and I can only helplessly gasp: "What next?"

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—

‘The World of Woman’, *The Champion*, Vol. 1, No. 17, Melbourne, E.W. Davies, October 12, 1895, p. 135.

When it is interrupted, use Wolfe's Schnappa.

ONE PENNY. Woman's News.

A Weekly Record in Prose and Picture.

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No. 8.

FEBRUARY 25, 1905.

ONE PENNY.

The Way the World Wags.

News and Notes from Everywhere.

A NOTED SINGER.

Madame Belle Cole, the famous contralto, whose death was announced recently, since her tour in 1901 had been living in retirement in London. Some years back, she travelled through New Zealand and Australia, and it was she who held out a helping hand to at least one young Victorian squaw, Miss Gertrude Jerrard, now in England. Madame Belle Cole was born at Chautauque, U.S.A., and her early musical education was undertaken by her father. Her first engagement was to sing in "Elihu," at Eton College, under Sir Joseph Barnby, and it was by command of Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, that she appeared before the German Emperor at the Royal Albert Hall, singing Sir A. Sullivan's "Golden Legend."

A QUEEN OF SONG.

The portrait of Madame Melba reproduced here is the latest procurable. The extended concert-tour planned by Manager Charles A. Ellis for Mme. Melba, which opened about a month ago, and has continued through the Eastern cities until now, will be interrupted until early in January by the diva's special engagement as a member of the opera company at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Mme. Melba's concert company will resume their tour on January 12, and for two months will appear in concerts in the cities of the North-West, the Pacific Coast, and the Southern States. The singer and her company will appear at the Alhambra Theatre early in February, under the direction of Gottlob, Marx & Co. She will be surrounded by some great soloists and an orchestra of fifty. Gilbert will be heard at these concerts.

WOMEN OF JAPAN.

A Japanese lady living in New York writes as follows:

"I have been much interested in the going to Japan of Dr. Anita McGee and a party of trained nurses to render aid to our wounded soldiers. We accepted with gratitude the services of the nurses. The appreciation of their kindness has not been lessened by the circumstance that they are not really needed in Japan. We have many trained nurses of our own. They are educated in the hospitals in accordance with the latest and most approved methods, and, because our leading men have thought for some time that there would be a war, the nurses have been re-

ceiving special preparations in caring for the wounds and sicknesses of soldiers. Though the American nurses have been kind indeed to go to Japan, I would certainly not advise any more to go. They and the Japanese soldiers will not be able to speak each others' language.

Japanese Women in the World of Business.

"The women of Japan have learned to be quite equal to all emergencies calling for

their aid. There has been a great increase in education among them of late years, and they can do many things. We have women stenographers, clerks, and even doctors in Japan. One lady of my acquaintance is the very active and successful manager of the political campaigns of her husband, who is one of our leading politicians, or statesmen. She also makes public speeches for him. So, you see, some of our women are just as progressive, or what



"Argonaut."

NELLIE MELBA, THE FAMOUS DIVA.
Melba's latest picture, taken in America.
100,000 Australasian Women read "The New Idea." Monthly, 3d.

174
Bird cover

Australian Women's National League

"PRO DEO ET PATRIA"

29 MAY 1907

"EMPIRE" NUMBER

24TH MAY. THE WOMAN'S PAPER. 1907

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The Woman's Paper,
Melbourne, Australian
Women's National League,
May 24, 1906.

PAY EQUALITY FOR WOMEN FAVORED BY 60 PER CENT.

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 is 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 Polls (the Gallup Method), and the analysis of the answers throws an interesting light upon the views held by people of all occupations and grades of income.

Wordings of the first question was: "Women's Pay—Do you favor equal pay for men and women doing the same work?" Any spontaneous comments were recorded with the answers.

This table shows that nearly 60 per cent. of the cross-section interviewed were in favor of equal pay. Only 23 per cent. were against the idea and 8 per cent. were undecided. Apart from the undecided people, equality of pay was supported by six out of 10 men and seven out of every 10 women interviewed.

Australia-wide opinion

Favor equal pay . . . 59 per cent.
Against equal pay . . . 23 per cent.
Undecided . . . 8 per cent.

100 per cent.

Opposition was strongest by better off people, among whom relatively few women work. A common reason given for a "no" answer was that "woman's place is in the home." Some thought that women were temperamentally and physically not so fitted for wage earning.

Those in favor of equality usually based their decisions on the arguments of equal rights and the need for protecting wage standards. The second argument is reflected in the fact that

working people are strongest supporters of equality of pay.

