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1950-51

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

R E P O R T

of the Minister for
Education on the Work
of the Child Welfare
Department for the Year
ended 30th June, 1951



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Scene from Ballet,
"Swan Lake"
Lynwood Hall.

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CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Report of the Minister for Education on the Work of the Child Welfare Department for the Year ended 30th June, 1951



I SUBMIT herewith a report on the Child Welfare Department for the year ended 30th June, 1951.

One of the most pleasing developments this year has been the growing awareness by members of the community and various groups of the part society itself must play in assisting the under-privileged child to take his place in the community as a normal member of society. In addition, the press and radio have assisted the work of the Department by adopting a very positive approach to the problems involved in child welfare work.

Throughout the year a continuous flow of visitors from overseas and interstate have examined the systems and methods followed in this State and have been most eulogistic of the work being done.

In the coming year it is expected that more country offices will be opened so that the services of the Department will be regularly available to the residents of the more extensively populated country areas.

The high standard which the Department reached in previous years has been maintained, despite staffing difficulties and unprecedented volume of work. In accordance with policy the Department's programme of effecting still further improvements has shown satisfactory progress.

A pleasing feature in the Homes has been the continued development of cultural and aesthetic subjects in the training programme. The introduction of colour and beauty as an aid in training for citizenship has been outstandingly successful, and has greatly impressed all visitors to the Homes.

Although the Court figures for this year are higher than last year, they are much below the figures for the war years and compare more than favourably with pre-war statistics, having regard to the substantial increase in population. The figures, however, show no reason for complacency and every effort must be made to reduce the incidence of delinquency.

I again wish to express my appreciation for the devoted and loyal services of the officers of the Child Welfare Department and for the assistance rendered by the Child Welfare Advisory Council, under the Chairmanship of Professor H. Tasman Lovell.

R. J. HEFFRON,
Minister for Education.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Honourable the Minister for Education.

Submitted herewith is a report on the activities of the Child Welfare Department for the year ended 30th June, 1951.

This century has witnessed radical changes in the whole field of social work. In the sphere of child welfare, particularly, the awareness of a determined approach to its problems has been accelerated since the Second World War. The Department feels it has kept well abreast of world-wide trends and, some overseas authorities have stated that it is, in certain respects, ahead of parallel developments in America and England.

A high standard of competence is being achieved as a result of the years of staff training. For administrative and field officers University studies in Arts and Social Work are followed by in-service training in more specialised courses. The two-year evening training course at the Sydney Teachers' College coupled with a practical training in the field, has continued successfully, providing the Department at the conclusion of each course with a team of trained personnel. Those officers working in the Department's Homes and Establishments receive instruction in subjects specially applicable to their duties as well as in those of a wider social significance. The Departmental Library supplements this training and enables the members of the staff to keep informed of the progressive developments in the social sciences as well as in child welfare practice and administration overseas.

Monthly talks by experts in various fields on topics of interest and value to the staff, the annual conference of District Officers at which informative lectures are given and valuable discussions held, the conference of Superintendents of Institutions and the publication monthly of a departmental magazine, are all aids designed to maintain and improve the quality of the staff.

The work of the Department and the need in the community for a further extension of the Department's activities continue to grow. The trend of population from congested City areas to more outlying suburbs and the growth of large country towns and the industrialisation of certain centres has continued. With this movement inevitably situations and conditions arise which, sooner or later, entail work for this Department. Events during the past year have confirmed the Department's views in regard to country development which has now reached a stage which is placing considerable strain on the staff of the Department.

In areas where the Department has established District Officers the increase in the work is most noticeable. When these offices were first established, a great proportion of the public thought the Department's work was mainly related to delinquents and its function primarily punitive. The good relations fostered by officers and the practical experience of the services which the Department has to offer enhanced the Department's prestige in the community and now increasing use is being made of the Department's facilities. This is reflected in the number of matters arising for attention from local inquiry at District Offices which increased from 6,330 in 1949-50 to 7,523 in 1950-51.

Resources of the Department have been strained to cope with the work in rapidly expanding districts, particularly in the outer Metropolitan Area.

Some families who have moved to these outer districts from congested areas of Sydney which are in the course of demolition, carry their social problems—particularly in the field of child neglect—with them, with the result that more and more work in this connection is coming before officers in outlying areas.

During the past six months, the increase in offences such as "taking and using a car" was particularly heavy. The cases for this type of offence increased by 80 per cent. in the twelve months. The youths charged were mostly in the 16 and 17 year age group. Nearly all the offenders were in receipt of high wages in non-skilled occupations. The intelligence quotients of most were low.

The number of youths in the 16-17 year age group committed to institutions by Metropolitan Courts increased by 44 per cent. and by 48 per cent. from country courts. In the same age group the number released on probation by Metropolitan Courts increased by 10 per cent. but decreased by 8 per cent. in country areas. The position in regard to girls of the same age group is much more satisfactory. The committals to institutions from Metropolitan Courts decreased by 33 per cent. The number of

committals from country courts was approximately the same as the previous year. The number released on probation in the same age group decreased by 15 per cent. in respect to the Metropolitan area and remained about the same in regard to country districts.

The impact of the influx of migrants has already been felt. Several children of New Australians have been committed to institutions. Others are on probation. School attendance problems have also arisen. A number of New Australians have sought the Department's assistance in regard to affiliation. Language difficulties have occurred and, on quite a number of occasions, the services of an interpreter have been necessary to conduct interviews and to present evidence to the Court. Owing to legal difficulties it has not been possible to take Court proceedings in some cases of affiliation, but an agreement to pay maintenance by way of deed has been secured from the putative father. Successful efforts have been made in this direction even when the father was overseas. At present the Department is receiving maintenance on behalf of New Australians from Sweden and New Caledonia, while one man in New South Wales is paying maintenance for a child in Austria. Success in securing maintenance from the putative fathers relieves the Department of paying an allowance under Section 27 of the Act.

Another important development has been in connection with child immigration. In addition to reporting upon and supervising children brought to the State by approved organisations, the Department is required to make a recommendation in connection with applications for landing permits in favour of unaccompanied alien minors. This practice only came into operation in September, 1950, and by 30th June, 1951, 473 applications had been received and reported upon. In dealing with nominations and applications inquiry by a field officer and report to the appropriate authority are necessary. The decision to permit a young person to leave his or her home surroundings for an entirely new life is a vital one and, therefore, this phase of the work has to receive careful attention.

CASEWORK IN THE FIELD.

It is unfortunate, but perhaps unavoidable, that because of its existence as a governmental body, the Department is regarded merely as an authoritarian institution. Its role as one of the leading social agencies in the community is not always appreciated. Departmental officers, trained social workers, are not confined in their work within strict statutory limits. The work of child care in departmental Homes, where the aim is to approximate as closely as possible normal home life, would be impossible under these circumstances. Similarly, the field officer would find casework impossible if restricted in this manner. It is not an exaggeration to say that it is in that part of the work which cannot be evaluated statistically that the Department renders the greatest service to the community. Tables, such as those of admissions and discharges to Institutions, or the number of persons prosecuted for failing to send their children to school, are useful, but they do not touch the real core of the problems of child welfare.

Although remedial work in regard to juvenile delinquency is important, the Department has placed particular emphasis on preventive action and special attention is given to the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency. This has been a feature of the work in recent years and last year some attempt was made to evaluate the efforts in this direction. The number of cases of neglected and uncontrollable children (a neglect case may include a whole family) reported during the year, was 1,748 and to these, 7,048 visits were made. Sources of reference were as follows:—

Private individuals	700
Relatives	293
Anonymous	117
Social worker or agency	174
Police	251
School	175
Observation	38

Of the 1,748 cases, satisfactory adjustments were made in 28%; 57% are being kept under supervision; 13% were presented to Court; and arrangements were made in 2% of the cases for private placement, mostly in denominational homes. In many of the cases satisfactorily adjusted or kept under supervision, the assistance of voluntary agencies was sought.

The value of such work is obvious and needs no elaboration. The Department's work in this area is rapidly extending, especially in country areas where Resident District Officers are stationed. There is a large scope for extension of this work in other country districts and the Department is aware that, at present, this work is untouched in many portions of the State.

Satisfactory adjustment without recourse to Court action is in keeping with modern thought and practice. The preservation of family life is being stressed more and more by world authorities. Adjustment within the family without separating the child from the family unit is stressed as being the ideal in child welfare. Neglect of very young children forms a considerable proportion of all cases reported, and in these in particular, it is better, if it is at all possible, to effect a satisfactory improvement without separating the child from its mother. Recently it was reported to the Department that a child of nine months was being ill-treated and neglected. It was stated that the baby's mother slapped him excessively, failed to feed him sufficiently and failed also to bathe or care for him adequately. Investigation proved the allegations to be accurate. The District Officer when interviewing the mother formed the opinion that she was hysterical in behaviour and probably suffering from anaemia. As a result of the District Officer's discussions with her, the mother took the child regularly to the local Baby Health Clinic and obtained medical advice as to her own condition—something she had refused to do for years. The baby gained in weight and became more contented; the mother was admitted to hospital and treated for anaemia. She is still receiving medical attention for neurasthenia. Her care of the child has improved accordingly. In this instance a difficulty was overcome without court action, and, although subsequent supervision will be necessary for a while, this has been made easy by the good relations established between the mother and the District Officer. The mother of the child telephones the District Officer when she feels at all worried about the baby.

Apart from these major considerations, however, there is the material aspect that early action, taken to adjust living conditions or incipient bad behaviour, does prevent deterioration in conduct frequently leading to delinquency. A boy of 13 years was reported for unsatisfactory school attendance. He was in the first year of high school. His attendance record in the primary school had been good. He was a very intelligent, sensitive boy and investigation showed that he had been suddenly emotionally upset by the fact that his step-father had deserted the family. Consequently he had found difficulty in applying himself to school work and had fallen behind in the subjects of languages and mathematics. Truancy was his solution of the difficulty. However, by co-operation with the school authorities he was given remedial tuition to bring him up to the class level and was also assisted in accepting the desertion of his step-father. Sufficient time has now elapsed to feel confident that the lapse from his normal standard of behaviour was only temporary.

It is felt that the efforts expended in preventive work pay particularly valuable dividends where adolescent girls are concerned. It is an unfortunate fact that bad behaviour among girls of this age frequently culminates in moral delinquency. Because of this, prevention warrants any effort that will aid its success. As an example of this the case of two sisters, Joan (aged 14) and Marie (16) might be quoted. The mother of these two girls was deceased and the father with whom they lived, together with a younger brother, was both deaf and dumb. The girls first began misbehaving by loitering about the Railway Station, associating with boys and girls there and staying out late at night. Joan had been truanting from school and together with Marie, who was housekeeping for the family, was in the habit of meeting boys on the river bank. At this stage the father sought the help of the Department. The Probation Officer after enquiry felt assured that no actual moral laxity had occurred on the girls' part. Joan's school attendance was adjusted and, with the agreement of her father, Joan went to live with her paternal grandmother. It was found that Marie spent her day reading comics and cheap literature. She had little work to do after giving her father and brother their breakfast. The Probation Officer made her see the advantage there would be if she took a part-time position. The girl is now working at a nearby factory on a shift commencing late in the morning. While the period of supervision has been too short to predict permanency of improvement with certainty, it appears likely that the chief difficulties have been overcome.

This aspect of the Department's work is receiving considerable attention overseas and probably this class of work has been more highly developed in this State than in any other part of the world.

Closely allied to preventive work is that of probation. The duties of a Probation Officer are not confined to supervision of children or young persons placed on probation by the Court. Probation Officers also investigate numerous cases of neglect, uncontrollability, truancy, and incipient delinquency.

Thus the organisation provides for flexibility, co-ordination and the means for uniform treatment of the problems of a family.

It is this flexibility and the Department's ability to treat family problems as a whole which gives it such an advantage over systems operating elsewhere. In Mr. Basil Henriques' book, "The Indiscretions of a Magistrate," published six months ago, the following reference appears:

"In New South Wales the whole of child welfare is under one Department, which happens to be the Ministry of Education, and it embraces the work which in England is done by the Home Office, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Pensions, the Ministry of Education, and by such voluntary societies as the N.S.P.C.C., the Family Welfare Association, the children's adoption societies, the moral welfare societies, etc. Thus, wise building-up of the whole family can be done. In contrast, we are in the absurd position that where it is clear that better accommodation or higher relief, or prosecution for neglect, or conciliation, or employment for the bread-winner might prevent delinquency, all these bodies which could provide what is needed seem to work independently of one another."

Specially trained Probation Officers are operating in the Metropolitan Area and Newcastle. There is a need for more Probation Officers to cover certain districts which tend to form catchment areas for delinquency and which are not at present covered by a full time Probation Officer. With more specialised staff the incidence of neglect, delinquency and truancy in these areas could be considerably reduced. However, despite staff shortages, field work in regard to probation has been intensified during the past twelve months. During that period visits to children on probation increased by 3,442 as compared with the previous year.

High priority is given by Probation Officers to the furnishing of home reports requested by Magistrates of Children's Courts and Judges of Higher Courts. When a charge brought against a child is established, Magistrates usually remand the case for a short period and request at the same time that a report on the child's home, schooling or employment and related matters be provided to the Court to assist it in arriving at the best disposition of the case. Considerable emphasis is placed on these home reports by Magistrates in arriving at a decision. This aspect of their work is given precedence by Probation Officers in order that the child may remain in custody for as short a time as possible.

When a child has been placed on probation it is the function of the Probation Officer to keep in close contact with the probationer; to advise him and to assist him in the achievement of normal behaviour standards. In the majority of cases the supervision and advice given during the period of probation is sufficient to put an end to ventures into delinquency. A New Australian lad of 13 left his home and went to Sydney. He was charged before the Children's Court as being uncontrollable and was returned to his parents' care on probation. He was keen on going to sea and had gone to Sydney with the idea of becoming a sailor. At his home town there was not a group of Naval Cadets in existence, but there was a Naval Base within walking distance of his home. The Commander of the Base was keen to co-operate with the Department when approached by the Probation Officer and encouraged the boy and his younger brother to visit the Base regularly. These two youngsters are to be the foundation members of Naval Cadets to be formed there. The boy's family are happy at the boy's improved attitude to school and authority in general. An older sister was anxious to take up nursing. She approached the Department to help her. It was not difficult for the Probation Officer to place her in a nursing position where she would at the same time be able to receive instruction in English so that she could sit for the Nurses' Entrance Examination.

Similarly, the Probation Officer is concerned with the after care of boys and girls discharged from institutions. Close attention was given to after care during the year. A few years ago a new system was introduced and the work of after attention was given to after care during the year. A few years ago a new system was introduced and the work of after care was made one of the duties of a Probation Officer. From the time a child enters the Training School he is regularly visited by his Probation Officer who gets to know his personality difficulties and problems and helps him with advice and encouragement. The Probation Officer also maintains regular contact with the inmates of the various Training Schools and, in fact, acts as a liaison between the child and his parents and the Training School. Frequent conferences with the Superintendents of Training Schools make for better understanding of the child and the home situation generally. During the year a closer tie-up was made between the Chief Probation Officer, the Officer-in-Charge, Institutions Branch and the Training Schools. Several discussions were held between senior officers with a view to improving the efficiency of the scheme.

It is a matter of interest that the problem of after care has received considerable attention in England in recent years. In view of this attention the following extract from Mr. Henriques' publication is encouraging:—

"After-care in New South Wales and the Forestry Schools of California is especially good. The same officer keeps in touch with both the home and the children all the time that they are in the school and he is the bridge by means of which they are reunited with their homes when they leave."

There are two members of the Field Staff who specialise in work with unmarried mothers. One of them the Affiliation Officer, renders valuable assistance to these women by offering them legal advice and by bringing their cases before the Court. During the past year 433 such cases were handled. Of these 238 were successfully presented to Court and orders obtained. The other officer is a lady District Officer who is available to assist unmarried mothers with such problems as accommodation whilst awaiting confinement and hospital admission. Many of these single girls, especially those who approach the Department before the birth of their child, are in a state of nervous anxiety and frequently in financial difficulties. It is a great relief to them to come under the steady influence of a sympathetic person who is able to offer solutions to difficulties which in their anxiety had appeared insurmountable. After confinement, placement and employment for mother and child can be arranged, or adoption or temporary placement of the baby may be effected. This officer assisted 309 such cases during the year.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE OF THE STATE.

The belief that all children deserve the basic security offered by the unbroken family circle, together with a modicum of material goods, is constantly being reiterated by people conscious of the fact that there are many children from whose lives these very things are missing. In caring for its wards, therefore, the Department feels it is entrusted with an important and responsible task.

Children become wards of the Minister for Education under the following conditions:—

1. Parents or relatives may apply for the child's admittance to State control;
2. The child is found to be neglected or uncontrolled within the meaning of the Child Welfare Act by a Children's Court and committed to the care of the Minister;
3. A child, having been committed to an Institution, is transferred for boarding out by virtue of Section 53 of the Child Welfare Act.

When a child becomes a ward the Child Welfare Department undertakes full control and responsibility for housing, medical and dental attention, clothing, education and general social training.

It must be realised that these children come from all levels of the social strata and are not necessarily destitute. They have, however, one thing in common. They all have suffered from the lack of a stable home life and almost all of them are devoid of training in the most elementary standards of living. It is appreciated by the Department that the Departmental Homes, though providing a substitute for the parents can only approximate the security and sympathy found in a normal home. For this reason the Department is anxious to re-educate the child to those standards of conduct demanded by society so that he may be placed in a selected foster home.

It is one of the functions of the Department to maintain receiving homes where the child, when he first comes under State Control, is placed. Here begins the work of building up the child, both mentally and physically; at the same time he is given some feeling of security, frequently lacking in his past surroundings. Elementary training in toilet activities, and table manners is generally necessary; it is the purpose of the home to be the loving parent and dutiful teacher.

When a child is placed in a home he is visited by the Placement Officers. These are specially trained professional-officers all of whom have undergone a special Department in service training course. It becomes the problem of the Placement Officer to study the personality and characteristics of each child to decide whether he is suitable for placement in a foster home. It is also this officer's task to consider the relative merits of the foster home available having in mind the needs of the child to be placed. The effectiveness of proper care and consideration being given to the placement of wards has been amply proved on numerous occasions.

Unfortunately a statistical table cannot be devised that will indicate the degree of happiness achieved by an unwanted, neglected child placed in the loving and sensible care of approved foster parents. Four girls, two of them sisters, whose

early histories told the oft-encountered tale of neglect with all its distressing accompaniments, were committed by the Children's Court to the care of the Minister for Education, thus becoming wards of the Department. Over a period of a few years these four young girls came to be placed in the one foster home. The girls have now grown past school age and are each successfully carrying on a career which has required specialised training. The case history bears a letter written by the foster mother. That letter, mostly by reason of what is not written in it, gives a remarkable impression of the work done by this woman and warrants quotation.

"I am happy to report that my ward, B— was fortunate enough to carry off second prize in her course at the Technical College with special mention from her teacher. She is particularly interested in her work and is striving, very hard to take first prize in her final year.

The girls are all doing exceptionally well in their positions and are quite happy in them. We are more than proud of them all, particularly the two younger girls, as they had such a poor beginning with their education, but undoubtedly their practical ability has been of inestimable value to them and has stimulated their mentalities to such an extent that they now want to do too much to catch up. They really are a revelation and have shown what can be done even after all the groundwork has been lost. As you no doubt know J— is still at — hairdressing. She is doing very well and likes the country life immensely. P— is still very much in her teens, but is a happy soul, loves her position, and is well liked by everyone."

These foster parents have now adopted all four girls. By what yardstick could the measure of their happiness be gauged?

The number of wards under control at 30th June, 1951, was 2,606 practically the same as the previous year, 2,604; 423 wards were admitted during the year, 416 were discharged. There were five deaths.

