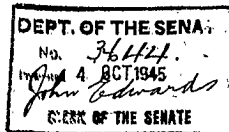


1945.



THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE

ON PUBLIC WORKS.

R E P O R T.

relating to the proposed

ADDITIONS TO THE INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY,

CANBERRA.

SENATOR LAMP -

I present the Report of the Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Public Works, relating to the following subject:-

Additions to the Institute of Anatomy, Canberra

~~and move - That the Report be printed.~~

1945.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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R E P O R T.

relating to the proposed

ADDITIONS TO THE INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY,
CANBERRA.

MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC WORKS.

(Eleventh Committee)

ROWLAND JAMES, ESQUIRE, M.P. (Chairman).

Senate.

Senator WILLIAM EDWARD AXLETT.
Senator CHARLES HENRY BRAND.
Senator CHARLES ADCOCK LAMP.

House of Representatives.

WILLIAM PATRICK CONELAN, Esquire, M.P.
HONORABLE ERIC JOHN HARRISON, M.P.
DANIEL MULLANEY, Esquire, M.P.
GEORGE JAMES HANKIN, Esquire, M.P.
HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK HAROLD
STEWART, M.P.

EXTRACT FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, NO. 15, DATED 19th September, 1944.

4. PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE - REFERENCE OF WORK - ADDITIONS TO THE
INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, CANBERRA. - Mr. Holloway (Minister
representing the Minister for Health) moved, by leave, That,
in accordance with the provisions of the Commonwealth Public
Works Committee Act 1913-1936, the following proposed work
be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public
Works for investigation and report:- Additions to the
Institute of Anatomy, Canberra.
Mr. Holloway having laid on the Table plans in connection with
the proposed work -
Question - put and passed.

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Cuspaton, John Howard Lidgett, Commonwealth Director-General of Health, Canberra.	1
Dakin, William John, Professor of Zoology, University of Sydney.	51
Fleay, David Howells, Director of the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville.	86
Morris, Walter Hayward, Architect, Allied Works Council, Sydney.	137
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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS.

ADDITIONS TO THE INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, CANBERRA.

R E P O R T.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to which the House of Representatives referred for investigation and report the question of the proposed additions to the Institute of Anatomy, Canberra, has the honour to report as follows:-

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

The First Reference.

1. In 1923, Dr. Mackenzie offered as a gift to the Commonwealth his collection of live animals, as well as his unique collection of specimens, and at the same time made his services available in furtherance of the work which he had been carrying on at his own expense for many years. This offer was accepted with expressions of gratitude, and an agreement, ratified by Act of Parliament, was entered into, under which the Government undertook, after the transfer of the Seat of Government to Canberra, to construct at its own expense such buildings and other enclosures as in its opinion were necessary or desirable for the accommodation of the collection.

2. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, in 1927, reported favourably on a proposal to construct a building to provide for a museum chamber, lecture hall, storage basement, and other accommodation, and to prepare a reservation including provision of animal enclosure, reptile house, pond enclosure, fencing, water supply, sewerage, residences for director and staff, etc., at a total estimated cost of £87,080.

3. The Federal Capital Commission continued the work of developing the scheme, and, as a result of further consultations and investigations, it was considered desirable to provide additional accommodation to deal with the ever increasing size of the collection of specimens and the research work to be undertaken by the Institute.

These additions involved an enlarged proposal for the museum building, and a detailed study of the scheme suggested a complete change in the architectural treatment.

The Second Investigation.

4. As these additional proposals represented a substantial variation of the scheme, as originally reported upon by the Committee, the matter was remitted for the further consideration of the Committee on 14th June, 1928, but Parliament was dissolved before the Committee was in a position to submit its report. A further submission of the matter was therefore made to the Committee by the House of Representatives on 22nd February, 1929.

5. In the revised plans the main administrative and laboratory block was the same as before, but the museum, instead of being a single block extending from the centre of the building backwards, was planned in two separate parts running back from each end of the building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The object of this alteration was to obtain more space for immediate use while at the same time permitting economical extension when required in the future.

6. The estimated cost of the building, calculated from the revised plans, was £96,306, exclusive of provision for residences of the director, curator and staff, and of an amount of £14,080 which was to have been spent on the zoological reservation.