How People in Different Circumstances Look at the Question	Favor Equal Pay		Against Equal Pay		P.c.
	Fav.	Ag.	Fav.	Ag.	
Well-to-do . . .	36	58	6	6	
Comfortably off . . .	33	41	26	6	
Artisans, etc. . . .	63	28	9	9	
Poor	68	26	6	6	

People in the lower income groups who said "No" to the question often based their decision on the assumption that most women have not the same responsibilities as men. On the other hand, "Yes" votes were frequently cast on the grounds that many working women have dependants.

Farmers, being far removed from the workshops and offices where men and women work shoulder to shoulder, were slightly less favorable to equal pay, but a substantial majority supported the idea.

Attitudes of People in Different Localities

	Favor Equal Pay		Against Equal Pay		P.c.
	Fav.	Ag.	Fav.	Ag.	
Capital Cities . . .	58	23	19	16	
Other cities & towns . .	41	34	25	3	
Rural	36	38	26	6	

Two out of three supporters of the Labor Party voted "Yes" on the question. Non-labor people who had formed opinions on the subject were five to four in favor of equality.

Attitudes of Party Supporters

	Favor Equal Pay		Against Equal Pay		P.c.
	Fav.	Ag.	Fav.	Ag.	
Labor voters	69	26	5	8	
Other voters	32	42	26	8	

OTHER FINDINGS LATER

Other questions included in the same survey dealt with compulsory saving, official representation in Russia, how people felt about the last Government's handling of our war effort, Australian representation at meetings of the British War Cabinet, an all-party wartime Government, professional sport during wartime, experience with price control, and preference for taxation or inflation. Findings of the poll on these figures will be published as they become available.

It cannot be guaranteed that the poll gives exactly the same result as a full and expensive referendum. But the Gallup method in America and England has been proved to be a good indicator, with a margin of error of only a small percentage.

The Gallup method, in brief, consists of obtaining opinions by personal interview, from a typical cross-section of people in all walks of life; in the various localities throughout Australia; and in different economic circumstances; in as nearly as possible the same proportions as they exist in the population as a whole.

Interviewers are warned against any voice inflection or action, that might bias people's replies. They are instructed to repeat the question, if need be, in the exact words; but under no circumstances to amplify or explain it.

Pros and cons of public opinion polls have been extensively studied in various research foundations, and extensive literature on the subject exists. All this knowledge and experience has been carefully applied to the Australian organization, in the creation of which The Herald took the initiative, co-operating later with newspapers in the other States. It is proposed to conduct a series of Australia-wide polls on

important public questions to help indicate what is in the public's mind.

Australian Public Opinion Polls (the Gallup Method) is affiliated with the British and American Gallup Polls. Its operations are open to full investigation by any reputable body.

It is not suggested that the leaders of Australia should blindly follow poll findings. Popular opinion is sometimes not fully informed. But the polls will add to the evidence on which those with the responsibility of leadership base their estimates of public reaction. Moreover, the leaders can take steps to correct misunderstanding, where it appears to exist.

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 employ anyone anywhere for the war effort. A census of manpower and womanpower was taken in April to disclose the untapped resources.

Already most young men have been drafted into the armed forces and older men are being called-up for the Civil Construction Corps. As yet, however, nothing has been done to assure that women will be available for the auxiliary services or for the numerous munition factories now nearing completion.

To ascertain the public's attitude toward the problem, the interviewers of Australian Public Opinion Polls—the Gallup Poll of Australia—called on men and women of all ages in a full range of economic circumstances in all States.

Of each 100 interviewed:

82 had no objection to single women being called up as needed;

10 were against applying the draft to women; and
8 were undecided.

TYPICAL COMMENTS

The general attitude is indicated by the comments:—

"It's an all-in war. We should all be in it"; and
"It would release men for military service."

A minority, however, added qualifications such as—(1) "Only

if absolutely necessary"; (2) "Clerical and light work only"; or (3) "Provided all men are called up first."

Some suggested upper age limits of 30, 35, 40 or 50.

Typical comments by people who are against the call-up of single women were:—

"Women are not required. Plenty of men are available"; and
"They can volunteer if they want to."

A carpenter in St. Peter's (Sydney) said: "Even in wartime, woman's place is in the home." And a photographer in Clifton Hill expressed much the same attitude when he said, "War is a man's job." The voting, however, shows that such sentiments have been suppressed by the vast majority of Australians.