The securing of foster homes becomes more difficult each year. During the year His Eminence, Cardinal Gilroy offered his full co-operation to locate suitable foster homes for wards of the Roman Catholic faith. An appeal was made through the "Catholic Weekly", and from pulpits in parish churches, and the assistance sought of the Catholic Welfare Bureau and the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

If a policy of foster home care is to succeed there must be supervision by people who are able to take an all-round view of the child, his spiritual and physical welfare together with his development in life according to the level of his capacity. The Department considers in view of its staff training facilities and its careful selection of those persons appointed as District Officers, that it has a group of officers trained and qualified to carry out this important task of supervision of wards in foster homes.

The District Officer is usually the Department's first contact with a foster parent. The Officer reports upon the suitability of the person applying to care for a ward. It is essential to have full information about the child to be placed in a home, but it is just as important to know the home and the prospective foster parents. Permanency of placement is the aim and with this in view every endeavour is made to assist the child and foster parents in their efforts to make the youngster a member of the family and consequently a normal member of the local community. The advice and guidance of the Department is readily made available by the District Officer. In this respect the ward is in a more privileged position than the majority of children. The resources of the community and the most profitable way of using them are pointed out to him and his foster parents. He does not fail to make use of these things through ignorance as so frequently happens in the case of children reared in their own homes.

The efficiency of this long-term supervision and contact with the foster home is frequently apparent. It is illustrated most strikingly in the case of a ward who came under the Department's care as a baby and who has been blind from birth. This girl was placed at a very early age in a foster home and now at the age of eighteen is still in the care of the same foster parent. During this time the girl has been a boarder at a school for the blind. Constant contact and co-operation with the foster parents has meant that the girl has been given assistance in numerous ways to aid her in overcoming her disability. Possessed of a high intelligence she has been encouraged to pursue her schooling. The Department has provided a portable typewriter, which has proved a boon to her in school work. Conscientious and eager to succeed, and encouraged by an excellent foster mother, this ward outstrips her class mates at High School — fellow students who have not the disability she herself has. It is this girl's ambition to attend the Teacher's College and ultimately become a teacher of the blind herself.

While it is realised by the Department that the foster home must be the first consideration, certain children may not be suitable for placing in a foster home. In addition, with the present housing situation the problem of finding more foster homes is becoming increasingly difficult. For these reasons the Department has established homes to cater for every type of child. These homes fall into several distinct types; the qualification for admittance to a particular home being dependent upon age, sex, mental capacity, social and emotional adjustment. (A complete table of the establishments maintained is included on page 40).

Montrose and Corelli are designed to care for children aged from 2 to 5 years. Here sympathetic understanding of a specially trained staff provides a substitute for the defective parental love. Throughout the child's training in healthy social manners and attitudes the best principles proved in the kindergarten movement throughout the world are put into practice. Emphasis in the main is placed on encouragement, approval and reward, rather than punishment and blame, in aiding the child to build up habits of cleanliness, to build up attitudes of confidence and self control and to obtain spontaneous co-operation in the necessary discipline imposed. A merit card with different animal stamps to signify good conduct, together with small weekly prizes for the best boy and girl have proved of great value in overcoming many behaviour problems.

Patience and understanding are essential qualifications of the staffs of these Homes. This is well illustrated by the case of one particular child who had been placed in the care of foster parents but subsequent developments rendered it necessary to remove him from their control. On admission to Corelli the child showed severe emotional disturbance by excessive temper tantrums, head banging and an obvious preference for being cared for by the one person only and showed a marked hostility to changing personnel.

A psychiatrist's report described the child as "unhappy and unresponsive." It was suggested that he was fretting for his foster parents, and that suddenly parting from them at an early age, when breaking an emotional relationship, was the causal factor of his behaviour problems.

After a short period of four months in the Home a general improvement was apparent. Security had been achieved as shown by his increased self control, self confidence, social responsiveness and co-operation. Much patient understanding on the part of the staff was necessary to reach this goal.

Understanding and sympathetic foster parents were found, with a child of their own about five years. They have reported mutual affection and happiness. All abnormal behaviour problems have disappeared and the boy has achieved a place in their affections and home, which will supply all his basic needs and lay the foundation for healthy emotional and moral development.

Under the care of the State there come children whose emotional and temperamental defects have become so diffuse that they could not respond to a normal home. Often these children have physical defects as well. Often, too, there is a link between the **temperamental** and physical disabilities. For these children there is **Waverley Cottage** in the pleasant surroundings of **Mittagong**. As at Corelli and Montrose the most important task is the building up of the undernourished youngsters and the inculcation of good social habits. Most of the children at **Waverley** Cottage are unsuitable for placement when admitted. As they build up in health and satisfactorily respond to training, foster placement is arranged as soon as possible.

Royleston Receiving Home, Glebe.

Royleston continued to act as a receiving home for boys from six to eighteen years, though the majority of ages range from six to ten.

In recent years the average mentality of the lads has been low, and the problem of finding **foster homes** has been increasingly difficult. Because of this **Royleston** has assumed some of the aspects of a semi permanent home. The home itself is in very good condition, extensive alteration and repairs have almost reached completion, and a large Recreation Room is now available.

As a receiving home, Royleston has a great number of boys but these are usually there for only a short period; a school in the charge of one of the Department's specially trained educational officers attends to the educational needs of the children.

One of the most difficult cases to come before the **Department** has passed through Royleston on several occasions; being most difficult, the startling improvements due to the attention and sympathy of the officers at Royleston and the skill and interest of the Placement Officer, render the case one of the most striking and pleasing examples of the working methods of the Department.

This boy was committed to the care of the Minister in November, 1946 at the age of 3 5/12 years. He was deaf from birth and consequently mute. He was suffering from rickets and undernourishment and had both a foot deformity and visual defects. He was returned from a school for the deaf, dumb and blind because of his bad toilet habits and his excessive demands for attention. Sympathetic attention at "Montrose" established good toilet habits and he was again placed in the school for deaf, dumb and blind. Two months later he was again returned to the Department because the school could not cope with his urgent demands for individual attention. One officer had to be stationed with him during all his waking hours. Complaints were also made of the lad's unusual skill in removing screws from locks, hinges and other fixtures, bare handed. He had a habit of disappearing quickly when supervision was relaxed and because of this was a great danger to himself. After four days at "Montrose" he was urgently transferred to Royleston, the Matron regarding him as a potential danger to himself as well as to the other inmates. At Royleston the behaviour problems became so intolerable that he was referred to a Clinic. The psychiatrist reported that the "behaviour was irresponsible and his demands too great to be satisfied, that he needed more supervision for his own safety than could be given". The lad made uncontrolled sounds such as one might expect from beating but could not be quietened.

At Royleston he made slight improvement but was still over active and noisy. It was difficult to know what to do with him as he was obviously not a mental defective and had much latent mechanical ability. After much investigation the Placement Officer was able to find a placement with a deaf and dumb couple who had a son of the same age. The foster parents showed extreme patience with the lad and after explanation the neighbours were tolerant of the child's screaming. The foster mother gave the lad a thorough training in basic language. His behaviour showed such marked improvement that the deaf, dumb and blind school was willing to take him back with the foster parents' own boy, the lad returning to the foster home during school vacations. He developed so great an affection for the foster parents and the son, that future trouble arrived unexpectedly. The business of the foster father took him out of the State and the foster mother was unable to accept the boy back again, although she was willing to attend the school to give him training lessons. However this was not a success and it became necessary to return the boy to Royleston again.

After a few months the Manager of Royleston has been able to report a passing of this temporary relapse, the former foster mother attends several times weekly at Royleston and gives him schooling. Recently the Commonwealth Acoustics Laboratory was able to report that new scientific advances had made it possible to supply hearing aids for those as severely deaf as this boy.

This aid was provided and good progress has been made with the youngster's behaviour problems. Screaming fits are less frequent and his tendency to remove door knobs has disappeared. He is more amenable to the routine of the establishment and appears desirous of becoming friendly with the other boys. The psychiatrist now describes him as "friendly, amenable and responsive".

It is success with such seemingly hopeless cases, that gives the officers of this Department drive and zeal, and the belief, that something can be done for every child, no matter how difficult.

Brougham.

Brougham cares for boy wards of the primary school age group. The general purposes of the establishment are:

- (1) To provide a home for boys of primary school age who are unsuitable for foster home placement and who require specialised training to fit them for subsequent placement.
- (2) To bring children having undesirable social traits and attitudes, under the influence of controlled situations devised to promote maximum social rehabilitation.
- (3) To provide a special school programme, with emphasis upon individual remedial work to assist boys mentally and educationally retarded.

During the past year the general policy underlying the activities programmed in accordance with the aims of the establishment has been to emphasise the status of the individual child. The drive has been to establish positive ego-identification, develop self-discipline, and social adequacy.

Many of the lads have responded satisfactorily to the directive techniques employed, and now evince social attitudes that will fit them for future placement or discharge. Some have been successfully placed with foster parents and continue to maintain good progress. However, with many

of the younger lads, mental deficiency so accentuates social inadequacy that the task of training for character becomes a long and patient one. Some youngsters will require years of specialised treatment to help overcome the legacy of poor native endowment and early environmental effect.



Puppetry Group—“Brougham,” Woollahra.

The facilities at “Brougham” together with the equipment available to each child, provides an excellent base upon which the work of re-shaping personalities can be commenced. Play situations are used extensively to teach the child self-discipline, co-operation and acceptance of frustration as essentials to harmony in group life. Opportunity is provided for self-expression, and here the child can gratify the desire for recognition by achieving success in the personal field. Improvements in play skills and the increasing familiarity with games and gymnastic equipment encourages participating in play and promotes incentives to higher achievement. Games activities are arranged to enable each child to enjoy the competitive team spirit underlying highly organised games, the freedom of the semi-organised play, and the self-expression characteristic of free choice activities.

A wide variety of games is employed to maintain interest and avoid the boredom of repetition. Cricket, baseball, softball and similar field games, P.T. class games and activities are all popular. The gymnastic equipment provides scope for a range of agility exercises.

For the younger ones, see-saws, exercise bars, etc. combine muscular development with unrestricted activity. The play pond provides scope for the employment of imagination and fantasy in quieter recreation.

Educationally, the boys are well provided for in the school attached to the establishment. The standard ranges from first to sixth class primary. In certain circumstances the range is extended to include individual treatment at the kindergarten level for the very retarded, and to the 1st year secondary level for the most advanced. The curriculum is arranged to suit individual needs, so that instead of being divided into grades, each child works according to the standard his mental capacity will permit. Much of the work is remedial and the Educational Officer aims at bringing up each lad to his mental age level. Of the twenty boys enrolled ten have been assessed as having I.Q.'s of 55 to 72, indicating the difficulties associated with educating this group. Handwork is included in the programme and the school broadcast sessions are used extensively. Visual education has been incorporated into the curriculum with 16

mm. sound films covering a wide variety of informative subjects. The recent gift of the 35 mm. strip film projector from Aarons Exchange Charities Fund has increased the potential of visual education, and a wide range of subjects in history, geography, and social studies are now in use. With the “still” pictures the scope for discussion has increased and follow up project work has become possible. Singing, swimming, and organised sport form part of the school activities whilst gardening is included for one period each week.

Evening activities are planned to give the boys things to do or think about. The programme in general is a compromise between organisation and free expression. Many activities are arranged on a competitive basis, whilst others are open for personal preference. Table games, radio feature sessions, singing, puppetry, photography, model craft construction, meccano building, are some of the hobby interests that are engaging the attention of the boys at present. Photography in particular has dominated the interests of certain lads, and some good results have been obtained. A number of boys have been instructed in the technique of developing and printing.

Visitations by interested outside groups have continued and several parties were tended to the boys by members of the Feminist Club during the year. These parties are always an occasion for much enjoyment and tend to build up healthy emotional tone. As an addition to these evenings, each child is now honoured by a party on his birthday, with special cake and the usual accessories to mark the occasion.

The cultural and spiritual development of the lads is provided for with visits by local clergymen and instructors. Regular visits to the cultural centres of the city are also arranged, keeping the children in touch with the community.

Social deportment is stressed, with emphasis upon manners and appearance. The fortnightly shopping day allows each child the freedom to visit local shops spending pocket money according to his choice. Here the opportunity is given to test social behaviour under normal conditions. These and similar outings are used as incentives to rational behaviour.

The grounds have been further improved during the year. New gardens have been laid out and with the completion of a fence around the rear grounds, a section has been made available to the children for individual vegetable gardening. Most of the boys now have their garden plot and the results to date have been very encouraging. A colony of bees was captured during last Spring and a hive constructed to house them. This nature study project has proved most interesting for the lads, and by the aid of literature and strip film information they are becoming self-taught in the art of handling and keeping bees. To provide an area for basketball a court has been laid out in the rear grounds and should be ready for use in the near future. The lads are already being instructed in volley ball as a build up to basket-ball.

The National Fitness Council bush walks scheme was continued throughout the year and three camps were held at Little Marley. These camps have a particular value in that they promote a spirit of unity among the boys and build up enthusiasm for the home, two essential factors to positive training. The Fitness Council have made available the hostel at Deep Creek, Narrabeen and plans are already in hand to conduct a camp there.

Cases of specific disability are being treated in conjunction with hospitals and clinics. Of two boys under treatment for epilepsy one has been completely cured this year. Four boys are at present taking a course in speech therapy and are making satisfactory progress. Two others have completed the course and have been discharged.

Several difficult cases of social maladjustment were assigned to “Brougham” for training this year. One case was successfully treated and is particularised hereunder.

This boy was born in 1940 and admitted to “Brougham” in May, 1959, following his committal to the care of the Minister. The boy's committal followed a long history of attempts by District Officers to affect some improvement in the home situation of this boy. The father was eccentric, illiterate, difficult and sometimes became violent. Mother overprotected the child and sought to blame the father for influencing the boy's behaviour. Father had difficulty in giving a lucid account of the lad's history. Boy was subject to epileptic seizures from an early age and when he first came under the notice of the Department in 1946 was being treated for convulsions. The lad had periods of violence and frightened other children, especially when in the grip of a seizure. He was subsequently expelled from school. In 1949 he was under supervision by the Department following a report by the Almoner at the Children's Hospital that his condition had further deteriorated. It was observed that the incidence of his violence coincided with the outbreak of disharmony at home. He was examined at the Child Guidance Clinic and opinion was divided whether he was suitable for mental hospital treatment or not. Following further

complaints of neighbours the father took the child to the Reception House but the examining psychiatrist would not certify the child. At times he was averaging seven epileptic fits a night and was becoming more destructive and violent. He was charged at the Children's Court with being uncontrollable on 4/4/50 and committed. His medical history reveals that he had a severe blow on the back of the head when three years old and had been taking fits since four years of age.

On admission drugs were being used to control the boy's epileptic condition. A Binet test assessed his intelligence at I.Q. 70 borderline feeble minded. He was considered "disorganised and had not developed control". His behaviour showed a strong hysterical content and he was unable to control his emotions at the slightest frustration. He endeavoured to avoid responsibility and discipline by attempting to induce fits through negativistic behaviour and hysteria. In order to create a positive interest in which to bring about a change of attitudes, situations were devised whereby the lad would gain approval and personal satisfaction from co-operating in acceptable behaviour. In contrast to this, unacceptable attitudes were associated with loss of prestige, forfeiture of privilege, and a reduction of personal enjoyment. This pattern was consistently adhered to until the lad discovered that approved behaviour was providing greater satisfaction than could be derived through hysterical outbursts. With the development of emotional control, the epileptic seizures gradually ceased. He was discharged from the hospital and ceased treatment on 25/9/50. No further evidence of any epilepsy has been observed since. Socially there is much to consolidate in the fixation of good habit patterns, but with the co-operation the boy now evidences this will gradually develop. Also his low I.Q. predisposes him to dependency. However he is quite stable and is now able to accept disappointment or frustration without any show of emotion, or regression. His approach to school work is good; he is working along steadily at a standard comparable with his I.Q. He still lacks initiative but his friendly manner and general attitude reflects his growing ability to cope with the situation and his pleasure at achieving social adequacy.

Turner and Suttor Cottages, Mittagong.

Fifty-three non-delinquent Wards of primary school age are accommodated at Turner and Suttor Cottages and attend the special School at Turner Cottage.

Most of these boys have been considered unsuitable for boarding-out without further training and generally they are retarded educationally and below average in intelligence.

These wards require the security which many have lacked in their early life and training to inculcate habits of industry and behaviour acceptable to society, with a view of placing them in a normal home with their parents, other relatives, or foster parents.

A friendly, homely atmosphere is provided by the Housemaster and Matron of each Home.

Particularly with boys of Turner Cottage which is located in the township of Mittagong, advantage is taken of various community activities to give these lads experience in social living. In all these activities Homes Officers receive every co-operation from the teachers at Turner Cottage and local organisations and individuals.

Visits to "Sturt", the community centre organised by "Frensham" School, have been continued and advantage has also been taken of the facilities available at the Mittagong Children's Library.

Turner Cottage boys attend the local picture theatre and as a reward for their general good behaviour the proprietor of the theatre has donated six theatre tickets each week to these lads.

The Wards attend the regular Church services of the various denominations in Mittagong, the younger boys attending Sunday School and the older boys the regular Church Services. Some boys are members of the Church Choir.

During the year some of the older boys have joined the Church of England Fellowship where girls and boys associated with the Church meet regularly.

Two other boys have been enrolled in the Mittagong Boy Scout Troup.

As in previous years, the older boys from Turner and Suttor Cottages spent a fortnight at the Broken Bay National Fitness Camp with other wards in charge of the Housemaster and Matron of Suttor Cottage.

Regular visits of Placement Officers have been continued and resulted in mutually beneficial discussions on all boys in these Homes.

The Education Officer attached to Turner Cottage School visits each Cottage one evening each week to assist in hobby and recreational activities in the Home.

Turner Cottage School is located within the grounds of Turner Cottage and is staffed by a teacher of the Department of Education as Headmaster and an Education Officer of the Child Welfare Department, as his assistant. The fifty-three Wards from Turner and Suttor Cottages receive instruction in this school ranging from a little above Kindergarten standard to the equivalent of an Opportunity Seventh Standard. At the end of 1950 two boys proceeded to Carlingford Junior Technical School for secondary education.

Special attention has been paid to remedial tuition for educationally retarded boys in addition to providing a happy school atmosphere. A feature of the school is the attention given to dramatic work, verse speaking and singing. In this regard very valuable assistance is rendered by teachers from "Frensham" School, who attend regularly to provide instruction in these subjects. The co-operation and assistance of these young ladies is much appreciated.

Good use is made of the teaching aids available at the school including the radio and the 16 m.m. film projector. A strip film machine has recently been received at the school and it is expected that this will prove a valuable acquisition.

During the year school sport was developed further and with the co-operation of Housemasters and teachers, the boys participated in a cricket competition with other local schools. They have also played football matches against local school teams.

The school remains in operation throughout the year and numerous outings and visits to places of interest are made. Parties of boys, each with a teacher and Home Officer visited Taronga Park Zoological Gardens, Schools' Orchestral Concerts, Kingsford Smith Aerodrome and Trans-Australian Airways establishments, the Sydney Royal Show, first class Cricket and Football Matches, Manly Beach and some of the younger boys to the Pantomime "Jack and the Beanstalk".

Turner Cottage School combined with other schools of the district in celebrating the Jubilee of the Commonwealth of Australia. Boys from this school gave a display of Physical Training and enacted a Tableau representing Captain Charles Sturt.

Castle Hill House.

This Home cares for boy wards who are attending secondary schools, boys of approximately twelve to fifteen years. These lads attend Carlingford Rural School, where two of them obtained their Intermediate Certificates during the year. A new innovation, which is proving of great benefit, is the introduction of a special bus service which carries the boys direct from home to school and return.

Apart from its principal task of training the youngsters and inculcating in them proper habits of cleanliness, courtesy and high living standards, the Home continues its policy of making its members active participants in community activities. Flowers were exhibited by the boys at the Castle Hill Show and two prizes secured. The boys are keen gardeners and are proud of their reputation as prizewinners.

At School the lads are considered excellent athletes. Many of them secured places in grade cricket, football and footrunning. Four of them were selected to represent the district at the combined Schools' Sports held in Sydney last year.