The Committee, in recommending the proposal, estimated to cost £96,306, also considered it essential to provide the residence for the director at an additional estimated cost of £3,000.

7. The work was proceeded with, the building was completed at a total cost stated to be £91,667.1.6, and Dr. Mackenzie's very valuable collection was transferred to Canberra, though the live animals forming part of the gift were allowed to remain at the sanctuary in Healesville, Victoria. Under the direction of Dr. Mackenzie the Institute proceeded to develop. He was in complete control of the establishment, though in 1930 it was placed under the administration of the Department of Health. In 1937 he retired, and was succeeded in 1938 by Dr. F.W.A. Clements who has remained in charge of the Institute, ever since.

SECTION I.

PRESENT PROPOSAL.

Reasons for the Additions.

8. In the present reference to the Committee it was pointed out that future work at the Institute will demand extensive laboratory work and research into the fields of nutrition and medical treatment (including pharmaceutical benefits). It was explained that if we are to educate our people properly in the post-war years in respect of diet and nutrition we must be making continual research into the chemistry of food and the physiology of nutrition under Australian conditions.

As the present building does not provide adequate laboratory space to suit nutrition work, the addition of a new wing to form the fourth side of the quadrangle of the building is deemed to be essential for the extension of the research programme contemplated.

Revised Plans.

9. Considerable delay was necessary in the Committee's investigations owing to the fact that the director, who had proceeded overseas and was visiting many kindred institutions abroad, was expected to return with proposals which would necessitate some variation in the details of the plans submitted.

After the return of Dr. Clements some months elapsed before the amended plans could be prepared and placed before the Committee for its consideration.

Estimate of Cost.

10. The cost of the additions shown in the plans which were referred to the Committee by Parliament was estimated to be £55,000.

As a result of the alterations made to the plans, in order to incorporate the most modern ideas collected by the director during his visit abroad, the estimated cost of the proposed additions to the Institute is now set down as £73,829.

The total estimated cost of £73,829 is compiled from a summary of the following sections:-

General work	£30,485
Mechanical services	13,957
Plumbing and Drainage	4,300
Stonework	8,283
Electrical Services	8,736
Paths, drives and parking areas	<u>1,357</u>
	£67,118
Contingencies 10%	<u>6,711</u>
	<u>£73,829</u>

Description of the building.

General.

11. While the general form and plans of this addition have been dictated to a large extent by the scientific requirements of the Department of Health, the aim has been to achieve an addition to the building in complete architectural harmony with the existing work.

The proposed addition, having a frontage to Liversidge Street, the street at the rear of the present building, takes the form of a rectangular wing, approximately 186 feet long by 40 feet wide, and of the same height as the present building. It consists of a basement, ground floor and first floor.

The centre of the new wing is on the main axis of the present building, and will form the fourth side of the existing court which will be permanently enclosed on all four sides.

Facing.

12. The building will be faced externally with a 4 inch thick veneer of Hawkesbury Sandstone, while the spaces between the heads of the Ground Floor windows and the sills of the First Floor windows will be faced with Terra Cotta panels, generally similar to the existing building.

Basement.

13. Animal Section - Isolated from the rest of the basement by double doors in the corridor is the Animal Section. It consists of -

- 5 Animal rooms.
- 2 Animal laboratories.
- 1 Animal post-mortem room.
- 2 Food preparation and storage rooms.
- 1 Cage washing space.

14. Services Section - This section consists of -

- 1 Workshop.
- 3 Sample preparation and store rooms.
- 2 Assistants' and cleaners' rooms.
- 1 Battery room.
- 1 Cold room.
- 1 Air conditioning room.
- 1 Inflammable chemical stove.

Ground Floor.

15. Laboratories and offices - Provision is made on the Ground Floor for the following -

- 9 Bio-Chemical laboratories.
- 3 Instrument rooms.
- 1 Dark laboratory.
- 1 Gold laboratory.
- 1 Preparation laboratory.
- 1 Micro-Chemical laboratory.
- 1 Balance room.
- 1 Oven room.
- 5 Secretary's and general offices.
- Auto Clave room.
- Media room.
- Lavatory.

