

Winsome a sample if attitude of child'd need a being paramount.
I can give more info on Barnett who was really a wonderful Christian
socialist ... despite his paternalism

Rescuing the child from the slums...

*Originally completed in May, 1931, the thesis (by Oswald Barnett
a student and tutor at Melbourne University Dept of Commerce) was based
on a 150 questionnaire, and completed by mission (Methodist) sisters to
know the families. Barnett described the vicious circle in which the
unskilled labourer (who comprised 83% of the slum population) was placed
by poverty, and concluded that the cycle could only be broken by the
"the removal of the baby from its vicious environment". At this time the
question of abolishing the vicious environment itself had not arisen

Extract from "The Slum Abolition Movement in Victoria" 1933-37.
by E.W. Russell Published by Hermet Publications, Melbourne 1972

prepared for Winsome McCaughey
as background material for
section of some book or other
late in 1977.

John C

View

~~Statistics show that the number of children provided with~~

~~Centres for young children were mainly established in Victoria such~~

Historically Victoria has been the Australian state that pioneered both the

day nursery (Creche) and the kindergarten movements. Compared to Victoria the provisions for such centres for young children has been quite minimal except for the A.C.T since the 1940s. Therefore the historical background presented here is based on Victoria

1) The first form that children's service took was the establishment of Creches in the industrial suburbs of Melbourne and in a couple of the larger country towns. This was before the turn of the century. Until the 1940s these creches were very like orphanages or poor houses with main emphasis on cleanliness and discipline. The creches catered for ~~about~~ large numbers of children, boys were ~~separated~~ away out of reach of the youngsters,

1890
1900

and the children were strictly aged grouped. Only families in dire poverty were catered for and on the whole these families using the centre were ~~not~~ socially ostracised. (Winnona .. this is too crude).. but its true) Charity ~~often~~, .. no grant etc..

150 to 100 children

2) About ten years after the first creche was opened the first kindergarten opened. This was the Bouverie St. kindergarten in Carlton and it catered for about 100 children from three to five years of age. The main difference between the kindergarten and the creche was that the creche was for working mothers and the kindergarten was not. The kindergarten was based on an educational program.. not merely mending. Part of the education program was parent education. The first kindergartens were mainly staffed by well educated women who were working voluntarily or paid a pittance. (It needs to be realised that in the early part of the 20th century there was much less opportunity for women to be employed or to continue their education... kindergarten work was an extension of home activities of ~~well~~ middle class unmarried women, etc. .

1910
1920

For many years neither the creche or the kindergartens were subsidised by the Government. All money was raised by charity ~~often~~ associated with the Churches or with ~~often~~ specific centres. Both the kindergartens and the creches were only established in the inner industrial areas where during these years there were almost entirely low income or poverty stricken people.

3) At about the end of the Great War the first Kindergarten Training College was established in ~~new~~ *in far distant, was healthy suburbs*. There were no scholarships and the pay after training was very low indeed. A small Government grant was paid in a lump sum. This was divided between all the kindergartens and in effect made it difficult to establish any more. ~~At this~~ *collected in all suburbs* At this stage the Kindergartens were called Free Kindergartens and indeed they were Free. The kindergartens reached a very high standard in providing cultural opportunities for children... painting, music, nature study... set a high standard educationally.. pioneered new attitude to children... the child's need paramount... at the same time, although there was continual effort to give an education to the parents the main idea was to rescue the child from the poor home environment,

1920
1939

Education

4) In the Depression of the thirties the kindergartens became centres which tried to alleviate the worst effect of poverty and unemployment and ~~generally~~ cramped inadequate housing. Dr. John Dale who was the Health Officer for the City of Melbourne during this period was well known for his support of kindergartens 'We can't rehouse the people but we can rehouse the children for part of the day' is one of his well known statements,

1935
1940

check spelling

To wards the end of the 1930s the Federal Government established the Lady
Gowrie Centres ... one in each state. These were partly established as centres
to study the health of young children; but their establishment helped to ~~substantially~~
usher in a period with new expectations for such centres.. The influence of
such educators as Christine Heimig and Gladys Pendered on the ideas on kindergar
c n't be ignored. Christine Heimig was an American and Gladys ~~XXXX~~ Pendered
had studied at American Universities (See footnote.. quote from Margaret Mead)
The idea of preschool education... in contrast to kindergarten dates from this
period... emphasis on education... culture... rather than a ~~kindergarten~~ a children's
garden (Winsome this is crude.. but you can wax eloque t herw)