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Approval for applying the draft to single women was stronger among women, 86-in-the-100, than among men, 80-in-the-100.

Older people were not quite so keen on the idea, but even among them the "Yes" vote was 78-in-the-100.

Wealth or poverty had little bearing on the voting, and there was hardly any variation State by State, except in South Australia, where approval reached 90-in-the-100.

Among Labor Party supporters the "Yes" vote was 78-in-the-100, compared with 85-in-the-100 among people who usually vote U.A.P. or Country Party.

Australian Roy Morgan
"Gallup Poll",
Survey 35, Q 1,
July 28, 1945

Jobs For Men Before Women



MEN should have first preference for jobs in the post-war period, according to a recent Gallup Poll.

Women are almost as insistent as men that this should be so. They say it is the man's place to provide for the family.

A REPRESENTATIVE cross-section of Australian voters was asked:

After the war, do you think employers should give men the first chance of jobs—or should men and women have equal opportunity?

Almost eight out of 10 people answered "men first":—

	Men	Both	Unde-
	first.	equal.	cided
Men's opinions	80	18	2
Women's opinions	76	22	2

Replies 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, Redfern, 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.).

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll",
Survey 48, Q2, March 15, 1947

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:—

50 say "Teach them together";
42 say "Separate them"; and
8 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 think 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."

Australian Roy Morgan
"Gallup Poll"
Survey 84, Q1,
October 1951

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.

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll", Survey 23, Q6, February 2, 1944

MAJORITY OPPOSE ANY COLORED IMMIGRATION

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

This 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 each two who say "Admit some of them."

Opinions were obtained by personal interview from cross-sections of people in the six capital cities, and in about 120 country towns. Farmers were also interviewed, according to population.

Features of the latest survey were:—

- Opposition to any colored immigration was slightly stronger among women than among men.
- All economic groups, except the well-to-do, opposed it; even among the well-to-do, however, the "favor" vote was only 54 p.c.
- Semi-skilled workers—a group likely to be directly affected by the competition of colored labor—were 2 to 1 against admitting any.
- Opposition was almost as strong among farmers and skilled workers.
- Labor Party supporters are 2 to 1 against any colored immigration, and non-Labor people are also slightly opposed to it.

How are surveys made?

A staff of spare-time interviewers is operating in more than 200 representative centres, in all parts of Australia. Each interviewer contacts a scientifically determined "sample" of

- 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 chemist'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, Willoughby, Sydney).

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

LIMITED COLORED IMMIGRATION

	Year ago	Opinion now
Australians	p.c.	p.c.
In favor of it	40	35
Against it	51	53
Undecided	9	12

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.

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll", Survey 56, Q10, March 13, 1948

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 Australia'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 the 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.

Analysis of the "pro" comments discloses a widespread belief that we must have more population, preferably tradesmen and skilled workers of British stock.

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll",
Survey 141, Q3, December 5, 1959

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:

Admit some Asians 55 p.c.
Admit none 34 p.c.
Undecided 11 p.c.

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

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

Labor voters answered: Admit some 50 p.c.; Admit none 39 p.c.; Undecided 11 p.c.

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 centred 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:

	Keep out p.c.	Let in some p.c.	No op. p.c.
1954 . . .	61	31	8
1956 . . .	51	42	7
1957 . . .	55	36	9
1958 . . .	45	44	11
Now . . .	34	55	11

Australian Roy Morgan
"Gallup Poll",
Survey 27, Q4,
July 22, 1944

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 2000 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 were:—

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

Opposition also arose 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.

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll",
Survey 48, Q5, March 15, 1947

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 not take part.

37 say Australia should, and 5 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."

Australian Roy Morgan "Gallup Poll"
Survey 75, Q1, September 1950

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 80 per cent.
Opposed 15 per cent.
Undecided 5 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.