16. Entrance Hall - A hall to harmonise with the existing Entrance Hall, but of restricted size to suit the functions of the new wing, has been planned, its dimensions being 13 feet square with a ceiling height of 12 feet. It is approached from Liversidge Street by a vestibule 10 feet wide. Double doors on each side shut off the Hall from the service corridors on either side.

First Floor.

17. The accommodation provided on the first floor comprises -

- 1 Demonstration Laboratory.
- 6 Physiological and Chemistry laboratories.
- 4 Instrument and balance rooms.
- 1 X-ray room.
- 1 Dark room.
- 1 Constant temperature room.
- 1 Metabolism room.
- 1 Clinic.
- 1 Staff common room.
- 3 Offices.
- 2 Assistants' and dressing rooms.
- 1 Lavatory.
- 1 Waiting room.

Staircase and Corridors.

18. One staircase is provided, and communication within the building is facilitated by 5 ft. 6 ins. wide corridors on all floors.

The Roof.

19. The roof slab will be sufficiently insulated from heat by a 4 inch thick covering of insulwool, or equivalent material. The slab will be protected by a corrugated fibre cement roof of approximately 15 degrees slope, the apex of which will be below the level of the building parapet throughout.

Ceilings.

20. Ceiling heights are the same as those existing in the present building, viz. - Basement 9 ft. 3 ins.; Ground Floor 12 ft. 1 ins.; First Floor 10 ft. 6 ins.

SECTION II.

THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Scope of the Inquiry.

21. The Committee visited the Institute of Anatomy at Canberra, inspected the building and exhibits, and carefully examined the plans and estimates for the proposed extensions to the building. Evidence was taken from the Director-General of Health, the Director of the Institute of Anatomy, the Works Director for the Australian Capital Territory, and various scientists and architects whose interest in the work and the building made their evidence desirable in the Committee's deliberations.

In order that the Committee might carry out its statutory function of satisfying the Parliament "as to the expedience of carrying out the work", it appeared essential to determine the purpose for which the proposed additions were to be used, the necessity for pursuing the work in this locality, and the extent to which the anticipated expansion of the present work required additional facilities. With these objects in mind the Committee sought evidence as to the necessity for the extensions and the advisability of completing the construction as set out in the proposals.

The Committee also took evidence with regard to the disposal of the live animals which formed part of the original gift of Sir Colin MacKenzie as indicated in the Agreement.

Site.

22. Inquiry was made with a view to ascertaining whether the site provided for the original building would be in any way affected adversely by the proposed addition of a substantial wing to the Institute, and the Committee was informed, in evidence, that consideration had been given to the general aspect of the completed building in relation to other buildings in the locality, and also in relation to the lay-out of that section of the city plan. In the plan for the development of the University grounds, there is a vista which will be closed by the new entrance to this building, giving a very satisfactory effect.

Access to the new wing is provided at Ground Floor level by central entrance doors from an "in" and "out" driveway from Liversidge Street, and from the covered way round the court of the present building.

Provision is made for access at Basement level by double doors at either end of the new wing from ramps, wide enough to take a vehicle, leading ^{down} from the driveway.

Architecture.

23. The Committee was informed that, although it is necessary that the proposed new wing should conform to the architectural type of the present building, it has been considered necessary to avoid any appearance of a back door to this building, owing to the fact that it is to face the grounds upon which important University buildings will be established in the years to come.

With this in mind, the Committee formed the opinion that the entrance would be improved by adding width to the opening for the doorway, and it recommends that this entrance be increased to the same width as the front entrance, namely 6 ft. 6 ins.

24. In considering the western elevation, the Committee was struck with the long sequence of windows, and a suggestion was made that the second window from either end should be eliminated to overcome this apparent objection. However, it was finally decided that it was not desirable to alter the fenestration as shown on the plans, as this would provide a pier in a position which would be unsatisfactory.

Accommodation.

25. Almost the entire accommodation in the new wing is planned for the use of staff engaged on scientific work. The governing principle of the plan on all floors has been to locate the larger rooms at the front facing Liversidge Street, where the maximum light can be obtained. The total accommodation provided is 20,592 super feet, or exclusive of corridors, hall, stairs and lavatories, 17,792 super feet.