The Crèche system in the menating had changed very little since its foundation at
the turn of the century. *in workforce* *realism of post war re construction*

1940 The needs of wartime resulted in an upsurge of interest in the need for
1950 child care and also in the need for a society which allowed better human relation
relationships.... As a result of the ~~XXXXXX~~ Committee for Co-ordinating Child
Care in wartime a number of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ new-type day nurseries were
established which provided all day care and some of the which ~~walut~~ al exp.
of kindergartens. Some of the kindergartens were extended to all day care and the
differences between the type of care provided in the crèches and the kindergart
became less significant. During this period the crèches changed their name to
day nurseries and in this way signified a new attitude toward trying to
overcome the social stigmatisation of the old orphanage type centre. But until the
end of the second world War both kindergartens and day nurseries were mainly only
to be found in the inner suburbs and mainly used by ~~low income~~ families.

The movement around community kindergartens began during the Second World War
when there was considerable interest in human relationships and the need for
better community facilities. The 1944 Victorian Preschool Report (effectively
known as the Vera Seantlebury Brown ~~xxx~~ Report) established a code for the
provision of a network of preschool centres. These were to be so placed that no
child was to have to walk more than 1/4 mile to the nearest preschool centre. The
Victorian Government voted the method of subsidy based on the number of children
at each centre and thus lifted the limiting way that finance had been provided in
the past (~~xxxxxxxx~~ in a lump sum to be divided between all centres etc).

There was however an inner contradiction in this provision of funding which resulted
in community ~~kindergarten~~ preschool centres being more easily established in the more
affluent areas and thus some districts being deprived (e.g. the West ... Winsome
I can give you figures on this quite easily.. Marcus De leens did a report for
A.C.E.R.. let me know if you want me to look it out) Subsidies were also provided
for the Day Nurseries but these remained as centres which could only be used if
families were under a minimum means test during the 1950s there was a rapid
increase in the number of preschool centres, but no increase at all in the number
of day nurseries.

Footnote on Margaret Mead. In her broadcast on August 31st Margaret Mead
was discussing differences in teenage behaviour between American Service
men in Britain in the 1940s and the young people living in Britain
She said (quote from tape of her interview) The announcer introduces this..
"Margaret Mead was on a project to help the Americans and their British allies
~~XXXXXX~~ to understand each other ... Margaret said 'I could point out that in
this country... (~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (U.S.A) knew more
about the country than their parents as the children were born here and the
parents were immigrants. Whereas in England the parents knew more than the
children and the children were supposed to listen."

Winsome.. somewhere in this quote from Margaret Mead is the sociological reason
why the Crèches (Day Nurseries) have been so paternalistic whereas the kinder.
(preschools) have been more permissive etc and child centred... the child's needs
are paramount.

HISTORY CHART

Date	Facility	Function	Historic Features	Administration	Subsidy etc	Comment.
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1890s	Crochets in inner suburbs	To mind children all day	Women workers needed in new secondary industries, also poverty from 1890 Depression.	Charity-type committees.	No Govt subsidies Ctee raised money (Trusts etc)	Modelled on orphanages. cleanliness orderliness and subordination
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1900s	Kindergartens and Infant Schools,	To rescue children from slum homes and give them creative education	Very deprived families in inner suburbs. Infant school by Dept. Kindergarten by Chamberg.	Kindergartens by Church Ctees, the Infant Schools by Ed. Dept. Main Churches.. Baptist and Presbyterian,	No subsidy at first.	At this stage preschool education could have been an Education Dept responsibility, but kindergarten movement more vigorously wanted independence from this control
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1908	Free Kindergarten Union established.	To ensure high standards at kindergartens. To campaign for K. teacher training	United the existing kindergartens, gave a common philosophy	Reps from vol. ctees, mainly people from more well-to-do suburbs, and educationalist	\$1000 subsidy from the State Government (one thousand pounds)	
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1917	Kindergarten Training College	To train kindergarten teachers	A new professional opportunity for women	by F.K.U.	Fees from students.	Most students lived in at College. Very high standard course, with considerable sense of belonging to a pioneering team.
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1920s-1940s	Increase in kindergartens, By 1950 there were 31 kinders attended by 2000 preschool children	To rescue children from slums, to educate both children and their mothers.	Depression with dire poverty in 1930s. Nutritious midday meal at kindergartens and holidays in the country for the children	Committees from Churches, and the F.K.U.; The C of E. joined in the kindergarten movement.	Small Govt subsidy in lump sum. Had to be divided between all kindergartens	Great zeal of poorly paid, but very well trained teachers.
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Footnote (1)