Castle Hill House, Castle Hill.

It is elementary psychology that a difficult, insecure child may be coaxed into more acceptable patterns of living by the cultivation of those activities in which he is interested and in which he is able to show superior skill. This method, elementary though it may be, frequently proves successful in the rehabilitation of boys of this age. The case of one boy affords a striking example of this. He came from a most undesirable environment. On admission he was morose and suspicious and the thawing out of his personality was a slow painstaking job. He had two loves, sport and gardening. He became a member of the Junior Farmers Club at Castle Hill and took Agriculture as a subject at Carlingford School. He loved the land and was always first on the job and the last to finish; his heart and soul were in his work. He knew how to treat the soil and understood the different fertilisers and their uses. He was responsible for some excellent vegetable crops. At school he became a prefect and was very popular. He studied hard and was a keen and outstanding athlete, winning on two consecutive occasions a silver cup for the Intermediate Broad Jump at the western division of the combined Schools Sports.

After a while this boy exhibited tenacity, endurance and an excellent moral character. He had boundless energy and used it constructively. He secured a good pass at the Intermediate Certificate Examination and was subsequently discharged to his father who was then living in the country. He intended taking up rural work and when he left Castle Hill the Home had no doubt that his employer was getting an excellent youth.

Berry Training Farm.

In the past boys over school leaving age only were trained in this Home, but recently six school age boys have been placed there. These younger boys are enrolled at Nowra High School in the Agricultural course. After leaving school they will continue their training in practical farming.

Berry has a proud record of training in agricultural pursuits. The boys receive instruction and practical training in standard farming work. Daily routine and methods of work are kept strictly in line with those the boys will encounter when they leave the Home and take up the rural work for which they expressed a preference prior to coming to Berry. The demand for boys trained here still remains high and consequently permits of selective placement.

During the year alterations were made in the staffing of the establishment. The home was placed under the direct supervision of a married couple and one instructor in lieu of the previous arrangement of complete male instructor control. In consequence there has been a considerable improvement in domestic care and in the creation of a more homely atmosphere. Where the previous staffing tended towards detachment there now exists a more genuine and more positive attachment between staff and inmates. This family cohesion has been extended beyond the establishment to outside activities such as picnics, outings to beaches, contacts through local church and other bodies, and affiliation with sporting interests.

In recent months ground improvements have been carried out and the construction of a suitably graded area for field games has been put in hand.

During the year the Department has co-operated with the Department of Agriculture which plans to establish an Artificial Insemination Centre at the Training Farm. This centre will function for the benefit of dairy farmers generally in South Coast areas. An agreement has also been reached between the Departments for the operation of a Pasture Improvement Centre. An agronomist will shortly take up duty at the Farm.

Lynwood Hall.

Lynwood Hall is ideally situated in what was previously one of the garden homes of the district; the bright surroundings of the School help the children—particularly those from drab and sordid homes—to realise the benefits of clean, healthy and colourful surroundings. Situated within easy travelling distance of the city, Lynwood Hall, during the past year, has continued to attract the favourable attention of overseas visitors. It provides for the accommodation and education of 58 teen age girls and is fully equipped as a residential school for girls who have failed to adjust themselves in foster homes or at school. Although the number of girls in the School has been at a low level during the early part of the year, recent months have seen a slight upward trend in numbers.

The internal school, staffed by teachers from the Education Department, provides education at both a primary and secondary level. However education for the girls does not consist of merely teaching them to read and write. While they receive a sound basic education the girls are encouraged to appreciate and participate in such extra curricular activities as music, literature and art.



Scene from Ballet, "Gaité Parisienne"—
"Lynwood Hall", Guildford.

The syllabus includes training in general home science and household management. For this reason a large amount of time is given over to cookery, needlework, dressmaking and handicrafts. Handicrafts in which basic training given in school is continued and developed in various forms of evening activity. Items of high quality in needlework, toymaking and the like have been made during the year. Many a distinguished visitor to Lynwood Hall during the past year is a proud possessor of some piece of exquisitely made needlework presented by one of the girls. However the basic subjects in the normal school curriculum are not neglected. Many of the girls entering the school have shown special scholastic abilities and these are fostered by the careful attention of the teachers. Each year there are several successful Intermediate Certificate candidates at the school.

The cultural aspects of life are emphasised at the School. Instead of segregating the children from the outside world, the Department is fostering a healthy interest in outside cultural activities; for example, the whole school—a few at a time—goes to Sydney to see Shakespearian plays and Art exhibitions. The girls went in groups of ten to the recent John Alden Production of King Lear; they were all eager visitors to the Jubilee Art Exhibition. Perhaps the most popular outside attraction has been the recent season of the Boravansky Ballet. More than half the girls attended every ballet of the season.

The interest in the ballet has sprung from their own ballet activities and their appreciation of music studies. The girls have for some time, been receiving full training in the various



Scene from Ballet, "Les Sylphides"—
"Lynwood Hall", Guildford.

routines of the ballet from an experienced **ballet mistress**. Last Christmas gave the girls an opportunity to **show their** ballet abilities and their performance was at a **very high** standard. They are now preparing for the more **difficult** task of presenting a full programme of ballet at a special Night to be held at Lynwood Hall later in the year.

As with other activities, the girls are making all their own ballet dresses.

The high standard of the school and the expanding cultural activities which have been keeping the girls' interest very high is a great credit to the staff, which despite depletion of their numbers has been able to expand the cultural activities of the Home.

ADOPTIONS.

The Department's work in this sphere continues to be heavy although the number of children adopted as a result of Departmental applications was 1089 as compared with 1374 the previous year.

The great excess of applications to adopt children, over the number of children becoming available for adoption, continues to be the outstanding feature of this work. The number of babies becoming available to the Department for placement is being progressively lessened by the increase in the number of non-Departmental or private applications.

Private applications are referred to this Department by the Court for reports. There was a further increase in the number of such applications from 338 to 347 during the year. In the year 1946-47 the number was 140.

The Department is perturbed at the growing number of private adoptions, not because of the fact that people can arrange them privately, but because of the high risk of the adoption not being successful. In practically all private adoptions very little regard is had to the suitability of the adopting parent and the child which is a major feature of the Department's technique. In addition there is also the added problem of the possibility of trafficking in babies developing through the urgent desire of adopting parents to secure a child. The excess number of applicants over the number becoming available has led to such a position being exposed in America and it would be most undesirable for a similar situation to arise here.

The Department prides itself that practically every adoption it has arranged has proved successful and the child has fitted into the new family almost as though it were a natural child in that family. The Department is convinced that it is a basic essential of correct adoption procedure that the intellectual and physical characteristics of both natural and adopting parents should be assessed by qualified personnel and the baby allotted to adopting parents who are especially suited for the adoption of each particular child by reason of similar social and intellectual background and physical appearance.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND TRUANCY.

Truancy is always a serious problem for social workers because in many cases it leads to delinquency. A child, no matter what his mental equipment may be, must learn to adjust himself to authority and to society. The home is the first authority to which the child must adjust himself and the school is the first model of society outside the home. The child must be helped in adapting himself to both situations. Truancy may be first discernible by rebellion against authority of the group. If this rebellion is not adequately dealt with by the school and the home, the child may drift into more serious trouble. As soon as truancy occurs it is time to probe its cause and commence some definite preventive work. During the past year the Probation Officers have devoted considerable attention to dealing with truancy at its source.

The Field Branch has been giving considerable attention to cases of school default. Decentralisation has enabled closer contact to be maintained with the schools and this policy has produced satisfactory results. The total school population, the number of school default cases reported, and the number of prosecutions, are shown in the following table:

	Total School Population.	Number of unsatisfactory school default cases reported.	Number of Prosecutions (new cases).
1945	448,829	16,559	1,169
1946	.....	14,324	1,084
1947	.....	13,100	887
1948	.....	13,212	803
1949	.....	12,895	702
1950	503,080	12,397	618
1951	.....	11,757	508

Although the total school population increased by approximately 58,000, from 1945 to 1950, the number of unsatisfactory school default cases reported decreased from 16,559 to 11,757, the number of prosecutions from 1,169 to 508. The Department's activity in this particular field is gradually producing an awareness on the part of parents as to the requirements of the law with regard to the education of children. Prosecution action has been necessary, as a last alternative, in a small percentage of cases and it is felt that the position in this regard is satisfactory.

There has been a slight increase in the number of applications for exemption from further school attendance. High wages and other benefits readily available to youthful employees, present a strong inducement for boys and girls to leave school prior to the school leaving age. The rising cost of living also presents a temptation to parents on lower incomes to place their children in employment as early as possible. 4,282 applications were received and 3,241 exemptions granted.

The number of regular visits to schools by the field staff increased from 15,449 in 1949-50 to 17,319 in 1950-51—an increase of 1,870. The number of defaulters interviewed at school increased from 13,756 in 1949-50 to 18,589 in 1950-51—an increase of 2,831. One effect of early action in default cases has been that a lesser number of visits have been necessary to parents of defaulters. These decreased during the year by 1,040.

Vigilance has been maintained in accosting children of school age during school hours. Regular accosting drives were held and visits made to City fun parlours, picture shows, parks and railway termini, etc. During the year, 3,094 children were accosted compared with 2,298 in 1949-50—an increase of 796. The effect upon a child so accosted in the early stages of his or her truancy is most effective in curbing further development of the habit and in breaking association with undesirable companions.

Anglewood.

Anglewood is designed to meet the special needs of school age boys, committed by Children's Courts on charges of truancy and school default. These are boys whose attendance and consequent aversion to schooling are so extreme that they have failed to respond to preventive measures and it has become necessary to provide them with specialised education.

The curriculum is arranged with the aim of making school attractive to the youngster so that when he returns to his home he will be prepared to attend regularly. It does not cover merely scholastic subjects but encompasses handicrafts and outdoor projects, such as nature study. Excursions beyond the home are utilised in this scheme of education, whilst co-operation between the school and the homes staff blends evening activities into this general pattern.

The most important feature of classroom work is that each child is given individual tuition. It is not possible for a boy to be overlooked for even a short period. Illustrative of this is the case of a child of eleven with an I.Q. of 77 who, although in fourth class, could not do any arithmetic at all and did not understand the letters of the alphabet. At school, his low mentality had been offered as the reason for his backwardness. Charged with truancy and committed to Anglewood, it was found that he had hearing sufficiently defective to hinder his progress in class. The home conditions were very poor, being described as a bag and tin humpy. The parents were of poor mentality and were unaware of the boy's disability.

At Anglewood the boy's progress at first was slow, but after removal of tonsils and adenoids and treatment for the defective hearing, he improved both scholastically and socially. The lad was discharged after nineteen months to his own home, which in the interval, had been brought up to a satisfactory standard and he was placed at school in an opportunity Seventh class. The District Officer visiting the home and school after the lad's discharge reported a very satisfactory adjustment. An extract from a report submitted five months after the boy had returned home indicates the continuance of this pleasing position.

"—, L. —, appeared cheerful, happy with the world in general. He talks of remaining at school till he is sixteen. He attends the Salvation Army Church and is learning to play an instrument. His father is very pleased with the progress he is making and says his conduct is excellent.

"At the present time L's influence in the home seems to be having good effect generally. It is to be hoped this good response continues."

Over all, the boys admitted to the School have been of a less anti-social nature than previously. When the lad is given time to settle down the Staff is able to make him happy and contented. The aim of the School has been to achieve social and scholastic improvement as quickly as the

boy will allow. Until the social behaviour of the boy is adjusted it is impossible to expect school progress. Most boys take about two months to adjust themselves. Then school training becomes effective.

Scouting activities have been expanded during the year, two boys were successful in gaining their First Class badges and Green All-Round Cords. Several camps were attended by the Troop and they gained third and fourth places respectively in the Campfire Concert and the H. R. Lee Challenge Flag at the District Rally at Mt. Keira.

The boys have played visiting sporting teams and attended several local civic functions and have been invited to special services by Church Organisations. At all times they have shown an appreciation and interest in the pleasure received from these events.

FINANCIAL AID.

By reason of Section 27 of the Child Welfare Act the Department is empowered to grant speedy assistance for the children of parents who, by reason of circumstances, over which they have no control, find themselves in urgent need of financial aid towards maintenance of their children.

During the year, 1,236 allowances were granted as compared with 1,373 during the preceding year and 1,654 allowances were discontinued as compared with 1,609 for the previous year.

The total number of allowances in pay decreased from 2,570 to 2,152, the number of allowances payable to mothers being reduced by 316 and those payable to fathers by 2.

The cause for the steady decline can be credited to two reasons:

- (a) Shortage of labour in the employment market with the resultant effect that people who normally would be dependent on the State for subsistence are now in employment;
- (b) Increase of payments under the Commonwealth Tuberculosis Act, 1948.

Allowances were specially continued for 27 children after their fifteenth birthday to enable them to further their education. Payment was made for six children to the Leaving Certificate examination standard and twenty-one children until they sat for the Intermediate Certificate examination.

The number of New Australians and recently arrived immigrants receiving assistance continues to increase, particularly de jure widows who are barred from receiving a Widow's Pension and State Supplementary Allowance by virtue of their being an alien and not resident in Australia for five years.

LICENSED HOMES.

Part VII of the Child Welfare Act provides for the licensing of homes established or used for the reception of children under the age of seven years apart from their parents. 446 licences were in force at 30th June, 1950, and 451 at 30th June, 1951. Numerous inquiries are made at the Department by parents anxious to arrange for the placement of children and the number of homes available cannot meet the demand. The child inmates in residence within licensed homes have shown a noticeable increase. A number of the larger homes have experienced staff and labour problems and some have found it necessary to seek permission to charge increased fees as an offset to increasing expenses.

Arising from numerous applications lodged for approval to receive immigrant children, the Department carried out special inspection of the larger licensed homes by senior officers. It was found that a fairly general effort was being made to maintain a good standard and that the homes were alive to the desirability to restrict the number of inmates to a reasonable level. It was felt that the Department's supervision and interest have had an effect in this direction.

WAYWARD AND PROBLEM CHILDREN.

The total number of cases of children appearing before the Metropolitan and Yasmar Children's Courts increased by 284 last year, the figures being 2,544 for 1950-51 as compared with 2,260 for the previous year. This increase related mainly to boys.

The area proclaimed for the Metropolitan and Yasmar Children's Courts was enlarged last year by the addition of Ryde. The change made in regard to the Parramatta Court has also affected the position, as cases initially before the Parramatta Court have been transferred to Yasmar for finalisation and therefore are included in the Ashfield figures instead of Parramatta. It is therefore difficult to determine the exact increase but, even allowing for the factors mentioned, there is no doubt that delinquency amongst boys has increased during the past six months.

Although the full Court figures are not available for country districts, judging from the committals and the number released on probation, the increase in delinquency in the rural districts was far greater than in the Metropolitan Area.

A total of 671 children and young persons were committed to institutions during the twelve months, representing an increase of 72 compared with the preceding period. The boys committed increased by 81 but the girls showed a decrease of 7.

The number of boys and girls placed on probation increased by 326. Here again this increase was mainly confined to boys. An increase also occurred in the number committed to the care of the Minister, the figures being 284 in 1950-51 compared with 195 in the previous year.

The children committed to the Department's institutions undoubtedly offer the greatest challenge in the work of rehabilitation of wayward and problem children. It will be apparent from earlier remarks that when a case of bad behaviour comes under notice of a District Officer, intensive casework is carried out in an endeavour to remedy the position, and it is only when these efforts prove unsuccessful that the child is brought before a Children's Court by a Departmental Officer. In their turn, also, the Courts usually give the juvenile offender an opportunity to re-adjust himself by placing him on probation under the supervision of a Probation Officer. It will be readily understood, then, that most of the inmates of the institutions are recidivists. In fact seventy per cent. of them come within this category, having been charged before a Court on two or more occasions. The remaining thirty per cent. have been committed to an institution at the time of their first charge, either because of the gravity of their offence or as is more often the case because their home and parental care are of such a poor standard that institutional life and training is considered by the Court to meet their greatest need. It is, therefore, no mean challenge that is presented by this hard core of youthful offenders.

Here, as in the other spheres of its work the Department does not consider itself limited in any way by its statutory powers, except in so far as the liberty and rights of the child are concerned. The Department guards their liberties zealously and insists that the attitude of staff to inmates should be based on the recognition of each child's innate rights.

The work of rehabilitation of these young people is approached from three angles; firstly the development of character and citizenship; secondly, educational and vocational training, and thirdly, the cultivation of an interest in hobbies and useful leisure time activity. In this work it is felt there are two ever-present dangers to be guarded against. The first of these is the possibility of a juvenile so committed becoming isolated from the community to which he must eventually return. The second, a consequence of the first, is that the child will become institutionalised and dependent. The Department has a determined policy aimed at overcoming these possibilities. In every way possible these young people participate in the activities of the community about them. Life as it should be lived is put before them and by participation, assimilation of better habits and ideals is facilitated.

Scholastic education, training in the homes, religious instruction, cultural activities, outings to theatres, concerts and the like, participation in community sports, are all designed to dovetail together to produce a good citizen, rather than merely a scholar or a tradesman.

Within the framework of such composite training attention must necessarily be given to the cultivation of appreciation of music, literature and art. Once these treasures are shown, the difficulty is not to arouse the interest of these adolescents, but rather to meet their avid demand for more. The girls are confirmed devotees of the ballet, theatre, and art exhibitions, whilst the boys eagerly await the Town Hall Concerts of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra. These cultural activities are not enjoyed only away from the training schools, but have become a part of the life within the homes themselves. Since so many of these children come from homes where there is drunkenness, quarrelling and lack of parental guidance, they derive great satisfaction from these avenues for self-expression.

One lad was committed to training school on charges of stealing and of breaking, entering and stealing. He had left his home in Sydney and travelled to a country town on the proceeds of the sale of a bicycle which he had stolen. There he broke into several houses and stole valuable property, but was soon apprehended and charged. During psychiatric examination in Sydney, he gave a history of "dizzy spells" to which little significance was attached, but he was described as "vague, apathetic and irresponsible." He was disinclined to co-operate and, in fact, was passively resistant, evasive and misleading.

This boy is the only child of parents well past middle age. The father, an invalid, and the mother, a heavy drinker, had

apparently given him little positive guidance and had left him largely to his own resources. As so often happens, however, their reaction to his committal and detention in an institution was one of indignant resentment, an attitude which naturally was transferred to the lad himself. On admission to Mt. Penang Training School, therefore, the boy was suspicious, resentful and resistant. He made no visible effort to adjust himself in his new environment and took advantage of the first opportunity to abscond. While at large he committed fresh offences for which he was again charged, and was returned to the School.

Under close supervision at first, this youngster gradually responded and showed an increasing willingness to participate actively in his own training. He applied himself to his schoolwork, where he was greatly retarded in basic subjects, and developed an interest in the allied trade classes. This interest was carried over into his free time and he became a regular participant in evening recreational groups in both Carpentry and Sheet Metalwork. Probably for the first time in his life, he was finding self-expression and satisfaction in congenial work and recreational activities. In other aspects of school life this boy also developed an interest. He became a member of the School's concert party, enjoying the opportunity of joining in musical appreciation groups and attending concerts in Sydney. An aptitude for Soccer was fostered and he became a member of the School's Soccer team. As a result of his active participation in such varied activities, he developed a more positive attitude which was reflected in his approach to the problems confronting him on return to the community.

The lad himself had come to appreciate the fact that return to his old environment would be fatal to his future prospects, and it was this aspect that had given his Probation Officer much concern. Despite the considerable development, training had effected, he remained an amiable, suggestible youth and it was evident that he would have little hope of resisting the adverse environmental pressure he was likely to encounter on his return home. On the other hand he had shown his ability to respond very favourably in an ordered environment where he could gain satisfaction from participation in communal life and activities.