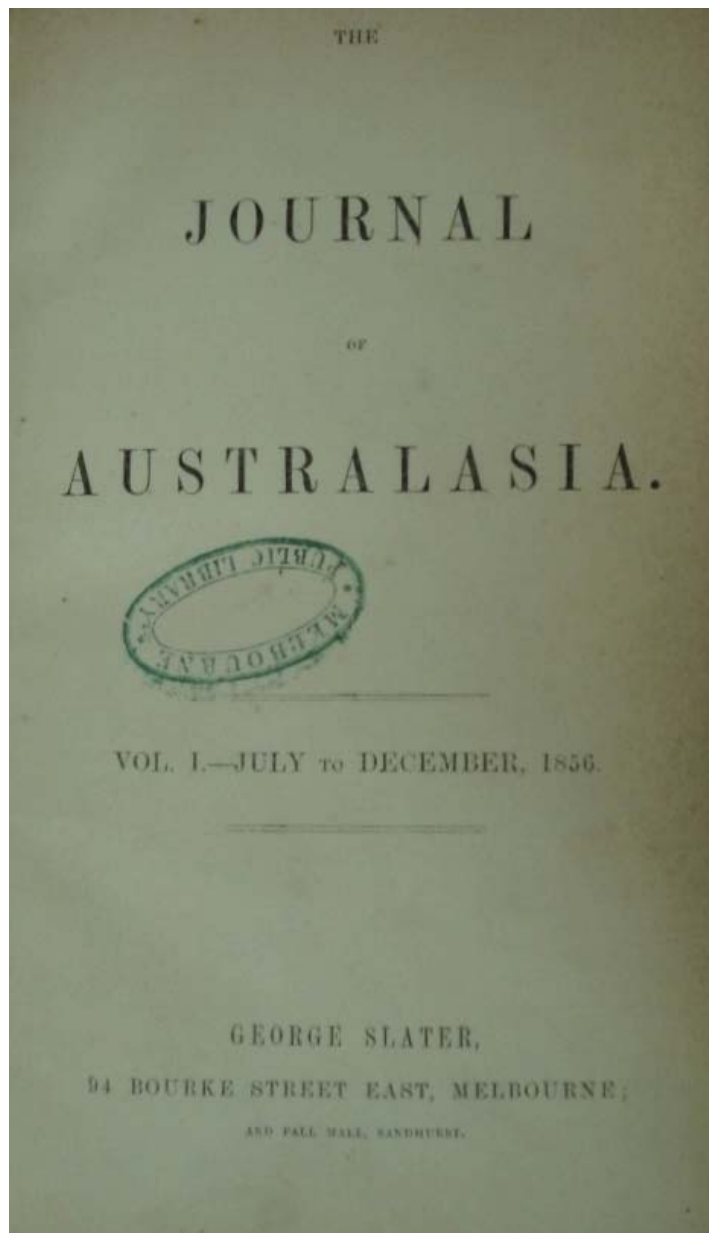
It is noteworthy that people in the twenties and thirties are 10 per cent. more favorable on both questions than are the "fifty and overs."

Issued by Aust. Public Opinion Polls, 352 Collins St., Melb.



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.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL & DRAMATIC REVIEW:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

No. 2.

MELBOURNE: MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

SIXPENCE.

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72) with Samuel Winter, *New Idea
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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.

BOUNTY IMMIGRATION.

"This Council, having given the Financial Minute of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the most careful consideration, is of opinion—

"1. That, as a principle of prudent legislation, the ordinary expenditure of the Government for the year 1855 should not exceed the revenues estimated by this Council at £2,400,000, which includes £400,000—the unappropriated moiety of the land fund—and an estimated increase in the tariff of not less than £320,700.

"2. That the expenditure should be apportioned on the following basis:—

	£
"(1.) Education	155,000
"(2.) Appropriations, as by act	132,000
"(3.) Local and Imperial public works, inclusive of interest on a loan to pay for reproductive works, as already approved by law	800,000
"(4.) Salaries, establishments, scientific and charitable institutions, &c.	1,313,000
	<hr/> £2,400,000

"3. That the appropriated moiety of the land fund, as estimated for 1855 at £400,000, should be transmitted, according to law, for the purpose of promoting immigration from the United Kingdom.

"4. 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.

"The loss to the Colony by this seizure of the immigration moiety of the land fund had been at least 50,000 souls."—MR. O'SHANASSY'S SPEECH.

"With reference to the misappropriated moiety of the land fund, it had been defended as merely borrowing from the left hand to the right. But they overlooked the wrong done to the poor of Great Britain and Ireland, who were not represented in that House, but who were so deeply interested."—MR. MOLLISON'S SPEECH.