The Committee was informed, in evidence, that the proposed extensions will accommodate a staff of about 40, including 20 to 24 medical and science graduates. At the present time the staff is working under crowded conditions, where chemists have to work in what were formerly rooms used by preparators and artists in assembling exhibits for the museum.

In addition to the expansion of the normal work of the Institute the Government has approved of the foundation of a school of nutrition at the Institute. The course will occupy a year, and the class will be limited to twelve graduates. When they arrive their presence will add to the congestion, and the need for the new wing will become more imperative.

Construction.

26. The Committee was informed that the skeleton frame of the building, including the staircase, will be of fireproof construction. In view of the brick requirements of current and post-war works in the A.C.T. bricks are likely to be in short supply for some years. In this building an alternative to the use of bricks exists in the form of an all reinforced concrete skeleton frame, which is considered satisfactory from both the structural and economic aspects, and this has therefore been adopted. The Committee made inquiries regarding the use of this alternative method of construction and is satisfied that it is sound in principle and generally accepted as at least equal to the type of construction used in the present building. It is calculated that this method will not involve any additional cost, while, in view of the large amount of piping and conduits necessary for services throughout the building, it possesses the advantage of providing a maximum area of flat ceiling surface without transverse beams.

Services.

27. Considerable thought has been concentrated in providing the various details services likely to be required in the future. The main items are:-

Electrical installation.

Lighting in the laboratories will be of the tube fluorescent type in order to provide light as near to ordinary daylight as possible without appreciable heating of the rooms. Ordinary point lighting is provided in the remainder of the building. Heat for conducting experiments will be obtained from appliances plugged in to power points on the walls.

A small lift for chemicals, stores and other goods will serve all floors.

28.

Venetian blinds.

Metal venetian blinds will be provided to keep the western sun out of the rooms facing Liversidge Street in the hot weather.

Gas Supply.

29. Gas supply for Bunsen burners will not be piped throughout the building, but will be available from cylinders placed in the laboratories. This is advisable as Canberra has no local gas supply, and the movement of apparatus from place to place is facilitated by the use of the cylinder gas instead of a fixed supply from pipes on the walls.

Heating and ventilation.

30. Heating of all rooms and laboratories on the Ground and First Floor is by the usual low pressure hot water radiation system providing radiators in each section. In the Basement provision is made for airconditioning the animal rooms to required temperatures and humidity. Air-conditioning is also supplied to the Constant Temperature Room on the First Floor.

Ventilation generally to rooms and laboratories on the Ground Floor is natural ventilation supplemented in laboratories by extract ventilation, which is extended to all Fume cupboards.

Hot water is supplied to sinks and wash basins.

31. During its inspection of the Institute, it was evident to the Committee that much of the work was being carried out in laboratories which had been converted from their original use in the museum, and were not completely suitable and appropriate for this work. Much more laboratory space will have to be provided before the work can be extended as proposed for the future nutritional research.

Type of Work.

32. It was explained to the Committee that practically the whole of the proposed additions were planned for use in connection with the nutrition work of the Institute for which a considerably increased programme is envisaged in the future.

The Director-General of Health and the present Director explained to the Committee that, when the Institute was first erected, emphasis was laid upon the need for museum space, the museums constituted almost the sole functions of the establishment, and very little space was planned for laboratories. It was intended, however, that certain research work should be done on the anatomy of Australian animals with the idea of applying the result of such researches to the study of human diseases.

33. It was explained to the Committee that the mere custody of dead animals was only a partial implementation of the potentialities of such an institution. There was growing recognition in the medical world of the fact that dead anatomy was of comparatively little value, so the study of anatomy has been extended through the structure of dead tissue to that of living animals and human beings. As biology is largely chemical in nature, the subject is extended to biochemistry, and, in view of this Sir Colin MacKenzie recommended the appointment of two biochemists who, at the time of the outbreak of war, were doing valuable work on the subject of the chemical inter-relationship between the ductless glands and vitamins. So we have passed, stage by stage, from the study of the dead body, through the study of glands and their functions, up to the food intake in its relation to glandular activity.