With these aspects in mind, arrangements were made for the lad to enlist in the A.M.F. immediately on discharge. He has now been in the Army for more than a year, is following an apprenticeship course and has reached a Corporal's rank. More importantly he has adjusted himself to Army life, is happy in it and has every prospect of making a successful career in the Army. During a recent visit to the district he called at the School to renew old acquaintances. He has developed physically, is alert and self-confident and feels secure in his chosen profession. There is no apparent reason why he should not continue as a contented, law-abiding citizen and an asset to the community.

The improvement of gardens and grounds and the introduction of brightness and taste in the furnishing of the rooms embarked upon some time ago, are showing pleasing results.

These aspects are accepted without arousing comment by those constantly working among them, but visitors from overseas and interstate are immediately struck by this freshness of approach to the problem of delinquency. Mr. Henriques remarks upon this in the following words:—

"High as is the general standard (of approved schools in England), I do not know of any schools as good as those in New South Wales. One of the main methods of reform is through colour and beauty. In that great country there are heaps of opportunities to make good use of both these things in the sunshine of its wide open spaces. But it was the harmonious colouring of all rooms of their institutions which struck me as being so peaceful, and refreshing to a troubled mind. They are all State schools and have been built expensively in accordance with the requirements of boys and girls. Such a policy will in the end be economical because it will be effective."

During the past year considerable advance has been made in regard to the libraries at these establishments. An additional librarian has been appointed to the Head Office Library. That library will in future supervise and guide the separate ones at these institutions.

This work with these problem children necessarily places a great strain on the staff. During the year this has been made still heavier by reason of the difficulty in obtaining suitable persons as instructors and instructresses.

Yasmar.

For many years one of the garden homes of the district, Yasmar now functions as a Remand Home, a Children's Court and a Clinie. A beautiful old home associated with the early history of Sydney houses the Court and Administrative

offices; on either side within their own garden grounds are the Junior and Senior Sections of the remand home.

A school functions as an adjunct to the Home assuring a continuity of schooling for the children during their period in the home. As most of the lads passing through Yasmar have only a brief period there, little continuous instruction is possible, but every effort is made to foster the social progress of the boys. To this end the use of the library is encouraged, lecturettes are prepared and delivered, debates are conducted. Full use is made of the Schools Broadcasts and the Education Department Film Service.

The boy's period in school is also utilised in collecting much valuable data concerning attainment levels and educational ages from a comprehensive system of testing. This data is of great import in determining the course of instruction, the boy if committed to a training school, is to receive. The data may also be used by the magistrate as a guide in determining the disposition of the lad.

For the older boys in the Senior School a comprehensive course of manual instruction is provided in a well equipped work room. As in the Junior School, training is hampered by the small period of time spent in the Home by the individual boys.

A full psychiatric guidance service is available at Yasmar with a clinical team under a psychiatrist who is assisted by a psychologist, a social worker, and a visiting medical officer. The clinic undertakes a full physical examination of all boys in Yasmar. This is but one aspect of the services provided by the Clinie. Children's Courts Magistrates have the benefit of a full psychiatric clinic diagnosis. This generally includes an interview with parents and the use of modern psychological techniques including testing and psychiatric interview. Treatment is undertaken in certain cases with the child either at home or in an institution, which entails follow up visits to the clinic.

The clinic collaborates with the District Officers in individual cases, and at monthly conferences. It is also in contact with the three other services maintained by the School Medical Service at similar meetings.

While in the Home, the extra curricular interests of the boys are not neglected. Close attention is paid to the organising of entertainment within the establishment. Amateur Hour type of programmes, films, gymnastics, competitive indoor and outdoor games are very popular.

Special emphasis is placed on routine, general personal appearance, cleanliness, and manners. As a great majority of the boys has received little training in this respect, this work is all the more important inasmuch as it helps to adjust the boys and to give them some idea as to the standard of conduct and self discipline.

Training School for Boys, Mittagong.

Boys, aged 8 to 14 years, committed to an institution by Children's Courts are placed at Mittagong Training School. The School comprises eight residential homes and a nursing home. Allocation to a particular home is decided according to firstly, the child's religion and then to age, physical development and personal history. Each home is supervised by a married couple (Housemaster and Matron).

All information available regarding the boy, his offence and previous history, his home situation and school attainment is studied in an effort to resolve his difficulties, and regular reports are submitted to the Department regarding his progress and response to training. The training is designed to eradicate anti-social habits and attitudes and to induce a higher standard of behaviour. This is largely a matter of studying the problems of each individual boy and providing him with opportunities of gaining recognition, a feeling of security, and any other basic need which he may lack. In many cases it is also necessary to teach the value of discipline and industry. Probation Officers visit Mittagong regularly to interview boys and to exchange information with Homes Officers and teachers.

As schooling is a most important part of the lives of these lads, close co-operation is necessary between the Superintendent and Headmaster of the Lower Mittagong School which the boys attend. This is a School under the control of the Department of Education, staffed by teachers of that Department, and situated near the Training School. The school organisation has to provide for the constant stream of pupils to and from the school at frequent intervals and to allow for the marked variations in mental capacity.

Teachers are provided with the results of psychological and clinical surveys as well as summaries of standardised tests in the basic school subjects. Much greater care than usual is taken to classify the pupils correctly. Where the placement of a boy varies, as it frequently does from that of another school he has attended, the action taken at Lower Mittagong is in his best interests. On arrival he is placed in an appropriate class and promoted as soon as his attain-

Fifty Years of Progress at the Training School for Boys, Mittagong.



1901



1951

ments and ability permit. Every effort by example and precept by all members of the staff is made to stimulate right lines of behaviour and good habits of living. The full development of the boy as a person is fostered so that he may lead a satisfying life and eventually take his place within the limits set by his native intelligence, as a happy self-respecting, self controlled and useful member of the community. The child's ability to learn a given subject is regarded as subsidiary to the major aim of preparing to cope with everyday problems and the development of character.

The school includes Primary classes which provide for remedial work, normal Super-primary classes to a Second Year standard and General Activity Classes that continue studies of General Science, Practical Agriculture, General Handicrafts, Arts and Crafts and Project Schemes.

The Annual Exhibition Day was held in November, 1950 when a display was presented of general school subjects and manual activities. The programme included items by the school choir, the physical education squad with tumbling and pyramid building and the presentation of "H.M.S. Pin-a-fore" in costume and with suitable scenes. A puppet play was also staged.

The school participated with other schools in the 1951 Jubilee Celebrations. A special display was given by the physical education group and other groups depicted historical events in the form of pageants. The school also participated in combined singing and was responsible for the preparation of an outline map of Australia at the Mittagong Sports Ground.

The usual sports afternoons were held regularly and Rugby and Soccer football matches were played against local school teams. Lower Mittagong won the majority of matches and the boys were complimented on their good behaviour and sportsmanship.

Groups of boys were taken during the year to Sydney to the Schools' Orchestral Concerts arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Weekly instruction is given by members of the clergy at Lower Mittagong School. Roman Catholic boys attend

services at the Marist Brothers Juniorate each Sunday whilst Protestant boys attend a service at the Church of England, Mittagong, on the first Sunday in each month and a service conducted by the Rector in the Recreation Hall on each other Sunday. During the year a Special Mission for the boys and local residents was also conducted in the Recreation Hall by the Parish Priest. Forty-five boys were confirmed in the Church of England during the year.

As in previous years, every boy who is physically fit has been encouraged to participate in some form of field sports. During the summer, eight cricket teams and eight softball teams enjoyed a hard fought competition organised on a "House" basis. Swimming carnivals were liberally interspersed with these competitions during the warmer months.

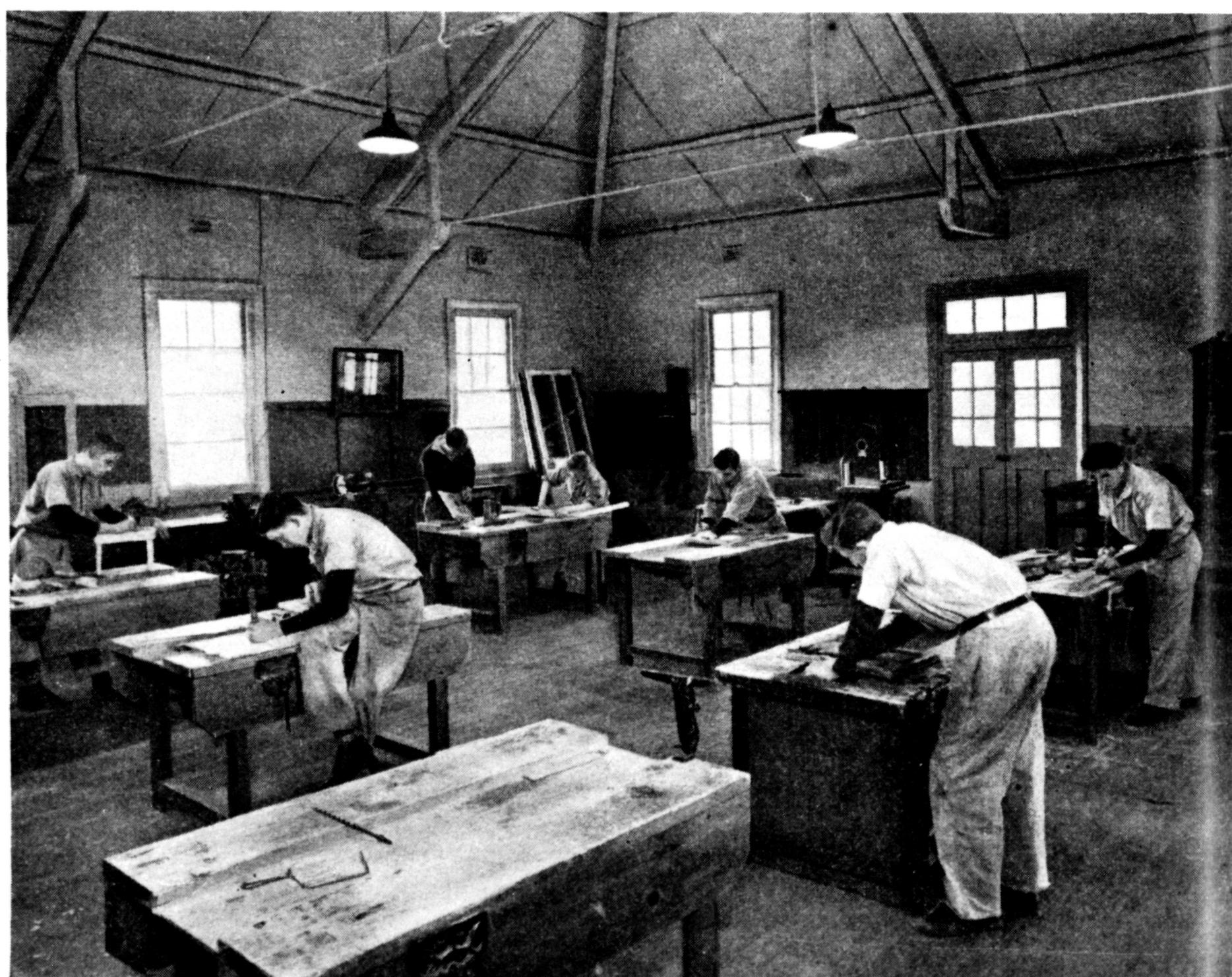
The winter competition embraces eight Rugby League Teams divided into A and B Grades, four Soccer teams and four softball teams. All of these teams are engaged in an internal competition on a "House" basis, similar to that arranged for the Summer competition. Regular matches are arranged with local schools and it is hoped that it will be possible to enter teams in a proposed district schoolboys football carnival.

Interest in Scouting has been maintained throughout the year. The scope has been extended to include more younger boys as Cubs. Unfortunately, the long periods of unsuitable weather forced an abandonment of proposed camps.

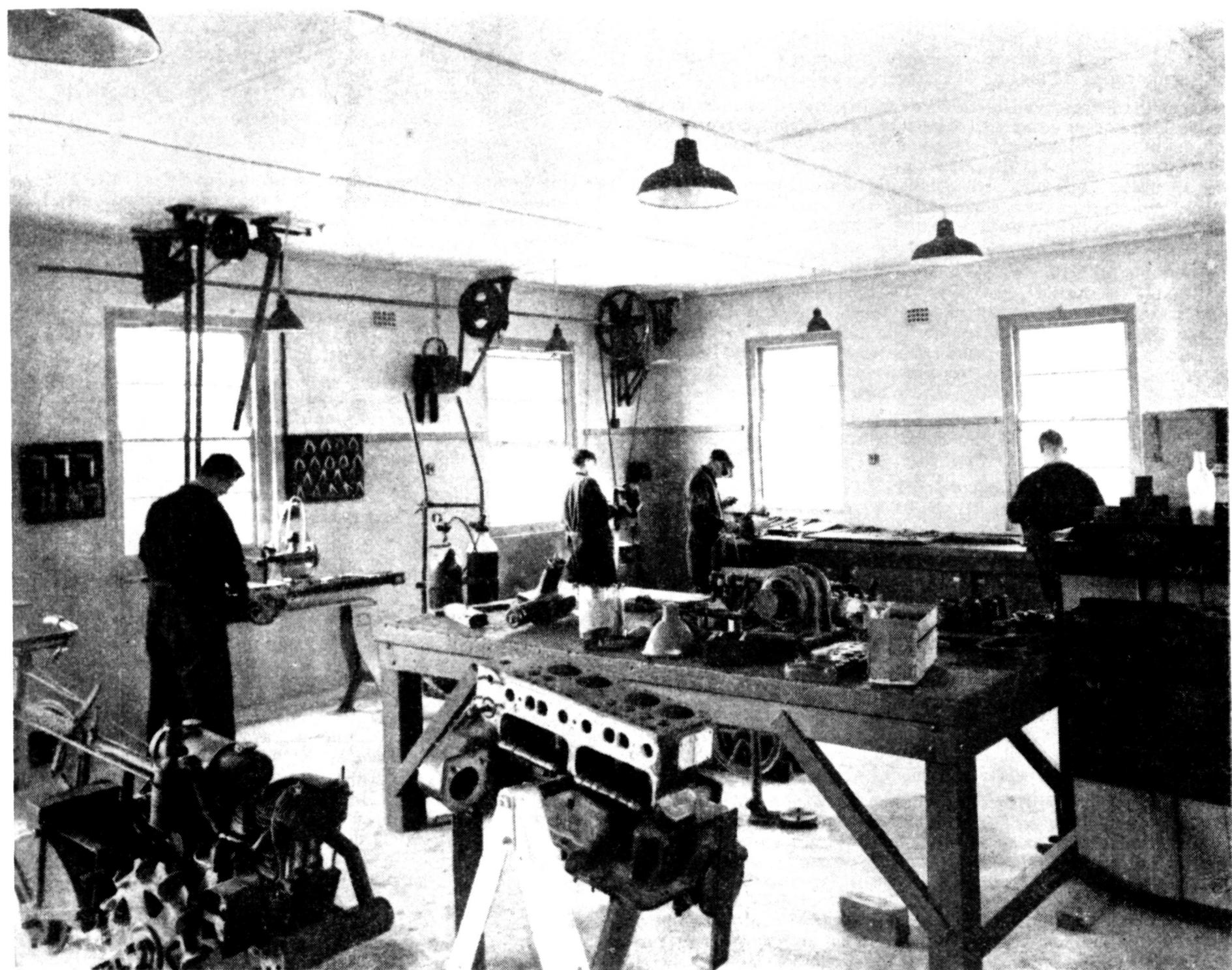
In the realm of hobby activities a wide variety of skills are employed. Rug making, weaving, knitting, cane work, felt work, raffia work are some of the more usual occupations followed. These activities, together with such hobbies as stamp collecting, drawing scrap books, debating, concerts etc. ensure that most boys are fully occupied during their leisure hours.

"Talkabout", the regular newsheet circulated amongst inmates contains items of interest to inmates including notification of coming entertainments, sporting activities, etc. and the instructional articles on sport or other recreations.

Special efforts were made by all members of the staff to make the Christmas period a happy and enjoyable occasion for all inmates. Various trips and outings were planned over the period of the school vacation, sports meetings and swimming



Vocational Class in Woodwork—Mount Penang Training School



Vocational Class in Motor Mechanics—Mount Penang Training School.

carnivals were held on Boxing Day. The traditional Fancy Dress Parade resulted in the production of many humorous and ingenious costumes from the odds and ends of materials available around the Homes. On Christmas Day each boy received a present from a tree and enjoyed a Christmas dinner of specially prepared delicacies.

Mt. Penang Training School.

Mt. Penang Training School for Boys, Gosford is organised to meet the problem of training wayward and problem youths between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years of age who are committed to an institution. These lads are committed on a wide range of offences the most common being offences against property such as stealing, and break enter and stealing, followed by uncontrollability, and take and use vehicles. There are two sections of the institution—the main school and the Privilege Cottage. All boys are admitted to the main school and from their first response to training, those with the more positive attitudes are selected for transfer to the Privilege Cottage. In both situations the day is a full one, balanced with work, play and recreational activities of the widest scope and satisfying to the heaviest demands. Training is both extensive and intensive and active supervision is maintained for the full twenty-four hours of each day. Because each case offers a particular challenge and requires much individual attention and assistance, the inmates are divided into small groups wherever possible. The school sees in its special function the need to provide continuously an environment which is the direct antithesis of that which presented opportunities for the boy to lapse into delinquency. Thus its entire organisation, its controls and its methods are fashioned to provide a creative environment, wherein the lad comes to accept responsibility, to establish his tastes and develop his aptitudes, to be a person and an enthusiast.

A wide range of working experiences is available to the inmate through Junior or Senior School, crafts, manual training, metalwork, carpentry, motor mechanics, boot trade, dairying and pig raising, vegetable and flower growing, cooking, maintenance work and general manual labour. Leisure activities are catered for by an even wider range of interests and

participation in organised sport is directed. Every day is a full and active one from 6.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

The number of lads admitted to Mt. Penang Training School during the year showed an increase over the previous year with a significant number coming from country areas. The movement of Resident District Officers into new districts is revealing an incidence of delinquency previously not concentrated upon and is countering a deterioration in family conditions resulting from rapid increases in population caused by industrial development in rural areas.

The Privilege Cottage continues to function smoothly and the response of the many lads transferred there has proved that a positive approach which assesses human values and invites acceptance of trust and responsibility at an appropriate stage is a movement in the right direction. Through the Privilege Cottage many lads have been eased back into normal living and results suggest that a large majority have made a satisfactory adjustment on discharge.

During the year an open Exhibition of Work was held at the School. There was an excellent representative gathering of people in attendance and it is thought that through that day were perceived something of the opportunities for purposeful, creative experiencing and something of the lads' identification with those opportunities. Most people went away both surprised and delighted with what they had seen. Many interested and well-informed visitors from other States and from Overseas came to the School during the year and went away very impressed. The development of musical tastes and of choral work in a situation such as this was recognised.

A second venture, namely the exhibition of stud Berkshire pigs from the School piggery in the Royal Agricultural Show, was made during the year with outstanding success. From 8 entries the following results were obtained:—

Champion Boar—Berkshire.

Best Registered Stud Boar.

2 Second Prizes.

1 Third Prize.

The work and interest of the boys were reflected in these results which led to many enquiries for stud stock from the School and also to several enquiries which give openings for the employment of lads on discharge in good farming positions.

During the year considerable development of courses in the trade classes has occurred. The metalwork shop, for example, has developed nickel plating to a fine art. The bootshop is now producing the full requirements of rugby balls, soccer balls, basket balls etc. and is making a particularly fine ball. These new features are commanding very considerable interest and very worthwhile work is being done.

Sport and leisure time activities are taking their proper place in the rehabilitation programme and in many instances very noticeable results have accrued. The standard of sport played has increased and what is more important and noticeable is the marked improvement in attitude towards these activities. A proper team spirit, a pride in school activities and a desire to do the right thing have grown and in several cases loyalties which have quickly stabilised the lads have resulted.

The therapeutic value of the interaction of character formation, vocational training and cultural and sporting interests is apparent from the following case.