Date	Facility	Function	Historic Features	Administration	Subsidies etc.	Comment
1938	Lady Gowrie Child Centre	To study health and education of Australian children	an One I.G.C.C. in each capital city. Centre in its own building, specifically designed for young children's education (original building was innovative for Victoria)	By Ctee of educationalists and health experts	Subsidised by Federal Govt.	Originally an experimental centre for 5 years. Still in existence, but with not as much emphasis on research. I.G.C.C. helped to show what preschool centres could be like.
1942 ... 1945	5 wartime day nurseries set in existing halls, <i>Forknaldy</i>	To provide high standard care while mothers worked to help war effort,	Dramatic increase of women in workforces. Many homes without fathers.	Committees of local women, including mothers of children attending centres, Co-ordinated thro Committee for Co-ordinating C.C. in Victoria	At first subsidised from Patriotic Group, but later subsidies from Federal Govt. Mothers paid fees.	Gaid staff assisted by large band of voluntary helpers. Combined all day care with a high standard education program.
1943... 1945	Existing kindergartens hour extended. Improvements to existing creches	To assist with care of children while mothers at work (<i>Walden</i>)	Child Care Reserve courses for assistants at kindergartens	Existing Committees continued to administer these centres but efforts were made to include some parents or some activities for parents.	Federal Govt subsidies helped with extra costs of extended hours and improvements.	At Footscray the Day Nursery (creche) was of a day and night nursery The name changed from creche to day nursery indicated a desire to become less institutional School meals and after school program at part of Brunswick Centre.

1944
Preschool Act of the Victorian Government enabled the State Health Department to subsidise salaries and other preschool costs and thus enabled the development of many more preschool centres. The Department set up the Preschool Division to administer this service. About this time the Australian Preschool Association was formed as an organisation throughout Australia. The existence of Lady Gowrie Centres in each capital city helped to give the Australian Preschool Association a base in each state.

1945
Withdrawal of Federal Government subsidies. The loss of the 1944 Referendum meant that the Federal Government had no powers to continue the major funding of such centres. After a period most of the wartime centres closed.

Date	Facility	Function	Historic Features	Administration	Subsidy etc.	Comments
1945.. 1970	Municipal Pre-school Kindergartens and Community Pre-school Kindergartens. (by 1968 there were 641 subsidised preschool centres in Victoria. <i>Footnote (B)</i>	Preschool education for children 3 1/2 to 5 years on a seasonal basis	Rapid suburbanisation more established suburbs better served by preschool centres. Western and northern suburbs deprived. C/F Camberwell 118% children attending and Footscray 29.6% (Footnote Bx 3)	Committee of parents, At most municipal. kindergartens there have been no committees of management At some municipal centres the admin. is direct from the Council. At some kindergartens there are committees of management, mainly composed of parents;	Grants from State Government cover salaries and some maintenance. Parents pay fees and help with maintenance etc.	Until end of 60s there were bottlenecks thru' a enough Appropriately trained staff. Costs, are covered by subsidies, are considerable burden on parents. Some migrant families did not know that such services existed.
1945.. 1970	Increase in commercial child minding centres. In 1968, 161 centres minding 3883 children. <i>Footnote (A)</i>	Profit making for owners of the centres,	Difficult to control standards. Registration introduced by Health Dept, in 1964	By owners	No subsidies Parents pay fees	In Feb 1968 seven children were burnt to death at a day nursery in Rimplestone. This drew public attention to the need for stricter control of these centres.
1945.. 1970	Creche / day nurseries increased service improved but not increased.	All day care	Despite increase of number of women in employment, only one new creche established in Melb. One creche in country was closed. So total number of centres remained as 14.	Not much involvement of parents.	State Govt. \$60 subsidy of \$60 a child a year (1964)	Families can only use day nursery/ creche if there is some particular need. E.g. poverty or illness of husband.
1972	Commonwealth Government Child Care Act.	Government Child Care Act.	This enabled subsidies to be given for child care.	Administrative		
1972..	1973 Victorian Government (Health Dept) Consultative Council on Preschool, Child Development.	Government (Health Dept) Consultative Council on Preschool, Child Development.				