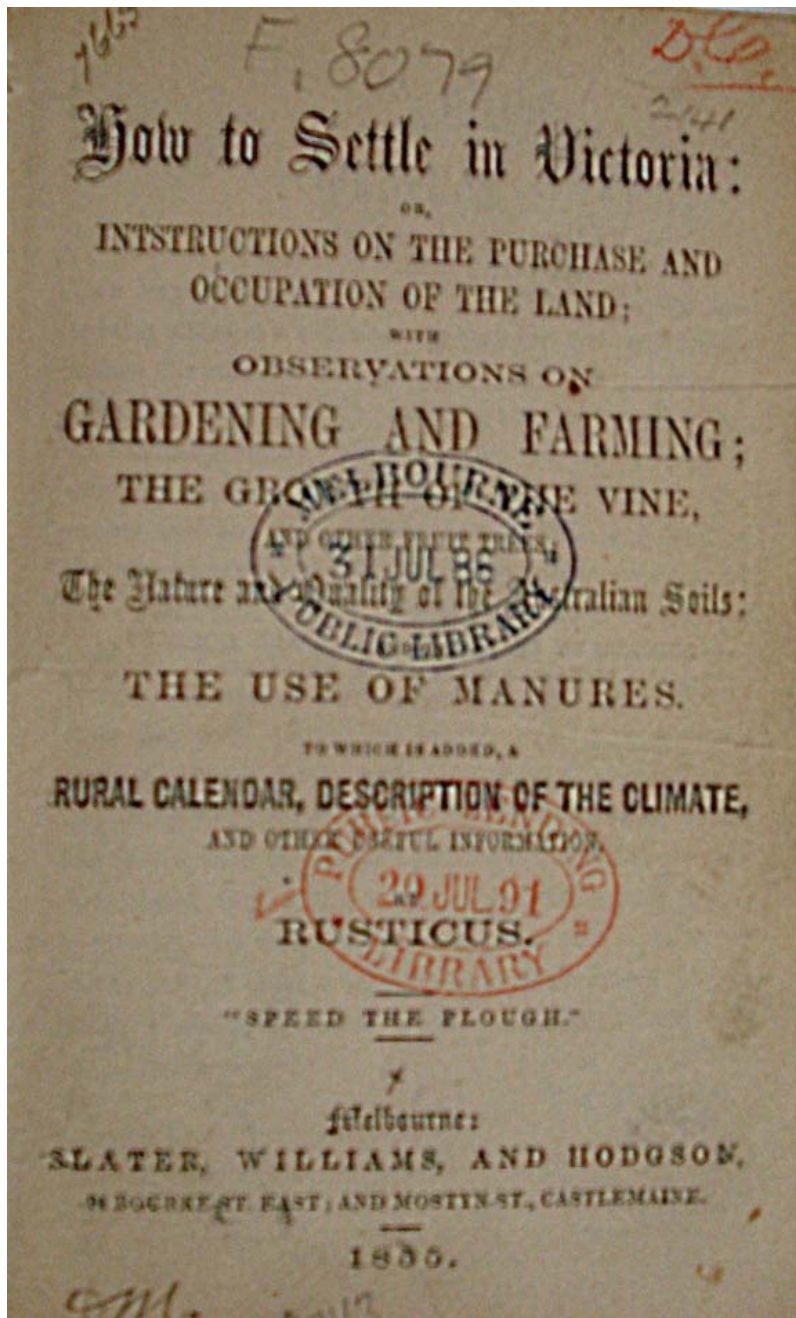
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Gentlemen,

WITH the first and second of the resolutions, which form my text, I am no further interested than to avail myself of the opportunity they afford of congratulating you on the consistency of the course you have

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.

13

LANGUAGE
OF THE
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PUBLISHED BY
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94. BOURKE STREET EAST, MELBOURNE;
AND MARKET SQUARE, CASTLEMAINE.
1856.

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,
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THE

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Victorian Electors' Guide.