A lad of sixteen was committed to an institution on a charge of malicious wounding. He had had an argument with his father who was under the influence of liquor and when his father attempted to follow him to his room had fired a pearl rifle wounding his father in the arm.

The home situation was particularly unfavourable. The home was described as suggestive of a bush camp rather than a home. The lad's mother had died some years previously leaving six children, this boy being the eldest. The father, a heavy drinker, became violent when drunk, but according to the boy was kind when sober. Apparently the home was one in which resort to violence was the usual method of settling an argument and where fear of the father when drunk prevailed. The boy had no previous court record, had been employed as a bottle washer and his report from work was good.

On arrival at this School he showed good control of himself and discussed his case quite objectively. His attitude was an almost impersonal one, he defended his action and did not regard resort to firearms as a serious matter reflecting, no doubt, the attitude of that section of the community in which he had lived. He explained that his father was drunk, was the type of man who shouldn't drink, was going to "bash" him as he had done many times before, that he had shot his father and after making sure he hadn't killed him, had run out of the house and straight to the police. He said he didn't want to go home again, if he did his father would kill him or he would shoot his father again.

The lad quickly adapted himself to the demands and opportunities of his new environment. His cheerful and manly bearing and his co-operative attitude made him popular with boys and staff. He showed a too ready tendency to assert (or defend) his "rights" but this was to be expected in the light of his previous experiences, and he showed an almost complete lack of ordinary social graces. He possessed outstanding ability in handwork and was transferred to the Bootshop where he quickly became a most efficient worker both in boot repair work and in all form of leather handwork. At the same time he developed leisure interests and participated in many recreational activities. He proved to be a natural cricketer and footballer, became very interested in these and in time was the outstanding player in the School in both sports. He took an active part in choir and concert work, attended musical appreciation classes and enjoyed visits to the theatre, to symphonies and youth concerts in Sydney. The impact of these aesthetic experiences acted as a refining influence on the lad, his social graces showed noticeable improvement and eventually when he was transferred to the Privilege Cottage there was a marked acceleration in his attainment of these social graces.

In the controlled environment of an institution the boy gradually came to appreciate that "rights" were usually respected and that there existed no necessity to assert his rights. This was his hardest lesson and up to the time of his discharge he still showed occasional glimpses of this tendency, but it was felt he had come to accept a new attitude towards violence and defence.

Just prior to his discharge, in order to cater for his leisure activities when he was returned to the community, he was affiliated with a good Junior Football Club and a Cricket Club through the agency of visiting sporting teams.

During his stay at the Training School, Probation Officers, in constant contact with him, sought out various relatives and eventually found an aunt with a favourable home who was prepared to take him on discharge and give him a home. This family had a good reputation and the tone in the home was good. To this situation the boy was eventually discharged.

It is now over 18 months since this lad was discharged. He has often written since then and has visited on one occasion.

He claims he is happy in the community, has had the one job since discharge and is earning good money. In the summer he plays cricket and in winter football—in fact he is playing with two football clubs, one in a Saturday competition and one in a Sunday competition. It is felt that the prognosis in this case is good.

St. Heliers.

This home supplements the training given at Mt. Penang Training School. Those boys who express an inclination to take up rural work are transferred from Mt. Penang to St. Heliers where a thorough training in all phases of farming is given. The continued requests from graziers and farmers for boys trained here is indicative of the value of the instruction being given.

The practical farming at the Home has this year shown very good results.

The growing of lucerne has been continued and the crop set aside as a fodder reserve. Potatoes and maize have been successfully grown in reasonable quantities. A new successful crop has been broom millet. A large area has also been sown in green manurial crop in preparing the soil for the later sowing of permanent pastures. These crops have given inmates of St. Heliers ample experience in soil preparation, sowing, cultivation, harvesting, and marketing.

The Hereford Beef Herd is in excellent condition and numbers are increasing satisfactorily. The first sale of wool from sheep on St. Heliers has definitely indicated that the introduction of sheep to St. Heliers was correct, apart from financial gain it has increased the scope of training for inmates. It is hoped that by breeding, culling, and purchase, the St. Heliers Corriedale Sheep may become a well balanced flock in a relatively short period.

St. Heliers is frequently regarded erroneously as being primarily a home for training in rural pursuits. Its foremost aim, however, is identical with that of Mt. Penang and the Institution for Boys at Tamworth, namely the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. St. Heliers is proud of its young farmers, but far more pleasing and satisfying are those cases where a genuine re-adjustment in behaviour and living has occurred. One such case is that of a boy who came to St. Heliers possessing a definite defensive manner, particularly as regards women-folk.

His general behaviour whilst considered average, was not outstanding. However as time went on the Matron of the Home was able to engage him in conversation. The boy explained to her that he had a hatred of women due to being placed in the care of various women on the death of his mother when he was 18 months old. He stated that his young days consisted of a succession of beatings. He had other brothers who were also separated from his father during this period.

During the war years his father was in the Armed Forces. On his return, the father, decided to re-marry in the hopes of re-establishing a home for his sons. These arrangements did not work satisfactorily, as the boy stated he could not agree with his step-mother, no doubt resenting in his own way another woman taking the place of his own mother.

Soon after this conversation the boy was operated on for an urgent appendicectomy. His attitude towards women was explained to the Sisters at the hospital who willingly co-operated to assist in breaking down this bitterness. During his convalescence at the Home, and a further period of hospitalisation soon afterwards, the general outlook of this boy was noticeably altered. Although still quite ill, he endeavoured to be cheerful, particularly so to the Matron of the Home who supplied the mother interest so lacking in his earlier life.

Ultimately this boy was discharged to his father, who, since then has written to the Department expressing his appreciation of the care and attention given his son. The father stated also that the boy was cheerful and contented with work and home.

Tamworth.

This institution fits into the general scheme of rehabilitation of male juvenile offenders alongside Mt. Penang and St. Heliers. Those boys unable to meet the demands of Mt. Penang are transferred to Tamworth. At this Institution training is more individual and discipline stricter. With a stable staff it is possible to pay close attention to individual character deviations rather than merely to submit the individual to the impact of the general disciplinary training which, however, proceeds with steady insistent pressure. The response to close supervision and personal treatment can be gauged from the case of a boy, who after several abscondings from Mt. Penang was transferred to Tamworth. Although his record shows no evidence of active resistance to training, it was nevertheless some time before it was considered advisable to recommend his return to Mt. Penang. This was then done—with reservations. His attitude plainly showed there was little chance of any lasting

change, but it was thought that the impact of the closed institution would be sufficient to influence him to conform—outwardly at least—to future training at Mt. Penang. He was eventually returned for attempting to abscond, and, faced with the realisation that he was unlikely to be given another chance at Mt. Penang, he quickly showed his true colours. He was in constant conflict with authority, though cunning enough, in the main, to give the impression of conformity. He was not clever enough however to cover up completely, and was frequently discovered in breaches of rules, and in subversive talk and actions. With the memory of a successful simulation of amnesia as an excuse for absconding from Mt. Penang, the boy then attempted to malinger. A wounded foot—cut on a piece of glass whilst attempting to abscond from Mt. Penang—refused to yield to treatment, and subsequently pieces of glass were found embedded in the wound. The wound was curetted, and subsequently another piece was discovered in X-Ray. This was removed without the boy's knowledge, and when further pieces of foreign matter were discovered, it was obvious that they had been introduced by the lad himself. He was taxed with the deception and admitted it. This seemed to mark a turning point. He seemed to realise that his efforts to flout authority had been consistently nullified, and that he was entirely discredited. From that time his conduct has been exemplary. Similar periods of good behaviour, though not so long in duration, have been reported before, but everyone who has any dealing with the lad now finds a complete absence of any hint of reservation in his attitude. A quite normal development has been his intense interest in religious matters. This manifestation has been dealt with in an understanding manner by his spiritual adviser, who has made every endeavour to ensure that the boy's interest along these lines will be cultivated on his discharge. The ultimate outcome of this case cannot be foretold with confidence. On discharge the impact of old associates, may prove too much for the lad, but at least he has shown a remarkable improvement and has established good behaviour habits. In many cases it is found that the lad has "got away" with so much in his time that it is not until he is pulled up short again and again, in fact often until the case appears hopeless, that an improvement is noted.

Training School for Girls, Parramatta.

This school provides rehabilitative training for delinquent girls who have failed to respond to other forms of case work. Almost without exception these girls have presented behaviour problems of long standing, and have reached the stage when they are quite beyond the control of parents or guardians. They have been unresponsive to the efforts of parents, teachers and social workers to assist them; they have failed when placed on probation by children's courts; some have been committed to the care of denominational establishments but have absconded or have presented grave problems in discipline; other girls have been placed in foster homes or establishments for State wards but have not been able to make a successful adjustment. It is clear, therefore, that the purpose of this school is to provide training for the most severely maladjusted and unstable girls in the State. Most of them have been exposed to sordid sex experiences, sometimes from an early age, and in addition have developed other socially unacceptable patterns of behaviour. The problem of the rehabilitation of these girls is a very difficult one, particularly as many of them are of sub-standard intelligence and almost completely lacking in the social graces.

Staff team work is the basis of training at this school. Every officer plays an important part in the work of rehabilitation. This is done by providing opportunities for the girls to get satisfaction in socially acceptable ways, by conditioning them to habits of industry, cleanliness and decent behaviour, and by continually bringing each girl face to face with the fact that she must accept full responsibility for her own actions instead of trying to evade difficult situations brought about by her asocial conduct. A full course of training in home management is provided, the girls are instructed in the various forms of needlework, fancy-work and in dress-making, other handicrafts such as leather-work, weaving and basketry are available to interested girls, whilst all girls of school age attend the school within the Institution, where individual tuition is

given. Girls who are educationally retarded and are above school leaving age are given the opportunity to continue their studies until they reach a reasonable standard. Great stress is laid on group activities of various sorts so that the girls may be given frequent opportunities for social co-operation. Team games such as basket-ball, soft-ball and vigoro help greatly to foster this healthy group spirit, and the inter-House competition for good marks is very keen. As an incentive the winning House each month is given a picnic, and the six girls with the highest point score each week an outing. The girls are given opportunities to meet on equal terms members of the outside community at Church, on the sporting field or at the theatre. An intensive drive has been made to develop in the girls a pride in their surroundings, and to this end they have co-operated excellently in the work of ground beautification and improvement.

The effect of the environmental and social influences at this school has to be observed over a period to be fully appreciated, but it is found that girls admitted as thoroughly anti-social, surly, unco-operative, lazy, careless and unreliable individuals show a remarkable change in their attitude after a few months' training. After this new outlook has been consolidated by a further period of training each girl has an excellent chance of making a successful adjustment to normal living when she is discharged.

Training School for Girls, Thornleigh.

The Training School for Girls, Thornleigh, performs a specialized function as an adjunct to the scheme of training and rehabilitation provided at the Training School for Girls' at Parramatta. It is a Privilege Home provided for selected girls from the latter Institution. As these girls are more emotionally stable and fewer in numbers than those at Parramatta, a much greater degree of freedom and informality is possible at Thornleigh. A greater degree of individual supervision and attention is also possible at Thornleigh. Girls there have the advantage of individual rooms and furniture, and as they are a privileged group they are given the opportunity of living under conditions closely approximating those of any well-ordered private home. The girls have frequent contact with the outside public and go on many expeditions and outings of a cultural nature. High standards of work and conduct are expected and secured. Great importance is attached to the inculcation of proper deportment and the social graces, and in this work local residents and other interested members of the general public assist by providing opportunities for decent social intercourse. The girls are thus led to see and feel that they can secure adequate enjoyment and satisfaction in socially acceptable ways.

Both the girls and the Staff at Thornleigh are enthusiastic workers in developing and improving their lovely surroundings. When one project has been completed, another is immediately undertaken. Lawns, gardens and shrubberies have been laid out and carefully tended. This year a rock garden and duck pond have been completed, and now the girls and Staff have launched the ambitious project of constructing a swimming pool for their own use. When this is finally completed it will be a source of pride and satisfaction to all concerned.

A very important development this year has been the introduction of a scheme, whereby selected girls from the School are given the opportunity of going to employment each day and returning in the evening. These girls bank their earnings each Saturday morning so that when they leave they have the security of a decent banking account. They are allowed to use reasonable sums for their own personal needs. It had long been felt that the transition straight from the sheltered environment of a Training School to the hurly-burly of life and work after their discharge was a step fraught with great difficulties to the girls after the completion of their training. The new employment scheme should assist greatly in helping the girls over this difficulty, and in addition acts as a powerful incentive for the girls to improve their work and conduct in order to gain selection for employment. It will also assist to meet the needs of those girls who have no home to which they can return, and for whom no suitable foster-home can be found when they are ready for discharge from the Training School.

GENERAL.

This work done by the Department permits of no respite. It is arduous and demands the keenest application of each member of the staff. There is also, however, a very real responsibility on the people of this State, for this work of rehabilitation of children deprived of what is theirs by natural right, is essentially a community task. It is important that every citizen should be aware of this responsibility. If each person were to take stock of his ability to meet his duty in this regard there would not be the appalling dearth of foster homes at present existing.

The Department is grateful to those persons and organisations who co-operate so sincerely and generously with the various Homes. The policy of avoiding the isolation from community life of the children in Departmental establishments would be abortive if it were not for the interest of these people.

The clergy visiting the Homes as well as fulfilling their own important duty, offer valuable support to the staff in the building up of the characters of these young people.

Earlier in this report mention was made of the fact that a great part of the Department's effort lay in work that cannot

be evaluated statistically. Similarly it is impossible to gauge the benefits accruing from the interest taken by public spirited citizens and organisations visiting the Homes and the social education provided by the visits, entertainment and outings. The Department assures these people that the boys and girls greatly appreciate the interest shown and the entertainment

given. They have every reason to feel proud of their wonderful effort and merit the satisfaction derived therefrom.

The Department wishes to express its thanks to these people and to members of the Department's own staff for their loyalty and valuable work.

R. H. HICKS, Director.

APPENDIX "A."
HOMES FOR DEPENDENT WARDS.

Establishment.	Normal Accommodation.	Boys or Girls.	Remarks.
<i>Receiving Homes.</i>			
" Bidura," 357 Glebe-road, Glebe.	42	Both	These are the main receiving depots where children are temporarily accommodated awaiting placement in foster homes or transfer to other establishments in transit from foster homes to hospitals or other foster homes.
" Royleston," 270 Glebe-road, Glebe.	43	Boys	
<i>Homes for Babies.</i>			
" Myee," Forest-road, Arncliffe.	31	Girls	In addition to the reception of babies apart from their mothers, " Myee " accommodates expectant mothers and, in certain cases, mothers with babies for post-natal care.
<i>Homes for Pre-School Children.</i>			
" Corelli," 325 Marrickville-road, Marrickville.	16	Both	Children remain at " Corelli " and " Montrose " for varying periods until they are considered suitable for placement in foster homes; " Montrose " and Waverley Cottage have kindergartens with trained kindergarten teachers for the older ones. Most of the children at Waverley Cottage are unsuitable for placement. They are in the care of a married couple who act as substitute parents.
" Montrose," 122 Lucas-road, Burwood.	23	Both	
Waverley Cottage, Mittagong.	22	Both	
<i>Homes for School Age Children.</i>			
" Brougham," Nelson and Wallis streets, Woollanra.	20	Boys	Except King Edward Home, these Homes accommodate school-age boys who cannot be boarded out mainly due to lack of foster homes for lads in this age group. Brougham and Turner Cottage provide for the younger lads, Weroona, Sutton Cottage and Yarra Bay House for the older primary school boys, and Castle Hill the post-primary and secondary school group. King Edward Home at Newcastle serves as a reception depot for that district and as a home for girls who are considered to require some training to fit them for foster home placement.
Yarra Bay House, Yarra Bay road, Yarra Bay.	40	Boys	
" Weroona," Woodford ... Sutton Cottage, Mittagong	30	Boys	
Turner Cottage, Mittagong.	26	Boys	
Castle Hill House, Castle Hill.	27	Boys	
King Edward Home, Newcastle.	21	Boys	
	25	Both	
<i>Homes for Subnormal Children.</i>			
Brush Farm, Eastwood ... " May Villa," Pennant Hills road, Dundas.	61	Girls	These homes provide training in personal habits and hygiene, together with education, mainly of an individual and activity nature, in basic social and pre-vocational skills, to the limit of the children's capacity.
	26	Boys	
<i>Special Training Homes.</i>			
Berry Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry.	40	Boys	Berry provides training in rural pursuits, particularly dairying, pasture development, cultivation of fodder crops, and includes breeding of cattle, treatment of sick stock and general animal husbandry.
" Lynwood Hall," Byron-road, Guildford.	58	Girls	Lynwood Hall is organised as a home-science training establishment and develops special courses where necessary for girls proposing to take up employment in particular avenues, e.g., commercial and industrial business, and nursing.

APPENDIX "B."
ESTABLISHMENTS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Establishment.	Normal Accommodation.	Sex and Age Group.	Remarks.
<i>Remand Homes (Shelters).</i>			
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter, Albion-street, Sydney.	20	Boys 15-18 yrs.	Besides providing shelter for children awaiting appearance before, or on remand from, the Children's Courts, the three Metropolitan Shelters are used to accommodate inmates of training schools needed in Sydney for medical or psychological testing or treatment. A one-teacher school provides primary education at Yasmor and a manual training teacher is included in the staff at Metropolitan Boys' Shelter.
" Yasmor " Hostel, 185 Parramatta - road, Haberfield.	50	Boys to 15 yrs.	
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter, Avon-street, Glebe.	25	Girls to 18 yrs.	A one-teacher school provides primary education at Yasmor and a manual training teacher is included in the staff at Metropolitan Boys' Shelter.
Broken Hill Shelter, Chloride-street, Broken Hill.	6	Boys and Girls to 18 yrs.	For the reception and temporary detention of children awaiting appearance at Broken Hill Children's Court.
<i>Training Schools.</i>			
Mount Penang Training School for Boys, Gosford.	180	Boys 15-18 yrs.	Operates in two sections—the main institution and the Privilege Cottage—and in conjunction with Institution for Boys, Tamworth (see below).
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook	20	Boys 15-18 yrs.	For boys who have responded to training in other schools and show interest and aptitude in agricultural or pastoral work.
Training School for Boys, Mittagong.	200	Boys to 15 yrs.	Organised in eight cottage homes in charge of married couples. Boys attend lower Mittagong Public School which provides for these boys only.
Training School for Girls, Fleet - street, Parramatta.	100	Girls to 18 yrs.	Operates in two sections—the main institution and the hospital block. With the introduction of new methods of dealing with medical cases part of hospital block is now being prepared for use as a Privilege Section.
Training School for Girls, Thornleigh.	28	Girls to 18 yrs.	Acts as a separate Privilege Home in conjunction with Training School for Girls, Parramatta.
<i>Special Institution.</i>			
Institution for Boys, Tamworth.	30	Boys 15-18 yrs.	" Closed " institution for boys who have not responded to rehabilitative training provided at Mount Penang. Training is concentrated on the development of self-discipline through attention to vocational and recreational activities, with a view to transfer to an " open " training school.
<i>Special School for Truants.</i>			
Anglewood Special School, Burradoo.	72	Boys 9-15 yrs.	Organised in two cottages in the charge of married couples. Individual schooling is aimed at enabling a boy to adjust to the normal school situation.