1970/ 1980. The Manual described the development of new movement in the past decade.

Footnote 1. Figures from "Australian Women at Work," edited by Mollie Bayne 1943

Footnote 2. For information on Child Care in Wartime see "Australian Women at Work" 1943, page 62.....

Footnote 3. Figure from "Women in the Workforce" published by the Federal Department of Labour and National Service 1970

Footnote 4... ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Figures from ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ submitted to Victorian Consultative Council on Preschool Child Development by Dr. Marion de Lemos ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Australian Council for Educational Research 1972.

Footnote 5. See above Footnote 3.

Date	Facility	Main Function	How Planned	Administration	Historic Features	Comment
1990	Creeches It established	No mind children				

Date	Facility	Main Function	Historic Factors	Administration	Significant People
1890s	Creeks There were about 1000 about 10 Creeks est. in 1890 and it was total in 1968... one last one added.. otherwise the same is.	Full care (?) No education No program no parent involvement etc	Restructure of work force with light industry in inner ring of suburbs near homes... Rosell Palace, A.J.C., Bryant and Kaye Mc Robertsons. C/F work for women with unemployed men army of whom were on "the track" or at settlements O.E. at Bassett, Sabata Ital buildings esp to home creeks	Vol. Ctee of State State politicians wages, and manufacturers No Govt Grant... but endorsement by companies and other philanthropists	Frank Tate Director Educ levy INNOVATIVE Educational
1901	Kindergartens and also Infants Schools	Education of young children	An additional "Infants B" class added to state schools At same time several separate Kindergartens est. All kinderts in poverty stricken areas in inner "slum" suburbs. These for more well to do.	Infants School by Education Dept Kindergartens by Church, (mainly Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian)	
1910	→ First Govt Grant 1/1000 - to FEU.				
1908	Cottage Free Kindergarten Union	Standards of Kindergartens	Campaign for teacher training at first tried to get George Ethel Teacher Training at eye	Vol Corps Professional people Doctors, Ministers of Religion, and municipal councillors	
1917	Kindergarten Training College	Train teachers	Mainly a 1100-1200 college	By P.K.U.	
1920	Kindergartens I think there was about 40 Free Kinderg. in 1950	to rescue children from shoddy home environment	Kindrr. consolidated with appropriately trained staff Staff very poorly paid. Delayed marriages and war time loss of men meant some women were single for many years etc. Few professional opportunities for women and at same time increasing the number of "well" educated girls. Kindergartens and voluntary work in kindergartens a very acceptable form of participation pitfalls no home	Church of England joined with other churches. Many kinders were closely tied to local church and church activities. Parent involvement through education but not through administration which was frequently by a part of Welsh or country town	State Govt gave a block grant to kindergartens

Date 1935
1940
1945
1969
1970

Facility
Day Nurseries
5 new ones

All day care plus education to provide care for children of mothers in war production

Main Facilities Study British etc.

Historic Figures
Mary High Standards

War-time, Women in Industry Committee for Co-ordinating Child Care in War-time est. by action of Council for Women in War Work... (w/ C.C.C and W.E.L. of 1970s)

Application Dept.

Originally funded by women of University and later by Govt (Federal) fees covered Fair proportion of cost. Parents and helpers on sites.

Extended Kinders. (about 6) plus one all night nursery at Postersay)

All day care plus education for mothers in war production
Some creches and kinders combined in one scheme e.g. Brunwick, since kinders extended to all day care

Special Child Care Reserve Course for staff

Creche name change to Day Nurseries

The M changes the name to Day Nurseries

Government Grant Improved standards

Via Day Nursery Association mainly.

1945
Day Nursery Development Association

To ensure day nursery gains consolidated

the five day nurseries required more permanent buildings and in each case places reserved for day care (but this dual nature of centre disappeared at 1950)

1945
Many Community Kindergartens
Creche ests.

To establish preschool centres for all children (rich and poor)

1944 Preschool Education Act made money available on a per-head basis. Many bold local schemes for network of community Kindergartens... Administration mainly by local etc of parents on municipal people

1969
The Day Nurseries Act
Child Pre-school Centres

subsidised.

1970
Action for adequate Child Care

Community Child Care... Neighbourhood houses set