34. It was stated that the study of the anatomy of the lower animals did not throw much light upon human problems and we have come to a point where the Institute should not be merely a museum for the display of anatomical specimens, but also an institution for the study of living functions. It is also pointed out that there is nothing in the original Agreement which would prevent the Commonwealth from taking any action it desires in connection with the Institute, and it is proposed to extend the present nutritional research in an endeavour, to some extent, to cope with the immediate and pressing problems of nutrition.

Future programme.

35. Having in mind the foregoing opinions and proposals, the Committee gave consideration to the question of the advisability of pursuing these extended activities, for which the building was not originally designed, and without which the proposed additions to the building would not be required.

The Committee therefore sought evidence to confirm the necessity for extending the work of the Institute along the lines proposed for the future.

Opinions of contemporary scientists.

36. The Committee took the opportunity, while visiting Brisbane on other work, to secure evidence from contemporary scientists in the fields of anatomy, zoology and nutrition, with regard to the amount of work demanding attention in these spheres, and the extent to which such work would be necessary or desirable in Canberra. Similar inquiries were also made from scientists in Melbourne and Sydney.

37. The opinions expressed by various eminent scientists in the other States were to some extent at variance with the views set forward by the Canberra authorities, and most of them found difficulty in tracing any relationship between the original work on comparative anatomy and the present nutrition proposals for which the new wing is required. However, it was generally accepted that the field of research is so large, and there are so many pressing problems needing urgent attention by competent scientists with the necessary facilities available to them, that any efforts which can be brought to bear on them by the Canberra staff should be

encouraged to the utmost, while any buildings which can be used to further any of this work should be made available.

38. In these days of specialisation, it is generally recognised that directors of scientific institutions, having pursued their studies in a particular sphere, naturally tend to concentrate the work of their establishment along the lines which are of special interest to them. In fact directors are often chosen for the very reason that they possess special knowledge of a specific subject and will mould the work in that direction.

No doubt, the choice of the present Director was made with such an object in view, and evidence shows that the work of the Institute of Anatomy during the war has been of great value in consequence.

39. It appears to the Committee, however, that at this juncture, before many thousands of pounds are spent on large extensions solely for nutrition work, the matter should be very carefully reviewed in regard to its effect on similar work in other parts of Australia, and also with a view to establishing whether or not the necessity for such work will be likely to remain urgent in the future. At the same time, it is important to keep in mind the value of the present collection and the advisability of using it to the utmost in accordance with the original intention of the Institute.

40. The Committee found considerable divergence of opinions expressed by the various witnesses, and it has therefore given considerable thought to this aspect of the matter.

The Canberra opinions mentioned above indicated that the work on comparative anatomy is considered to be practically exhausted and the collection at the Institute has not attracted large numbers of research workers as was originally envisaged. The activities of the Institute have therefore been directed in gradual stages into the present sphere, with the result that the original work has been suspended, with the intention of continuing it to some extent at a later date, while nutritional research shall occupy the majority of the activities of the establishment.

41. On the other hand strong opinions have been expressed, in evidence, by some eminent scientists in other States, indicating that the study of comparative anatomy, especially in connection with Australian fauna, is by no means exhausted. On the contrary they assert that this study should be extended, and that the most suitable place for such work is at the museum at Canberra. Whatever is decided on the nutritional side they consider that there would be every reason for expanding the work for anatomy purposes.

42. The Committee experienced difficulty in obtaining from any but the Canberra witnesses, any confirmation of the logical connection between the original study of comparative anatomy and the present research in the field of nutrition as put forth in these present proposals. Most witnesses considered these two fields as entirely separate, regarding anatomy as suitable for research in Canberra, but placing the study of nutrition as essentially a University function, where its connection with chemistry makes it a natural adjunct to the other university work. The Committee realises, however, that the Institute will be in close proximity to the University in the future. At the same time it was considered that Canberra would be a suitable place for experimental and co-ordination work in nutrition, so long as the States continue their work in this sphere.