TABLE I.
VISITS, INSPECTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.		1948-49.	1949-50.	1960-51.
<i>Establishments—continued.</i>							
Non-State					262	228	234
Child Protection Homes—Section 28, Child Welfare Act	11,473	10,592	9,670		1,460	1,389	1,290
Lying-in-Homes, Section 39, Child Welfare Act...	10,494	9,091	7,237		1,041	814	801
Court Attendances—							
Under Child Welfare Act	12,491	13,781	17,223		2,435	2,682	2,296
Under Deserted Wives and Children Act	8,252	7,771	7,390		94	40	163
Under Small Debts Recovery Act	17,483	14,756	13,716		1	...	...
Under Interstate Destitute Persons' Relief Act...					196	184	48
Under Public Instruction (Amendment) Act	4,092	3,435	3,289		258	255	130
Other Visits—							
Social Workers	3,884	3,339	3,058		1,024	1,000	1,186
Social Agencies	831	934	1,014		866	1,113	880
Affiliation	3,370	2,478	2,520		2,137	1,961	1,514
Miscellaneous					38,944	37,036	38,759
Unfinished	12,786	12,496	13,863		18,901	19,928	18,648
Miscellaneous Inquiries—							
Accostings	26	30	48		3,068	2,298	3,094
Metropolitan Children's Court	83	58	55		4,499	4,417	4,024
Establishments—							
Departmental	14,344	15,758	18,589		179,180	172,502	175,558

TABLE 2.
SEX AND LEGAL STATUS OF ADOPTED CHILDREN.

	Sex.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1948-49	820	805	1,625
1949-50	697	677	1,374
1950-51	551	538	1,089

TABLE 3.
AGES OF ADOPTED CHILDREN AND RELATIONSHIP OF ADOPTING PARENTS TO ADOPTED CHILDREN

Age of Child.	Relationship of Adopting Parent to Adopted Child.											
	Natural Parents.			Relative.			No Relation.			Total.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.
Birth to 1 year	40	28	6	19	21	7	683	614	452	742	663	465
1—2 years	53	39	35	12	7	6	60	62	27	125	108	68
2—3 years	55	41	41	13	13	6	54	53	16	122	107	63
3—6 years	136	110	118	25	21	14	40	29	22	201	160	154
6—9 years	60	42	98	10	7	10	16	14	9	86	63	117
9—12 years	61	43	42	10	6	7	3	2	10	74	51	59
12—15 years	80	67	45	8	5	3	9	8	4	97	80	52
Over 15 years	121	103	85	22	17	10	35	22	16	178	142	111
Total	606	473	470	119	97	63	900	804	556	1,625	1,374	1,089

TABLE 4.
AGES AND INCOMES OF ADOPTING PARENTS.

Income per annum of Adopting Parents.	Mid-parent Age of Adopting Parent.												Over 50 years.			Total.		
	Under 20 years.			20 years to 30 years.			30 years to 40 years.			40 years to 50 years.			Over 50 years.			Total.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.
Under £250	3	2	1	17	19	...	29	26	3	25	19	17	74	66	21
£250—£500	2	1	316	280	154	439	408	209	156	132	60	69	43	24	980	865	448
£500—£750	1	39	41	96	126	97	219	49	43	61	18	12	7	232	193	384
£750—£1,000	8	6	15	38	36	52	14	10	8	3	1	2	63	53	77
Over £1,000	4	3	6	29	24	47	9	4	11	2	3	2	44	34	66
Totals	2	2	370	332	272	649	584	527	257	215	143	117	78	52	1,393	1,211	996

TABLE 5.
RELIGIONS OF ADOPTING PARENTS.

Year.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Mixed.	Others.
1948-49 ...	843	291	223	36
1949-50 ...	754	233	203	21
1950-51 ...	607	202	182	5

TABLE 6.
ADOPTING PARENTS WITH OR WITHOUT OTHER CHILDREN.

Year.	With Children.	Without Children.	Total.
1948-49	501	892	1,393
1949-50	448	763	1,211
1950-51	433	563	996

TABLE 7.
OCCUPATIONS OF ADOPTING PARENTS.

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Professional	95	89	34
Commercial	195	160	140
Clerical	67	40	58
Skilled (Trades)	567	514	235
Semi-skilled (Trades)	204	194	157
Rural	97	72	82
Servicemen	49	30	22
Pensioners	40	33	23
Public Servants	35	198	47
Others	79	44	47
Total	1,393	1,211	996

TABLE 8.
CLASSIFICATION OF WARDS.

Classification.	To 30th June, 1949.		To 30th June, 1950.		To 30th June, 1951.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Carded-out	727	724	682	697	727	678
Adopted boarders under 15 years	187	201	174	223	179	208
Placed-out	39	60	46	50	56	40
Subsidised boarders (over 15)	7	5	8	6	7	7
Children in depots and homes	331	195	360	182	329	208
Children in institutions and mental hospitals	117	105	90	86	76	91
Total Wards	1,410	1,290	1,360	1,244	1,374	1,232

TABLE 9.
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS.

Wards under control at the commencement of the year	To 30th June, 1949.		To 30th June, 1950.		To 30th June, 1951.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Wards admitted during the year	1,415	1,259	1,410	1,290	1,360	1,244
Discharged during the year	227	211	200	190	191	232
Deaths during the year	221	160	246	235	174	242
Total Wards at end of year	1,410	1,290	1,360	1,244	1,374	1,232

TABLE 10.
DEATHS OF WARDS.

Causes	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.
Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Toxoplasma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strangulation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disease of the Circulatory System	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents—Asphyxiation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Deformity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage of Deaths to Wards under control	407	192	191						

TABLE 11.
NUMBER OF BOARDED-OUT WARDS OVER SCHOOL LEAVING AGE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Reasons	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.
Outstanding ability	19	14	11	1	1	1	3	3	4
Scholastic neglect	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unfit for work	3	3	4						

TABLE 12.
HOSTELS, HOMES AND DEPOTS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN—ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES.

Name of Hostel, Home and Depot.	Total enrolment at beginning of year.			Admissions.			Total inmates During year.			Discharges during year.			Inmates in residence at end of year.			Absentees at end of year.			Total enrolment at end of year.				
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.		
Berry*	24	26	32	47	28	39	71	54	71	45	22	44	24	27	27	2	5	26	32	27	40	34	39
Bidura	46	40	34	397	367	386	443	407	420	403	373	381	40	33	35	4	1	20	20	20	61	61	61
Brougham	19	20	20	10	7	13	29	27	33	9	7	13	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	19	18	22	25
Brush Farm†	61	61	61	24	30	15	85	91	76	24	30	15	61	61	61	4	9	20	20	20	21	21	19
Carrawobbit††	...	4	9	4	5	9	4	9	18	13	19	32	20	21	19	...	5	55	51	57	25	25	26
Castle Hill House	21	20	21	12	20	30	33	40	51	13	32	33	20	19	18	22	1	21	18	22	17	12	19
Corelli	24	20	19	100	96	82	124	116	101	104	97	83	20	19	18	2	1	17	12	17	44	40	42
King Edward Home	27	26	23	36	21	52																	

TABLE 13.

AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO BERRY TRAINING FARM AND LYNWOOD HALL, GUILDFORD.

	Berry.			Lynwood Hall.		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Under 13 years	3	7	24	9	14	8
13 years	7	4	5	10	18	27
14 years	3	4	19	15	17	26
15 years	23	7	5	6	7	4
16 years	9	6	1	3	1	3
17 years	2	5	1	1	1	3
18 years	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABLE 14.

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM MAY VILLA HOME AND BRUSH FARM HOME.

	May Villa.			Brush Farm.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.
To parents and guardians	1	1	1	1	4	4
To other relatives	3	1	1	1	5	2
To situation at service	1	1	1	1	1	1
For boarding-out	1	1	1	1	1	1
To Mental Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1
To Glenfield Special School	1	1	1	1	1	1
To Lynwood Hall, or Montrose	1	1	1	1	1	1
To Berry Training School	1	1	1	1	1	1
To Carrawobbitty	1	1	1	1	1	1
To hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1
To Training School for Girls, Parramatta	3	3	12	12	12	6
Absconded	12	3	12	1	1	1

TABLE 15.

AGES OF CHILDREN IN HOMES—MAY VILLA AND BRUSH FARM, AT JUNE 30TH OF EACH YEAR.

	May Villa.			Brush Farm.		
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1949.	1950.	1951.
6 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 years	2	2	2	2	2	2
8 years	5	6	4	5	4	4
9 years	6	5	4	5	4	4
10 years	4	5	5	2	2	2
11 years	1	2	2	1	1	1
12 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 years	1	1	1	1	1	1
Over 18 years	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 16.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT RECEIVED BY CHILDREN IN REMAND HOMES.

	Metropolitan Boys' Shelter.			Yasmar Boys' Shelter.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.
<i>Medical—</i>						
Defective vision	32	38	16	10	12	11
Ear, nose and throat complaints	38	31	13	13	11	11
Fractures and casualties	16	15	10	1	2	2
Surgical operations	33	15	8	2	1	1
Skin diseases	6	6	2	1	1	1
Venereal Diseases	3	5	4	2	1	1
X-rays for tuberculosis	9	7	6	1	1	1
Acute cases admitted to hospital	40	29	17	5	2	2
Special psychiatric examinations	45	57	77	20	15	10
Epilepsy	4	2	2	1	1	1
X-rays	20	26	20	3	3	3
Others	1	12	9	1	1	1
<i>Dental—</i>						
Fillings	3	4	1	2	3	3
Extractions	4	1	11	3	37	1,018
Dentures	1	1	1	1	1	1,088

TABLE 17.
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—REMAND HOMES (SHELTERS).

Name of Shelter.	Total Inmates During Year.			Discharges During Year.			Deaths During Year.			Total Discharges and Deaths During Year.			Inmates at End of Year.
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	
Broken Hill Shelter	17	16	19	1,342	1,409	1,097	12	14	26	14	26	14	1,403
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter	13	9	9	705	615	691	116	1343	1,104	116	1,104	116	1,104
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter .....	...	...	...	38	37	50	709	624	686	9	9	9	9
Newcastle Shelter	27	38	37	1,018	1,088	1,312*	37	37	37	38	38	38	38
Yasmar	57	63	65	3,115	3,163	3,176	3,109	3,180	3,180	3,161	3,180	3,161	3,161
Totals	57	63	65	3,115	3,163	3,176	3,109	3,180	3,180	3,161	3,180	3,161	3,161

* Included are 229 boys received from other institutions pending discharge, cases for hospital, clinical and medical treatment.

TABLE 18.
PERCENTAGE PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES OF THE CASES OF JUVENILES FINALISED AT METROPOLITAN CHILDREN'S COURT, SYDNEY.

Reason for Reference to Court.	1948-49.					1949-50.					1950-51.				
	Total Cases.	No. of Males.	Male per cent. of Total Cases.	No. of Females.	Female per cent. of Total Cases.	Total Cases.	No. of Males.	Male per cent. of Total Cases.	No. of Females.	Female per cent. of Total Cases.	Total Cases.	No. of Males.	Male per cent. of Total Cases.	No. of Females.	Female per cent. of Total Cases.
Major Offences	1,001	949	94.9	52	5.1	942	890	94.5	52	5.5	1,127	1,071	95.0	56	5.0
Minor Offences under various Transport Acts	411	347	84.4	64	15.6	567	461	81.4	106	18.6	561	487	86.8	74	13.2
Complaints under the Child Welfare Act, 1939	863	472	54.7	391	45.3	684	361	52.8	323	47.2	779	393	50.4	386	49.6
Truancy Complaints under Public Instruction Act, 1916	89	85	95.6	4	4.4	58	58	100	...	...	77	77	100	...	...
Totals	2,364	1,853	78.4	511	21.6	2,251	1,770	78.6	481	21.4	2,544	2,028	79.6	516	20.4

See Supplementary Tables 19, 20A, 20B, 21A, 21B.

TABLE 19.
FINALISED CASES OF JUVENILES—METROPOLITAN AND ASHFIELD CHILDREN'S COURT, SYDNEY.

Court Order.	Major Offences.			Minor Offences.			Child Welfare Act Complaints.			Public Instruction Complaints.			Major Offences.			Minor Offences.			Child Welfare Act Complaints.			Public Instruction Complaints.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.
	Males.												Females.											
Released on Probation	570	542	666	10	...	1	130	102	148	62	46	64	29	26	36	...	...	...	159	133	157	4	...	...
Committed to an Institution	148	158	183	...	...	...	136	98	80	13	6	7	10	7	9	...	...	...	89	74	73	...	...	...
Committed to the Care of the Minister	2	6	5	...	...	...	54	48	50	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	50	47	60	...	...	...
Committed to the Care of Approved Person	20	24	22	...	...	...	45	31	34	...	...	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	35	34	38	...	...	...
Committed to Care of Aborigines Welfare Board .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Committed to an Institution, Order Suspended	41	72	57	...	...	...	4	7	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	6	11	...	...	...
Committed for Trial	9	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fined	25	2	32	239	399	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	88	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bound Over	32	31	47	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Admonished, Not Proceeded With, Discharged, etc.	98	45	54	94	61	37	47	38	49	10	6	5	4	3	2	9	25	8	26	4	22	...	...	...
Returned to Former Custody .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	17	...	...	...
Ordered to be Detained in Prison	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Isolated Detention within an Institution .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...
Variation of Order	2	1	1	...	...	...	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...
Totals	949	890	1,071	347	461	487	472	361	393	85	58	77	52	44	56	64	113	74	391	324	386	4	...	...
Grand Total (Males and Females)	1,001	934	1,127	411	574	561	863	685	779	89	58	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CATEGORIES OF JUVENILE OFFENCES—

Major Offences—

Stealing.
Break, Enter and Steal.
Receiving.
Take and Use Car.
Assault.

Robbery.
Malicious Damage.
Sex Offences.
Other Offences.

Minor Offences—

Traffic Offences.
Tram and Train Offences.

Child Welfare Act Complaints—

Uncontrollable.
Neglected.
Absconding from Proper Custody.
Breach of Probation Conditions.

Public Instruction Act Complaints—

Truancy.

TABLE 20A.
DISSECTION OF MAJOR OFFENCES SHOWN IN TABLE 19

* Charges were assault and robbery. Included are, 4 charges of malicious injury.

TABLE 20B.
DISSECTION OF CHILD WELFARE ACT COMPLAINTS SHOWN IN TABLE 19.

TABLE 21A.
DISSECTION OF MAJOR OFFENCES SHOWN IN TABLE 19.

* Charge was malicious wounding.

† Figure includes two charges of attempted suicide.

TABLE 21B.
DISSECTION OF CHILD WELFARE ACT COMPLAINTS, SHOWN IN TABLE 19.

TABLE 22.
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN.

Name of Institution.	Total Enrolment at Beginning of Year.			Admissions from Shelters.			Transfers from or within Institutions.			Transfers to or within Institutions.			Total Inmates During Year.			Discharges during Year.			Deaths during Year.			Total Deaths and Discharges During Year.			Inmates at End of the Year.			Absentees at End of Year.			Total Enrolment at End of Year.		
	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.	1948-1949.	1949-1950.	1950-1951.			
Training School for Girls, Parramatta	82	96	95	108	94	94	18	27	9	42	38	36	190	190	189	70	84	83	...	...	...	70	84	83	69	78	71	27	17	10	96	95	81
Training School for Girls, Thornleigh	13	23	14	...	...	2	42	38	36	18	27	9	55	61	52	14	20	22	...	...	...	14	20	22	23	14	21	...	...	23	14	21	
Mt. Penang Training School, Gosford— Main Institution	160	193	171	233	211	278	25	38	35	47	60	50	418	442	484	195	211	212	...	...	...	195	211	212	176	167	218	17	4	4	193	171	222
Privilege Cottage	13	17	14	...	...	...	55	55	63	8	3	4	68	72	77	43	55	56	...	...	...	43	55	56	15	14	17	2	...	...	17	14	17
St. Heliers	4	11	10	...	...	...	21	25	25	1	14	6	25	36	35	13	12	13	...	...	...	13	12	13	11	10	16	...	...	11	10	16	
Institution for Boys, Tamworth	12	14	16	1	1	17	29	39	24	22	...	31	42	54	57	6	38	7	...	...	...	6	38	7	14	16	19	...	...	14	16	19	
Training School for Boys, Mittagong	178	196	220	122	162	139	...	...	...	7	12	6	300	358	359	96	126	145	1	...	...	97	126	145	196	217	205	...	3	3	196	220	208
Special School, Burradoo (Truants only)	66	76	71	87	65	54	...	1	1	7	1	5	153	142	126	70	70	62	...	...	...	70	70	67	72	68	59	4	3	...	76	71	59

TABLE 23.
OFFENCES COMMITTED BY CHILDREN ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS AND TO TRUANT SCHOOL.

	Training School for Girls, Parramatta.			Mt. Penang Training School, Gosford.			Institution for Boys, Tamworth.			Training School for Boys, Mittagong.			"Anglewood" Special School, Burradoo (Truants).		
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Stealing	10	9	9	92	84	99	...	...	5	27	45	46	...	...	...
Break, Enter and Steal	1	6	...	88	79	95	...	...	8	27	40	28	...	...	...
Take and Use Car .....	...	1	...	17	12	43	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
Receiving .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Assault .....	...	...	...	6	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malicious Damage .....	...	...	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sex Offences .....	...	...	...	7	6	17	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...
Uncontrollable	30	22	23	36	18	19	...	...	...	28	37	27	9	...	1
Neglected	56	47	51	15	11	2	...	...	...	6	22	17	43	41	34
Breach of Probation	5	14	17	15	19	13	...	...	...	10	8	13	11	19	11
Absconding from Proper Custody	21	10	15	13	18	3	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...
Other Offences	2	1	...	20	20	25	...	...	...	3	1	3	5	...	...
Truancy (Public Instruction Act) .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8

TABLE 24.

AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS AND TO TRUANT SCHOOL.

Age.	Training School for Girls, Parramatta.			Mt. Penang Training School for Boys, Gosford.			Institution for Boys, Tamworth.			Training School for Boys, Mittagong.			"Anglewood" Special School, Burradoo (Truants).			
	1948-49.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.		1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.		1949-50.	1950-51.
	New.	Retd.	New.	Retd.	New.	Retd.	New.	Retd.	New.	Retd.	New.	Retd.	New.	Retd.	New.	Retd.
Under 12 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3	51	9	33	3	17	...
12 years	4	...	1	1	12	1	17	7	1	...	23	2	34	5	23	6
13 "	10	1	5	...	21	2	35	...	55	...	...	...	44	2	48	5
14 "	17	...	14	1	21	2	35	...	63	...	...	...	2	2	8	1
15 "	26	4	21	3	26	2	36	4	43	3	59	8	3	...	1	11
16 "	19	7	28	5	32	...	64	23	58	12	68	16	9	...	...	...
17 "	15	5	9	6	13	1	37	13	53	11	80	12	5	...	...	...
18 and over .....	...	...	...	3	...	5	2	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 25.

SUBDIVISION OF FIGURES IN RETURNED COLUMN ON TABLE 24.

Age.	Training School for Girls, Parramatta.			Mt. Penang Training School, Gosford.			Training School for Boys, Mittagong.			"Anglewood" Special School, Burradoo (Truants).		
	Returned within 1 year.		Returned after 1 year.	Returned within 1 year.		Returned after 1 year.	Returned within 1 year.		Returned after 1 year.	Returned within 1 year.		Returned after 1 year.
	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Under 12 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	1	...
12 years .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	1	2
13 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	11	1	1	2
14 "	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	1	2
15 "	3	4	2	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...
16 "	7	5	2	...	...	14	4	9	9	8	6	...
17 "	4	2	...	2	3	1	9	9	9	4	7	...
18 and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...

TABLE 26.

AGES AND PERIODS OF DETENTION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM INSTITUTIONS AND TRUANT SCHOOL.