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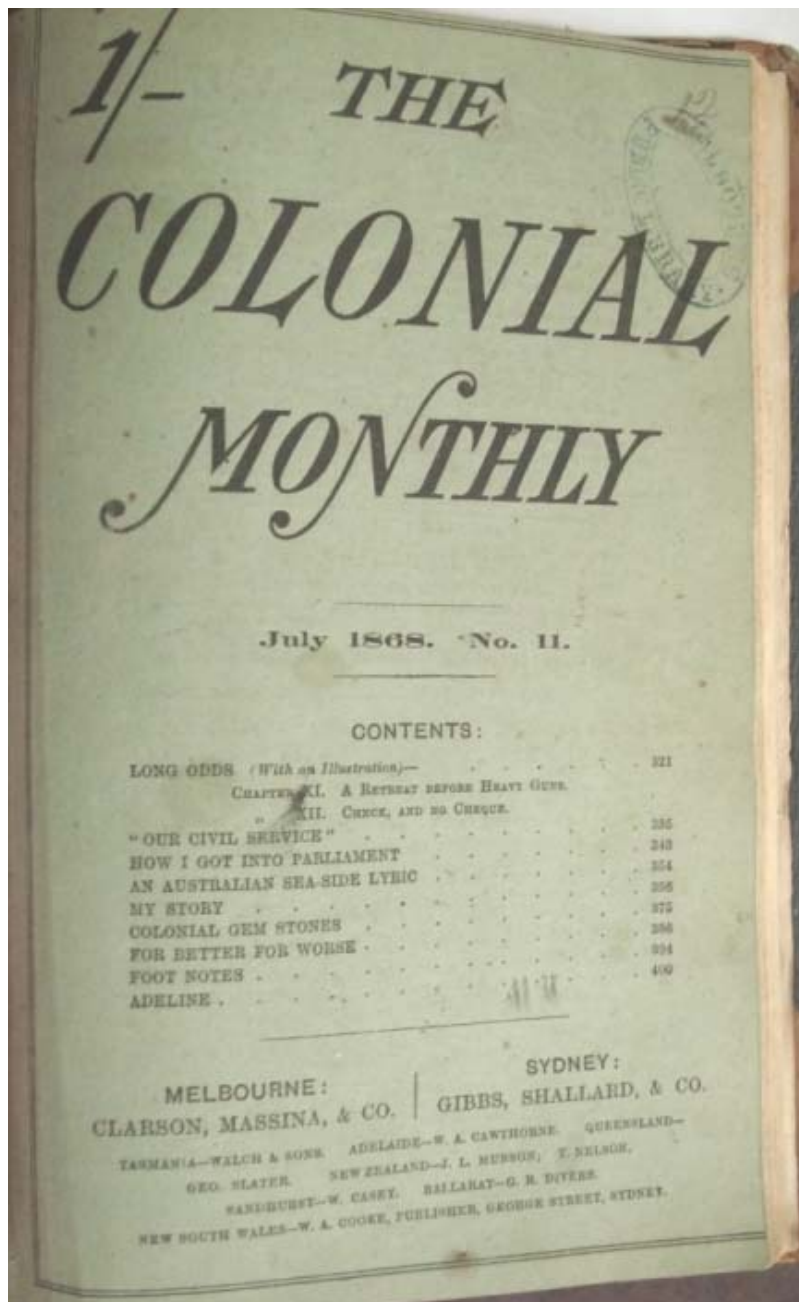
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94 BOURKE STREET EAST, MELBOURNE;
MARKET SQUARE, CASTLEMAINE.

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

Adeline.

SOFT as sleep and sweet as music—music heard at evenfall,
When a woman sings the ballad, and the peace is over all—
Soft as sleep and sweet as music comes the dream, and who would
say
Love should smoulder down to ashes when the dear face turns
away!
She may go, the still, the saintly! this, and this I have to hoard
Life that breaks me, pain that shakes me, passion smiting like a
sword;
She may go, the grave, the gentle! I will have the word she
saith
Wrapt all night like fire about me—fire that holds and wastes to
death!
Keep the secret, fall and foreland, wind and wandering mountain
spring,
Hide the whispered story, forest, like a bird with wounded wing;
Knee-deep rushes by the river, sighing sedge, and rustling reed,
Halve the tokens halved between us—halve and hold, and hear
and heed.

She that cometh, she that leaves me, doth she ever turn, and tread
Hallowed ways that know her footsteps; gleaming feet and
gracious head!
She that cometh, she that leaves me, if she walked and dreamed
alone
She might hear the tale I tell not told by runnel, reed, and stone.
Trees would help her to the ending—whittled bark and woven
stem;
All the sorrow of suppression she would learn, and learn of them.
Let it be! her face is silent, fair as light, but faint, but far,
And I know I cannot reach her set above me like a star!
Therefore, sister, sing and hear me, I am even like to be
As the shadow in the seaway, beaten by the bitter sea,
Hurried through the hapless watches by a flame that flies and falls
Like a hope of home before him when the sleepless stormwind calls.

HENRY KENDALL

Sydney.

Clarson, Massina, and Co., Printers, 72 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.
Sydney Firm: Gibbs, Shillard, and Co.

Henry Kendall, 'Adeline', in *The Colonial Monthly*, No. 11, July 1868, Melbourne, Clarson, Massina & Co., 1868.

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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)



Roy Edward Morgan
1908 - 1985

**My father
was right!**