43. It was pointed out that it would be difficult to find a first class anatomist who would agree to being subject to the direction of a nutrition expert or a bacteriologist. The opinion was also expressed that it would be curious, to say the least, for any publications on nutrition to appear under the heading "Anatomical Institute", and, if the new wing is to be built the whole building should be called "The Australian Institute of Biological Sciences".

44. The Committee is convinced, however, that, with adequate planning and sufficiently flexible administration, it will be possible to use the present building with the addition of the proposed new wing for a very valuable work in the sphere of nutritional research, as well as for a continuation of the anatomical work for which the original building was erected.

Australian Institute of Anatomy Act, 1933.

45.

Disposal of Live Animals.

During the inquiry the Committee's attention was drawn to the terms of the original Agreement contained in the Australian Institute of Anatomy Act, 1933, and the evidence showed that most of the provisions of the Agreement appear to have been carried out. Some doubt existed, however, as to the disposal of the live animals which formed part of the original gift of Sir Colin MacKenzie, and which were the subject of some special provisions in the Act. As this involved the possibility of certain financial obligations by the Commonwealth, the Committee felt that it would not be in possession of complete information without seeking evidence in this regard. Steps were therefore taken to ascertain whether any such possibility still existed, and what action had been done in the past in regard to the disposal of the animals referred to.

The Healesville Sanctuary.

46. While the Committee was in Melbourne it took the opportunity of visiting the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary at Healesville where the animals at present cared for in that reserve were inspected, and evidence was taken from the Director.

47. The Committee was greatly impressed by the valuable work being carried on at the Sanctuary with the very limited means at the disposal of the Board, and the members of the Committee left the reserve with a strong feeling that the work of caring for and preserving the native fauna of Australia in this way was most important. It is felt that if these Australian animals are to be saved from extinction it is essential that immediate steps should be taken to expand this work and to co-ordinate it with that being carried out in isolated parts of the Commonwealth.

48. Evidence given to the Committee indicated that, before the collection donated by Sir Colin MacKenzie was moved to Canberra, some of the live animals were housed on certain land at Healesville by permission of the State of Victoria. Subsequently the Shire Council took over this land as a tourist resort and it became the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary.

During the years in which Sir Colin was Director of the Institute of Anatomy at Canberra, he took no action to transfer the animals to any new location near the Federal Capital, and it is stated that the Commonwealth did not maintain the animals at any time. Some time afterwards a big fire swept the Healesville district, many of the animals perished, and the identity of the animals comprising the original gift was completely lost.

49. Owing to the number of years which have elapsed there is no possibility of any of the original animals being left now, and, in the event of animals being required for research in the future, the Commonwealth could have no legal claim under the original Agreement to any of the present animals in the Sanctuary. There also appears to be no possibility of any financial liability by the Commonwealth, and the portion of the Act dealing with the Agreement has become obsolete.

The Committee's Decisions.

50. After carefully considering the evidence, the Committee has arrived at the following conclusions:-

- (a) As the present building, costing over £90,000, houses a most valuable collection which still offers suitable scope for extensive research, and there is the possibility of some Australian animals becoming extinct, it is essential that maximum use should be made of the present building for its original purpose;
- (b) The wide field of important work in nutrition, the urgent necessity for extending the work already done in this direction at the Institute, and the fact that men and money for this work are very scarce in the other States, indicate an imperative demand that nutritional research should be pursued in Canberra, especially if the task of co-ordination of other Australian research work in this field is made a feature of the programmes;

- (c) Suitable specialists for the anatomical work are likely to be rare for some years, and the museum, while constituting an increasing source of interest to the public, is likely to attract only small numbers of research workers in this field, thus limiting the possible value of the work in relation to the capital value of the building. The scientific value of the building is therefore likely to be considerably enhanced, and the large capital expenditure more usefully employed, if, by the addition of the new wing, these two fields of anatomy and nutrition can function independently, but with full scope for both, while using the present administrative section of the building for their joint control;
- (d) The doorway to the Entrance Hall should be increased to a width of 6 ft. 6 inches.; and
- (e) The necessity for the extensions has been demonstrated and the additions to the building should be erected in accordance with the amended plans at an estimated cost of £73,829.

R. James
R. JAMES.
Chairman.

The Office of the Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Public Works,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

3rd October, 1945.