Age.	Under 6 months					6-12 months.					1 year.					2 years.					3 years.					Under 6 months.					6-12 months.					1 year.					2 years.					3 years.				
	1948- 1949.	1949- 1950.	1950- 1951.	1948- 1949.	1949- 1950.	1950- 1951.	1948- 1949.	1949- 1950.	1950- 1951.	1948- 1949.	1949- 1950.	1950- 1951.																																						
Training School for Girls, Parramatta.																																																		
13 years	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
14 "	...	1	4	2	2	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
15 "	...	1	1	3	2	5	4	8	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...													
16 "	...	2	1	7	4	3	9	13	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
17 "	2	3	2	4	6	9	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Over 17 years	4	3	...	14	16	5	13	8	11	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Mt. Penang—Main Institution.																																																		
14 years.	...	1	...	4	11	12	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
15 "	...	4	26	27	37	15	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
16 "	3	4	4	23	28	36	12	11	13	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
17 "	7	1	8	32	37	33	10	20	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	19	18	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
18 " and over	11	4	8	31	27	35	13	20	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Institution for Boys, Tamworth.																																																		
14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 "	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
16 "	5	7	7	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	6	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
17 "	6	13	11	3	2	3	1	2	3	...	1	1															
18 " and over	2	3	8	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training School for Boys, Mittagong.																																																		
8 years	1															
9 "	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	1															
10 "	...	1	...	1	1	2	14	9	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
11 "	...	1	1	1	1	11	3	16	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1					
12 "	...	1	1	1	1	11	3	16	20	18	3	5	6	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	6	2	4	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	1																
13 "	1</td																																																	

TABLE 27.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1950-51.

	Healthy.	Unhealthy.
Number of Girls Committed to Training School	77	5
Number of Girls Admitted on Remand	21	..
Number Re-examined on Re-admission	42	1
Total Number of Girls Examined at Clinic	140 = 95.9%	6 = 4.1%

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS.

	Venereal Disease Cases Treated.		Other Complaints.		Totals.
	Acquired Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Vulva-Vaginitis.	Non-Specific.	
Number of Girls Committed to Training School	12	..	..	..	3
Number of Girls Admitted on Remand .....	..	..	..	..	..
Number Re-examined on Re-admission .....	..	..	..	1	..
Total Number of Girls Examined at Clinic ...	2	..	..	4	1.9

Percentage of total number of girls examined at the Clinic, found on admission to be infected with venereal disease 1.9

Girls admitted in 1949-50 under treatment for Venereal Disease in 1950-51

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS, COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE MINISTER, RELEASED ON PROBATION, AND COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF AN APPROVED PERSON.

	1949-50.		1950-51.		Totals.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Metropolitan and Suburban Courts.			Metropolitan and Suburban Courts.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
345	103	38	91	162	549
81	83	68	58	40	122
915	220	311	33	104	142
85	47	91	37	91	142
1,426	453	653	376	1,280	2,334
					631
Committed to an Institution .....	..	..	..	..	..
Committed to the Care of the Minister .....	..	..	..	..	..
Released on Probation and Committed to the Care of an Approved Person.	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .....	..	..	..	..	..

Committed to an Institution

Committed to the Care of the Minister

Released on Probation and Committed to the Care of an Approved Person.

Totals

TABLE 29.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS RELEASED ON PROBATION AND COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF AN APPROVED PERSON.
Comparison of Numbers and Percentages from Metropolitan and Suburban Courts with Country Courts.

Offence.	1948-49.				1949-50.				1950-51.			
	Metropolitan and Suburban Courts.		Country Courts.		Metropolitan and Suburban Courts.		Country Courts.		Metropolitan and Suburban Courts.		Country Courts.	
	No. of Offenders.	Percentages.	No. of Offenders.	Percentages.	No. of Offenders.	Percentages.	No. of Offenders.	Percentages.	No. of Offenders.	Percentages.	No. of Offenders.	Percentages.
Steal	310	24.4	154	33.5	350	31.0	177	32.3	386	28.4	211	32.5
Break, Enter and Steal	273	21.4	89	19.4	224	19.9	106	19.4	281	20.7	138	21.3
Receiving	14	1.1	10	2.0	24	2.2	8	1.5	27	1.9	25	3.8
Take and Use Car	26	2.0	14	3.0	30	2.6	29	5.3	53	3.8	30	4.6
Assault	14	1.1	1	...	10	0.9	11	2.0	11	0.8	11	1.7
Sex Offences	42	3.3	8	1.8	30	2.6	28	5.2	30	2.3	32	4.9
Malicious Damage	32	2.6	19	4.1	14	1.3	11	2.0	35	2.6	13	2.0
Uncontrollable	120	9.5	35	7.6	61	5.4	29	5.3	57	4.2	36	5.5
Neglected	286	22.6	89	19.4	271	24.0	94	17.3	346	25.4	115	17.8
Truancy	67	5.2	...	...	48	4.4	5	0.9	69	5.1	4	0.7
Others	86	6.8	42	9.2	70	5.7	48	8.8	66*	4.8	34†	5.2
Totals	1,270	...	461	...	1,132	...	546	...	1,361	...	649	...

* Included are 6 charges of malicious injury or wounding.

† Included is 1 charge of malicious injury or wounding.

TABLE 30.

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY CHILDREN RELEASED ON PROBATION AND COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF AN APPROVED PERSON BY METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN COURTS.

Offence.	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Steal	283	27	310	334	16	350	351	35	386
Break, Enter and Steal	271	2	273	215	9	224	274	7	281
Receiving	12	2	14	17	7	24	25	2	27
Take and Use Car	24	2	26	30	...	30	51	2	53
Assault	14	...	14	10	...	10	11	...	11
Sex Offences	42	...	42	30	...	30	30	...	30
Malicious Damage	32	...	32	13	1	14	33	2	35
Uncontrollable	65	55	120	33	28	61	26	31	57
Neglected	124	162	286	118	153	271	161	185	346
Truancy	61	6	67	48	...	48	69	...	69
Others	76	10	86	57	13	70	52*	14†	66
Totals	1,004	266	1,270	905	277	1,132	1,083	278	1,361

* Included are 5 charges of malicious wounding or injury.

† Included is 1 charge of malicious wounding or injury.

TABLE 31.

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY CHILDREN RELEASED ON PROBATION AND COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF AN APPROVED PERSON BY COUNTRY COURTS.

Offence.	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Steal	146	8	154	161	16	177	198	13	211
Break, Enter and Steal	89	...	89	106	...	106	137	1	138
Receiving	9	1	10	8	...	8	25	...	25
Take and Use Car	14	...	14	29	...	29	30	...	30
Assault	1	...	1	11	...	11	11	...	11
Sex Offences	8	...	8	28	...	28	32	...	32
Malicious Damage	19	...	19	11	...	11	13	...	13
Uncontrollable	25	10	35	25	4	29	25	11	36
Neglected	44	45	89	38	56	94	54	61	115
Truancy .....	...	...	...	5	...	5	4	...	4
Others	38	4	42	44	4	48	31*	3	34
Totals	393	68	461	466	80	546	560	89	649

* Included is 1 charge of malicious wounding or injury.

TABLE 32.
AGES OF CHILDREN RELEASED ON PROBATION AND COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF AN APPROVED PERSON.

Age in Years.	1948-49.				1949-50.				1950-51.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Metropolitan and Suburban Courts.	Country Courts.										
Under 8 years	33	11	30	8	29	12	23	4	38	4	25	13
8 years	17	8	5	1	10	2	3	...	15	2	5	3
9 ,,	28	12	9	1	23	7	4	1	21	13	6	2
10 ,,	52	18	11	4	39	16	9	1	46	14	8	4
11 ,,	64	23	3	1	60	20	8	6	73	26	8	4
12 ,,	83	26	11	2	79	27	19	2	90	43	11	5
13 ,,	129	51	43	4	125	69	22	12	144	88	31	5
14 ,,	170	67	42	14	165	70	41	10	236	125	53	11
15 ,,	156	59	37	13	133	77	26	20	154	84	58	12
16 ,,	145	66	37	14	127	74	39	11	144	75	38	18
17 ,,	120	46	34	6	103	81	31	11	110	67	29	10
18 ,,	6	3	4	...	10	7	2	1	9	12	5	1
Not Reported	1	3	2	4	...	1	3	7	1	1
Totals	1,004	393	266	68	905	466	227	80	1,083	560	278	89

TABLE 33.
PERIOD FOR WHICH CHILDREN WERE RELEASED ON PROBATION AND COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF AN APPROVED PERSON.

Period of Probation.	1948-49.				1949-50.				1950-51.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Metropolitan and Suburban Courts.	Country Courts.										
Under 6 months	...	3	1	...	9	3	3	...	6	...	1	...
6 months	121	18	73	5	105	15	41	6	102	20	38	8
Over 6 and under 12 months	94	10	58	3	65	22	41	3	84	34	85	9
12 months	580	160	88	26	519	256	100	42	659	259	96	24
Over 12 and under 24 months	67	23	6	4	46	7	3	...	55	31	7	19
24 months	97	107	12	4	118	137	21	15	128	151	26	4
Over 24 and under 36 months	12	38	14	11	...	2	1	2	1	...
36 months	12	20	9	1	20	12	8	9	22	39	9	4
Over 36 months	21	14	5	14	22	9	10	5	24	21	14	19
Not reported	1	3	2	3	1	2
Totals	1,004	393	266	68	905	466	227	80	1,083	560	278	89

TABLE 34.

JUVENILES RELEASED ON PROBATION AND COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF AN APPROVED PERSON BY CHILDREN'S COURTS IN THE STATE AND RELEASED UNDER SUPERVISION FROM INSTITUTIONS CONTROLLED BY THE CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Metropolitan and Suburban Courts	1,004	266	905	227	1,083	278
Country Courts	395	68	466	80	560	89
Institutions controlled by the Department	253	38	265	46	341	51
Totals	1,652	372	1,636	353	1,984	418

TABLE 35.

NUMBERS AND SEXES OF JUVENILES RELEASED UNDER SUPERVISION FROM INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT.

	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on probation from Institutions at beginning of year	888	72	960	1,031	94	1,125	1,119	100	1,219
Number released on probation during year	253	38	291	265	46	311	341	51	392
Number discharged from probation during year	110	16	126	177	40	217	144	35	179
Number on probation from Institutions at end of year	1,031	94	1,125	1,119	100	1,219	1,316	116	1,432
Decrease/Increase	+ 143	+ 22	+ 165	+ 88	+ 6	+ 94	+ 197	+ 16	+ 213

TABLE 36.

AFTER-CARE—EX-INSTITUTION INMATES OF 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Listed number of after-care cases at beginning of year	124	46	170	127	47	174	130	54	184
Number added during year	11	8	19	44	14	58	54	18	72
Number deleted during the year	8	7	15	41	7	48	40	12	52
Number listed at end of the year	127	47	174	130	54	184	144	60	204
Decrease/Increase	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 7	+ 10	+ 14	+ 6	+ 20

TABLE 37.
UNSATISFACTORY CASES OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REPORTED FROM PUBLIC AND CERTIFIED SCHOOLS.

	1948-49.					1949-50.					1950-51.				
	Girls.		Boys.		Total.	Girls.		Boys.		Total.	Girls.		Boys.		Total.
	Forms 2 and 2A.	List.	Forms 2 and 2A.	List.		Forms 2 and 2A.	List.	Forms 2 and 2A.	List.		Forms 2 and 2A.	List.	Forms 2 and 2A.	List.	
From Public Schools	3,993	957	5,166	1,454	11,370	3,934	834	5,156	1,294	11,218	4,674	...	5,862	...	10,536
From Private Secular Schools }	512	133	536	195	1,376	447	122	465	145	1,179	593	...	628	...	1,221
From Denominational Schools }															

* The practice of reporting cases on Lists has been suspended.

TABLE 38.
PROSECUTIONS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL DEFAULT THROUGHOUT NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Public Instruction Act.)

	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	Parents.	Children.	Total.	Parents.	Children.	Total.	Parents.	Children.	Total.
Cases not finalised throughout previous year.....	224	48	272	286	56	342	303	72	375
New cases within the year	585	117	702	489	129	618	413	95	508
Total cases finalised throughout current year	523	109	632	472	113	585	519	89	608
Cases not finalised at end of year	286	56	342	303	72	375	197	78	275

PROSECUTIONS OF CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL DEFAULT
THROUGHOUT NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Child Welfare Act.)

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Cases not finalised throughout previous year	6	34	10
New cases within the year	229	147	242
Total cases finalised throughout current year	201	171	171
Cases not finalised at end of year	34	10	81

TABLE 38A.
METHODS OF FINALIZATION OF CASES.
(Public Instruction Act.)

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Parents.	Children.	Parents.	Children.	Parents.	Children.
Committed to Truant School .....	...	17	...	10	...	6
Released on Probation .....	...	74	...	50	...	61
Not Proceeded With, Discharged, etc.	167	18	207	53	236	22
Fined	356	...	265	...	283	...
Totals	523	109	472	113	519	89

METHODS OF FINALIZATION OF CASES.
(Child Welfare Act.)

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51
Committed to an Institution	58	67	46
Committed to Care of Minister	11	6	7
Committed to Care of an Approved Person .....	...	6	3
Committed to an Institution, Order Suspended	2	...	...
Released on Probation	113	92	114
Not Proceeded With, Discharged, etc....	17	...	...
Totals	201	171	170

TABLE 39.
PROSECUTIONS FOR SCHOOL DEFAULT AT THE METROPOLITAN CHILDREN'S COURT, 1950-51.
(Child Welfare Act and Public Instruction Act.)]

Method of Disposal.	Child Welfare Act.		Public Instruction Act.	Totals.		Totals.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys (Only).	Boys.	Girls.	
<i>Children—</i>						
To Truant School	23	...	7	30	...	30
Released on Probation	73	28	64	137	28	165
Committed to the Care of the Minister...	2	3	...	2	3	5
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	3	1	1	4	1	5
Not Proceeded With, etc.	8	2	5	13	2	15
Variation of Order	1	...	...	1	...	1
<i>Parents—</i>						
Fined .....	...	...	...	...	Boys and girls	77
Not Proceeded With, Etc. ....	...	...	...	...		41
Discharged .....	...	...	...	...		...
Totals	110	34	77	187	34	339

CHARGES AGAINST ADULTS IN RESPECT OF JUVENILES.

Method of Disposal.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Fined	3	3	7
Not Proceeded With	4	...	4
Other Orders Made	2	...	...
Totals	9	3	11

TABLE 40.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR EXEMPTION FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

How Dealt With.	1948-49.						1949-50.						1950-51.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.
Granted complete exemption ...	666	112	778	944	150	1,094	999	121	1,120	1,238	169	1,407	1,157	159	1,316	1,393	206	1,599
Granted partial or temporary exemption	37	5	42	210	38	248	60	3	63	191	15	206	55	5	60	236	30	266
Declined	645	97	742	596	103	699	556	60	616	541	52	593	338	49	387	391	67	458
Withdrawn	64	19	83	77	16	93	119	9	128	103	19	122	76	14	91	91	15	105
Totals	1,412	233	1,645	1,827	307	2,134	1,734	193	1,927	2,073	255	2,328	1,626	227	1,853	2,111	318	2,429

TABLE 41.
AGES AND SEXES OF CHILDREN APPLYING FOR EXEMPTION.

	1948-49.						1949-50.						1950-51.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.
Under 14 years	68	10	78	133	25	158	83	5	88	128	6	134	35	4	39	98	8	106
Over 14 years	1,344	223	1,567	1,694	282	1,976	1,651	188	1,839	1,945	249	2,194	1,591	223	1,814	2,013	310	2,323
Totals	1,412	233	1,645	1,827	307	2,134	1,734	193	1,927	2,073	255	2,328	1,626	227	1,853	2,111	318	2,429

TABLE 42.
REASONS FOR EXEMPTIONS FROM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Reason for Application for Exemption.	1948-49.						1949-50.						1950-51.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.	State.	Non-State.	Total.
Domestic necessity	97	16	113	639	91	730	104	12	116	560	68	628	171	10	181	625	83	708
Health	24	2	26	18	2	20	58	5	63	100	6	106	42	6	48	71	9	80
Necessitous circumstances	581	98	679	378	77	455	513	63	576	302	48	350	384	68	452	251	50	301
Business College, Technical College, and Special Classes	1	...	1	105	16	121	381	42	423	460	62	522	610	80	690	669	94	763
Dancing and Music Lessons .....	...	1	1	14	2	16	3	2	5	7	...	7	5	..	5	13	...	13

TABLE 43.

LICENCES ISSUED AUTHOURISING CHILDREN TO ENGAGE IN STREET TRADING.

Boys.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
14 years	260	170	221
15 „	66	32	54
Totals	326	202	275

TABLE 44

NUMBER OF LICENCES ISSUED AUTHOURISING CHILDREN TO BE EMPLOYED IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT OR ENTERTAINMENT.

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Number of licences in operation at the beginning of year	61	115	5	6	5	15
Number of applications received during year	123	596	87	569	31	251
Number of applications declined during year	1	13	3	11	...	3
Number of applications withdrawn during year	6	18	6	15	1	9
Number of licenses issued during year	116	565	78	543	30	239
Number of licenses in operation at end of year	5	6	5	15	8	18

TABLE 45.

AGES OF CHILDREN GRANTED LICENCES TO BE EMPLOYED IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT OR ENTERTAINMENT.

Age in Years.	1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
7-8.....	3	31	34	2	53	55	1	17	18
8-9.....	4	48	52	7	64	71	3	19	22
9-10.....	6	51	57	4	61	65	1	25	26
10-11.....	21	79	100	10	58	68	7	36	43
11-12.....	15	105	120	11	80	91	4	35	39
12-13.....	28	73	101	5	86	91	4	31	35
13-14.....	20	79	99	26	71	97	4	41	45
14-15.....	12	57	69	10	55	65	5	24	29
15-16.....	7	42	49	3	15	18	1	11	12
Totals	116	565	681	78	543	621	30	239	269

TABLE 46.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS LICENSED UNDER PART VII, CHILD WELFARE ACT.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 7 YEARS.			1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Number of Institutions licensed by the Department	116	120	122		
Number of children in residence at beginning of year	1,694	1,252	1,264		
Admissions throughout the year	1,593	1,816	1,531		
Total inmates during the year	3,287	3,068	2,795		
Discharges	1,204	1,524	1,330		
Over age	824	280	...		
Deaths	7	4	5		
Number of children in residence at end of year	1,252	1,264	1,460		

TABLE 47.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS LICENSED UNDER PART VII.

Complaint.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Under 12 mths.	Over 12 mths.	Under 12 mths.	Over 12 mths.	Under 12 mths.	Over 12 mths.
Acute gastro-enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...
Prematurity .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital heart disease	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia .....	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchial pneumonia .....	...	...	1	...	1	...
Feeding case	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cardiac failure and pneumonia .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital abnormalities .....	...	...	...	...	1	...
Others	1	1	1	...	...	2
Totals	4	3	3	...	2	3

TABLE 48.

PRIVATE HOMES LICENSED UNDER PART VII. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN RESIDENCE, AND DISCHARGES

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Homes licensed	308	326	329
Number of children registered at beginning of year	221	276	243
Number of children registered throughout the year	112	115	83
Discharged—			
To parents	38	81	47
To orphanage	2	1	3
To care of Department .....	...	1	...
To Hospital for treatment .....	...	6	...
To Hospital where they died .....	...	2	...
For adoption	14	42	25
From supervision (over age)	3	14	5
Deaths in Licensed Homes .....	...	1	...
Number of children remaining in homes at end of year	276	243	246

TABLE 49.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN FROM PRIVATE HOMES LICENSED UNDER PART VII WHO DIED IN HOSPITAL.

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Under 12 mths.	Over 12 mths.	Under 12 mths.	Over 12 mths.	Under 12 mths.	Over 12 mths.
Gastro-enteritis	1	1	...	...
Other	1	...	...

TABLE 50A.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN. AGES OF CHILDREN ON ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Under 6 years.		Under 15 years.		Under 21 years.		Totals.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1948-49 ...	1	1	19	3	93	20	137
1949-50 ...	3	...	36	37	145	40	261
1950-51 ...	1	...	40	11	285*	41†	378‡

* Includes 3 displaced persons.

† Includes 2 displaced persons.

‡ Includes 5 displaced persons.

TABLE 50B.
PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN ON ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Big Brother Movement	88	...	131	...	254	...
Barnardo Homes	17	8	3	2	44	9
Fairbridge Schools	2	...	27	11	13	1
Methodist Party (Dalmar) .....	...	...	11	4	...	...
Catholic Party (Thurgoona) .....	...	...	...	22	...	...
Others (nominated)	6	16	13	37	15*	42†
Totals	113	24	185	76	326*	52†

* Figure includes 3 displaced persons.

† Figure includes 2 displaced persons

TABLE 51A.
DISCHARGES FROM PLACEMENT SINCE ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Original Placement.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Children's Overseas Reception Board	6	...	...	...	2	...
Big Brother Movement	6	...	10	...	44	...
Barnardo Homes .....	...	1	1	1	...	2
Other Placements	2	6	12	34	18*	37†
Fairbridge .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	14	7	23	35	65	40

* Figure includes 3 displaced persons.

† „ „ 2 „ „

TABLE 51B.
DISCHARGES FROM ORIGINAL PLACEMENT.

Reasons for Discharge.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Over Age	5	2	2	5	14	7
Returned to United Kingdom	3	...	...	...	12	...
Returned to Parents	4	1	8	1	12	3
Adopted .....	...	1	3	1	1	...
Moved to Other States .....	...	2	...	1	6	1
Deaths	2	...	...	...	2	...
Exemption .....	...	1	10	27	18*	29†
Totals	14	7	23	35	65*	40†

Children under guardianship at 30/6/49 — 365; at 30/6/50 — 568; at 30/6/51 — 863.

* Figure includes 3 displaced persons.

† „ „ 2 „ „

‡ „ „ 5 „ „

TABLE 53.

RECIPIENTS AND CHILDREN CONCERNED IN ALLOWANCES GRANTED UNDER SECTION 27 OF THE CHILD WELFARE ACT AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Number of Recipients.	Number of Children.	Expenditure
Year ended 30th June, 1949	2,806	7,225	£ 160,773 11 2
Year ended 30th June, 1950	2,570	6,591	154,366 2 9
Year ended 30th June, 1951	2,152	5,647	127,556 3 4

TABLE 54A.

INTERSTATE DESTITUTE PERSONS' RELIEF ACT.
NEW MAINTENANCE ORDERS COLLECTED IN OTHER STATES FOR PERSONS RESIDENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

State.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Tasmania	7	2	3
Queensland	27	22	30
South Australia	9	10	6
Victoria	33	36	27
Western Australia	18	22	11
Totals	94	92	77

TABLE 54B.

NEW MAINTENANCE ORDERS ENFORCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES FOR PERSONS RESIDENT IN OTHER STATE OF AUSTRALIA.

State.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Tasmania	5	3	3
Queensland	48	51	44
South Australia	12	12	8
Victoria	36	48	34
Western Australia	11	9	110
Totals	112	123	199

TABLE 52.

RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES UNDER SECTION 27 OF THE CHILD WELFARE ACT, GROUPED ACCORDING TO ELIGIBILITY.

Ground of Eligibility.	Year ended 30th June, 1949.	Year ended 30th June, 1950.	Year ended 30th June, 1951.
Women who are alone in bringing up children	1,352	1,320	1,261
Women whose husbands are incapacitated or in gaol	1,413	1,210	853
Men whose wives are not assisting in bringing up children and who are incapacitated	41	40	38
Totals	2,806	2,570	2,152

TABLE 55.

AFFILIATION SECTION.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
No. of requests for assistance in affiliating children	449	485	435
No. of cases presented to Court	231	249	240
No. of orders made	226	240	238
No. of successful appeals	1*	2†	2*
No. of unsuccessful appeals	1‡	1‡	2‡

* An appeal by the Child Welfare Department against dismissal of the application at the Children's Court.

† Appeals by the putative fathers against orders made at the Children's Court the appeals being upheld.

‡ Appeals by the putative fathers against orders made at the Children's Court the appeals being dismissed.

TABLE 56.
REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR YEAR 1950-51.

<i>Head Office.</i>	<i>Institutions.</i>	
		£ s. d.
Maintenance of Children under the Child Welfare Act	46,862 17 10	
Sundry Collections	2,301 7 9	
		£49,164 5 7
	Sales of Farm Produce—	
	Training Farm for Boys, Berry	5,998 7 7
	Mt. Penang Training School, Gosford	843 12 4
	St. Heliers, Muswellbrook	1,309 14 9
	Training School for Boys, Mittagong	472 5 9
	Miscellaneous Collections	594 14 8
		£9,218 15 1

TABLE 57.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE VOTE 1950-51.

<i>Head Office.</i>	<i>Institutions.</i>	
		£ s. d.
Salaries and Payments in the nature of salary	136,789 5 1	
Workers' Compensation Insurance	331 18 8	
Tea Money	156 12 0	
Rent or Rates	1,517 9 7	
Fire and other Insurance	89 3 2	
Travelling and Removal Expenses	14,365 3 4	
Maintenance of Motors, etc.	4,543 10 7	
Freight and Cartage	265 0 7	
Books, Periodicals	234 19 10	
Fees, Commissions, etc.	4,891 13 0	
Postal, Telegraphic, Telephonic Services	2,020 2 11	
Stores, Provisions, etc.	254 7 1	
Maintenance of Children	51,068 8 4	
Maintenance of Children in Shelters, etc.	8,797 16 11	
Maintenance of Children—not elsewhere included	5 19 4	
Funeral Expenses of State Wards	72 15 0	
Expenses of Witnesses	0 9 4	
Adjustment of Petty Cash	0 9 5	
		£225,405 4 2
	Salaries and Payments in nature of salary	181,666 13 3
	Workers' Compensation Insurance	1,388 11 4
	Repairs to Buildings, etc.	20,491 12 0
	Fire and other Insurance	25 9 5
	Travelling and Removal Expenses	2,197 6 11
	Maintenance of Motors, etc.	2,177 11 6
	Freight, Cartage and Packing	2,462 17 6
	Books, Periodicals, etc.	549 15 6
	Fees, Commissions, etc.	6,990 1 11
	Gratuities to Inmates	1,096 0 11
	Laundry Expenses	4,797 17 9
	Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Services	595 1 7
	Stores, Provisions, etc.	94,675 5 9
	Maintenance Costs not elsewhere included	10 11 6
	Grants to Clergymen and others	175 19 11
	Provision of Wireless and Recreational Equipment...	354 7 5
	Fencing—Erection and Maintenance	259 14 11
	Purchase and Installation of Plant	1,786 19 2
	Purchase of Livestock	125 16 0
	Reforming and Repairing Roads	936 16 0
	Mt. Penang Training School—Bus Subsidy	821 7 6
		£323,585 17 9

TABLE 58.
STATEMENT OF COSTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR YEAR 1950-51.

Establishment.	Salaries.	Maintenance	Renovations	Rates.	Light, Heat	Telephone	Total.
		and	and				
		Working	Buildings.				
Anglewood Special School ...	£ 9,380 8 3	£ 8,128 1 7	£ 870 6 9	£ 366 7 0	£ 130 15 9	£ 106 15 4	£ 18,982 14 8
Berry Training Farm	7,222 13 10	6,971 13 1	1,029 2 1	13 17 4	208 19 0	86 9 10	15,532 15 2
Bidura Depot	5,217 13 11	3,352 13 2	583 6 11	37 5 6	227 18 2	42 9 9	9,461 7 5
Brougham	2,316 13 9	1,831 10 7	214 11 7	20 18 6	90 19 10	22 5 10	4,497 0 1
Brush Farm	6,219 8 0	4,746 4 8	1,187 10 8	39 18 6	270 18 2	37 12 8	12,501 12 8
Carrawobbitty	979 1 11	1,034 9 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	28 9 0	2,046 19 11
Castle Hill House	1,821 7 11	2,359 17 11	1,807 19 9	16 16 0	39 6 9	18 18 3	6,064 6 7
Corelli	3,689 1 10	1,951 2 4	364 14 11	11 11 9	195 15 6	31 8 2	6,243 14 6
King Edward Home	3,508 15 0	1,735 19 1	63 13 1	37 2 3	142 14 0	8 11 1	5,496 14 6
Lynwood Hall	5,805 15 5	4,550 8 1	681 10 5	35 15 6	354 12 2	38 19 8	11,467 1 3
May Villa	2,434 1 4	2,154 19 6	820 19 6	41 3 8	77 9 0	15 14 2	5,544 7 2
Metropolitan Boys Shelter....	9,471 3 7	1,777 15 4	265 14 10	.....	90 15 7	100 6 11	11,705 16 3
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter ..	3,306 8 0	1,449 2 10	1,184 13 11	5 17 0	56 4 9	29 18 5	6,032 4 11
Mittagong Training School ...	27,004 17 8	25,711 0 0	866 17 1	960 4 7	538 10 0	57 7 2	53,158 16 6
Montrose	5,539 9 5	2,621 17 10	1,275 5 8	19 3 0	242 2 1	42 6 6	9,740 4 6
Mt. Penang Training School ...	29,991 16 4	20,392 0 10	1,374 1 8	35 8 0	1,255 12 4	109 6 9	53,158 5 11
Myee	3,064 0 10	1,821 2 0	54 12 6	23 13 0	374 19 2	28 7 4	5,366 14 10
Parramatta and Thornleigh Training Schools	18,178 10 8	8,530 15 6	4,305 4 8	229 13 2	790 15 0	181 11 0	32,216 10 0
Royleston Depot	5,281 13 6	3,602 15 0	2,002 4 6	25 6 6	131 6 3	42 12 2	11,085 17 11
St. Heliers	3,002 5 1	3,495 17 7	118 9 0	.....	.....	42 11 8	6,659 3 4
Tamworth	7,533 10 10	988 17 6	36 10 0	77 5 0	306 1 2	59 18 9	10,102 3 3
Yarra Bay House	2,653 13 10	4,010 18 5	502 16 10	8 6 6	67 0 10	10 2 5	7,252 18 10
Yasmar	14,652 4 9	4,023 7 10	804 12 4	114 12 6	534 9 10	148 9 0	20,277 16 3
Weroona	3,391 17 7	3,054 11 11	102 4 3	135 8 0	113 6 8	29 2 3	6,826 10 8
	£ 181,666 13 3	121,397 1 7	20,522 2 11	2,255 13 3	6,240 12 0	1,319 14 1	333,401 17 1

TABLE 50B.

PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN ON ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.

	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Big Brother Movement	88	...	131	...	254	...
Barnardo Homes	17	8	3	2	44	9
Fairbridge Schools	2	...	27	11	13	1
Methodist Party (Dalmar) .....	...	...	11	4	...	...
Catholic Party (Thurgoona) .....	...	...	...	22	...	...
Others (nominated)	6	16	13	37	15*	42†
Totals	113	24	185	76	326*	52†

* Figure includes 3 displaced persons.

† Figure includes 2 displaced persons

TABLE 51A.

DISCHARGES FROM PLACEMENT SINCE ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Original Placement.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Children's Overseas Reception Board	6	...	...	...	2	...
Big Brother Movement	6	...	10	...	44	...
Barnardo Homes .....	...	1	1	1	...	2
Other Placements	2	6	12	34	18*	37†
Fairbridge .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	14	7	23	35	65	40

* Figure includes 3 displaced persons.

† „ „ 2 „ „

TABLE 51B.

DISCHARGES FROM ORIGINAL PLACEMENT.

Reasons for Discharge.	1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Over Age	5	2	2	5	14	7
Returned to United Kingdom	3	...	...	...	12	...
Returned to Parents	4	1	8	1	12	3
Adopted .....	...	1	3	1	1	...
Moved to Other States .....	...	2	...	1	6	1
Deaths	2	...	...	...	2	...
Exemption .....	...	1	10	27	18*	29†
Totals	14	7	23	35	65*	40†

Children under guardianship at 30/6/49 — 365; at 30/6/50 — 568; at 30/6/51 — 863.

* Figure includes 3 displaced persons.

† „ „ 2 „ „

‡ „ „ 5 „ „

TABLE 52.

RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES UNDER SECTION 27 OF THE CHILD WELFARE ACT. GROUPED ACCORDING TO ELIGIBILITY.

Ground of Eligibility.	Year ended 30th June, 1949.	Year ended 30th June, 1950.	Year ended 30th June, 1951.
Women who are alone in bringing up children	1,352	1,320	1,261
Women whose husbands are incapacitated or in gaol	1,413	1,210	853
Men whose wives are not assisting in bringing up children and who are incapacitated	41	40	38
Totals	2,806	2,570	2,152

TABLE 53.

RECIPIENTS AND CHILDREN CONCERNED IN ALLOWANCES GRANTED UNDER SECTION 27 OF THE CHILD WELFARE ACT AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Number of Recipients.	Number of Children.	Expenditure
Year ended 30th June, 1949	2,806	7,225	£ 160,773 11 2
Year ended 30th June, 1950	2,570	6,591	154,366 2 7
Year ended 30th June, 1951	2,152	5,647	127,556 3 4

TABLE 54A.

INTERSTATE DESTITUTE PERSONS' RELIEF ACT. NEW MAINTENANCE ORDERS COLLECTED IN OTHER STATES FOR PERSONS RESIDENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

State.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Tasmania	7	2	3
Queensland	27	22	30
South Australia	9	10	6
Victoria	33	36	27
Western Australia	18	22	11
Totals	94	92	77

TABLE 54B.

NEW MAINTENANCE ORDERS ENFORCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES FOR PERSONS RESIDENT IN OTHER STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

State.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Tasmania	5	3	3
Queensland	48	51	44
South Australia	12	12	8
Victoria	36	48	34
Western Australia	11	9	110
Totals	112	123	199

TABLE 55.

AFFILIATION SECTION.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
No. of requests for assistance in affiliating children	449	485	433
No. of cases presented to Court	231	249	240
No. of orders made	226	240	238
No. of successful appeals	1*	2†	2‡
No. of unsuccessful appeals	1‡	1‡	2‡

* An appeal by the Child Welfare Department against dismissal of the application at the Children's Court.

† Appeals by the putative fathers against orders made at the Children's Court, the appeals being upheld.

‡ Appeals by the putative fathers against orders made at the Children's Court, the appeals being dismissed.

TABLE 56.
REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR YEAR 1950-51.

<i>Head Office.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Maintenance of Children under the Child Welfare Act	46,862 17 10	Sales of Farm Produce—	
Sundry Collections	2,301 7 9	Training Farm for Boys, Berry	5,998 7 7
		Mt. Penang Training School, Gosford	843 12 4
		St. Heliers, Muswellbrook	1,309 14 9
		Training School for Boys, Mittagong	472 5 9
		Miscellaneous Collections	594 14 8
	£49,164 5 7		£9,218 15 1

TABLE 57.
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE VOTE 1950-51.

<i>Head Office.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Salaries and Payments in the nature of salary	136,789 5 1	Salaries and Payments in nature of salary	181,666 13 3
Workers' Compensation Insurance	331 18 8	Workers' Compensation Insurance	1,388 11 4
Tea Money	156 12 0	Repairs to Buildings, etc.....	20,491 12 0
Rent or Rates	1,517 9 7	Fire and other Insurance	25 9 5
Fire and other Insurance	89 3 2	Travelling and Removal Expenses	2,197 6 11
Travelling and Removal Expenses	14,365 3 4	Maintenance of Motors, etc.....	2,177 11 6
Maintenance of Motors, etc.....	4,543 10 7	Freight, Cartage and Packing	2,462 17 6
Freight and Cartage	265 0 7	Books, Periodicals, etc.....	549 15 6
Books, Periodicals	234 19 10	Fees, Commissions, etc.....	6,990 1 11
Fees, Commissions, etc.	4,891 13 0	Gratuities to Inmates	1,096 0 11
Postal, Telegraphic, Telephonic Services	2,020 2 11	Laundry Expenses.....	4,797 17 9
Stores, Provisions, etc.	254 7 1	Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Services	595 1 7
Maintenance of Children	51,068 8 4	Stores, Provisions, etc.	94,675 5 9
Maintenance of Children in Shelters, etc.	8,797 16 11	Maintenance Costs not elsewhere included	10 11 6
Maintenance of Children—not elsewhere included	5 19 4	Grants to Clergymen and others	175 19 11
Funeral Expenses of State Wards	72 15 0	Provision of Wireless and Recreational Equipment...	354 7 5
Expenses of Witnesses	0 9 4	Fencing—Erection and Maintenance	259 14 11
Adjustment of Petty Cash	0 9 5	Purchase and Installation of Plant.....	1,786 19 2
	£225,405 4 2	Purchase of Livestock	125 16 0
		Reforming and Repairing Roads	936 16 0
		Mt. Penang Training School—Bus Subsidy	821 7 6
			£323,585 17 9

TABLE 58.
STATEMENT OF COSTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR YEAR 1950-51.

Establishment.	Salaries.	Maintenance	Renovations	Rates.	Light, Heat	Telephone	Total.
		and	and				
		Working	Repairs to				
		Expenses.	Buildings.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglewood Special School ...	9,380 8 3	8,128 1 7	870 6 9	366 7 0	130 15 9	106 15 4	18,982 14 8
Berry Training Farm	7,222 13 10	6,971 13 1	1,029 2 1	13 17 4	208 19 0	86 9 10	15,532 15 2
Bidura Depot	5,217 13 11	3,352 13 2	583 6 11	37 5 6	227 18 2	42 9 9	9,461 7 5
Brougham	2,316 13 9	1,831 10 7	214 11 7	20 18 6	90 19 10	22 5 10	4,497 0 1
Brush Farm	6,219 8 0	4,746 4 8	1,187 10 8	39 18 6	270 18 2	37 12 8	12,501 12 8
Carrawobbitty	979 1 11	1,034 9 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	28 9 0	2,046 19 11
Castle Hill House	1,821 7 11	2,359 17 11	1,807 19 9	16 16 0	39 6 9	18 18 3	6,064 6 7
Corelli	3,689 1 10	1,951 2 4	364 14 11	11 11 9	195 15 6	31 8 2	6,243 14 6
King Edward Home	3,508 15 0	1,735 19 1	63 13 1	37 2 3	142 14 0	8 11 1	5,496 14 6
Lynwood Hall	5,805 15 5	4,550 8 1	681 10 5	35 15 6	354 12 2	38 19 8	11,467 1 3
May Villa	2,434 1 4	2,154 19 6	820 19 6	41 3 8	77 9 0	15 14 2	5,544 7 2
Metropolitan Boys Shelter....	9,471 3 7	1,777 15 4	265 14 10	.....	90 15 7	100 6 11	11,705 16 3
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter ..	3,306 8 0	1,449 2 10	1,184 13 11	5 17 0	56 4 9	29 18 5	6,032 4 11
Mittagong Training School ...	27,004 17 8	25,711 0 0	866 17 1	960 4 7	538 10 0	57 7 2	53,158 16 6
Montrose	5,539 9 5	2,621 17 10	1,275 5 8	19 3 0	242 2 1	42 6 6	9,740 4 6
Mt. Penang Training School ..	29,991 16 4	20,392 0 10	1,374 1 8	35 8 0	1,255 12 4	109 6 9	53,158 5 11
Myee	3,064 0 10	1,821 2 0	54 12 6	23 13 0	374 19 2	28 7 4	5,366 14 10
Parramatta and Thornleigh Training Schools	18,178 10 8	8,530 15 6	4,305 4 8	229 13 2	790 15 0	181 11 0	32,216 10 0
Royleston Depot	5,281 13 6	3,602 15 0	2,002 4 6	25 6 6	131 6 3	42 12 2	11,085 17 11
St. Heliers	3,002 5 1	3,495 17 7	118 9 0	.....	.....	42 11 8	6,659 3 4
Tamworth	7,533 10 10	988 17 6	36 10 0	77 5 0	306 1 2	59 18 9	10,102 3 3
Yarra Bay House	2,653 13 10	4,010 18 5	502 16 10	8 6 6	67 0 10	10 2 5	7,252 18 10
Yasmar	14,652 4 9	4,023 7 10	804 12 4	114 12 6	534 9 10	148 9 0	20,277 16 3
Weroona	3,391 17 7	3,054 11 11	102 4 3	135 8 0	113 6 8	29 2 3	6,826 10 8
	£ 181,666 13 3	121,397 1 7	20,522 2 11	2,255 13 3	6,240 12 0	1,319 14 1	333,401 17 1