

VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK

1980



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VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1980

Number 94

(Frontispiece) H. M. The Queen in Melbourne on 28 May 1980 acknowledging well-wishers along Swanston Street during her walk from Bourke Street to the Town Hall.

Australian Women's Weekly

(Front endpaper) Mount Abrupt and the Grampians, 1864, a chromo lithograph by Nicholas Chevalier illustrating a kangaroo hunting expedition.

La Trobe Library

(Back endpaper) Skiing on Mt Buffalo.

Decalon Pty Ltd



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1980

I. M. COWIE, B. Com.

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following symbols mean:

- cr. credit
 - dr. debit
 - n.a. not available
 - n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
 - n.e.i. not elsewhere included
 - n.p. not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
 - n.y.a. not yet available
 - p preliminary
 - r figure or series revised since previous edition
 - .. not applicable
 - nil or less than half the final digit shown
 - (where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)
break in continuity of series
- M males; F females

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia : N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld. (Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1979 refer to the year ended 31 December, 1979. Those shown as, e.g., 1978-79 refer to the year ended 30 June 1979. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data is presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

PREFACE

While this ninety-fourth edition of the *Victorian Year Book* enters a new decade, it continues its basic task of presenting a comprehensive statistical and descriptive account of Victoria. Special emphasis is again placed on the social, demographic, and economic structure of the State, as well as its physical environment. Times of great change such as those we live in demand that developments and trends of more recent times be clearly recorded and this the *Year Book* sets out to do by balancing such claims with those of continuity of information — especially statistical information. Thus the *Year Book* seeks to fulfil its function as a reference work whose coverage is wide, treatment broad, and presentation comprehensive rather than detailed.

This edition contains the fifth major article in the series on Victoria's Environment and Man, this time on the Great Dividing Range in Victoria. So far as I know, this is the first comprehensive description of Victoria's prime geographical feature and I am most grateful to all contributors and consultants who have helped to write it. The satellite illustrations add a unique dimension to an understanding of the article.

Other major new contents include a retrospective summary of the first six years of the office of the Ombudsman and a summary of legal education in Victoria which reflects social changes in the practice of the law. A special article outlining the economy of the Geelong region is included in Chapter 17 (Manufacturing); it is hoped to continue this theme with other major regions of the State. New introductions have been written to Chapter 5 (Government administration and planning) which also includes a report on the Land Compensation Inquiry and Chapter 6 (Local government). Ongoing summaries on employment, banking, and the Victorian Budget are provided in Chapters 10, 20, and 21, respectively. Together with other contents, such annual descriptions provide regular new material to ongoing themes, and over the years the cumulative impact of such material will contribute to the recording of the State's history.

The statistical tables in the *Year Book* give the latest facts available at the time of preparation. More detailed, and in many cases more up-to-date, statistics of the various topics contained in the *Year Book* are available in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. A comprehensive range of statistics is published by the Australian Statistician and by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State. The details of the publications available are set out in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications, 1979* (1101.0).

The Victorian Office maintains an Information Service, which, on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, and a library in which all publications of the ABS are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers, students, and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

The material in the *Year Book* has been checked throughout, but I shall be grateful to hear from readers who wish to offer suggestions or have noticed defects.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from educational institutions, business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals, and government departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the *Year Book* and of all other ABS publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the

provision of the wide range of detailed information included in this book would not have been possible.

This is the first edition of the *Year Book* to be published since I became Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for Victoria and I would like to pay tribute to my predecessor Mr W. McLennan, B.Ec. (Hons) whose tenure of this Office was all too brief. Mr McLennan has returned to become a First Assistant Statistician in Canberra and I wish to thank him for the stimulating leadership he showed during his time in Melbourne.

The preparation of this *Victorian Year Book* has been a complex undertaking and I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance and willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community and thank them for their contributions.

I wish to thank my staff in the Victorian Office who have contributed to the production of this *Year Book*. In particular, I wish to record my appreciation of the efforts of the Editor of Publications, Mr H.L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed., and his editorial staff. I also wish to thank Mr Norman Quaintance, our typographical consultant, and the Victorian Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

September 1980

I.M. COWIE
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

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The following persons and institutions either supplied basic material for the various articles or advised on their preparation:

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GREAT DIVIDING RANGE IN VICTORIA

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Soil Conservation Authority

CHAPTER TWO:

GEOGRAPHY

Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Environment Protection Authority

Land Conservation Council
Ministry for Conservation
Port Phillip Authority
Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply
Commission
Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences

CHAPTER THREE:

CLIMATE

Bureau of Meteorology

CHAPTER FOUR:

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

Australian Electoral Office
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Clerk of the Papers
Clerk of the Parliaments
Department of the Premier
State Electoral Office
Victorian Parliamentary Library

CHAPTER FIVE:

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Auditor-General of Victoria
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Country Fire Authority
Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Hon. Mr Justice Gobbo, Supreme Court
of Victoria
Metropolitan Fire Brigade
Ministry for Planning
Ministry for Police and Emergency
Services
Ombudsman

Public Service Board of Victoria
State Co-ordination Council
Victorian Parliamentary Library

CHAPTER SIX:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Local Government Department
Melbourne City Council

CHAPTER SEVEN:

POPULATION
Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Immigration and Ethnic
Affairs
Victorian Ministry of Immigration and
Ethnic Affairs

CHAPTER NINE:

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS
Australian Conciliation and Arbitration
Commission
Department of Labour and Industry
Industrial Relations Bureau
Professor W. Prest, C.B.E.

CHAPTER TEN:

**EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT**
Department of Employment and Youth
Affairs
Department of Labour and Industry
Department of the Premier

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

**HOUSING, BUILDING, AND
CONSTRUCTION**
City of Melbourne
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization — Division of
Building Research
Defence Service Homes Corporation
Department of Administrative Services
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Housing Commission, Victoria
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation
Ministry of Housing
Registrar of Co-operative Housing
Societies
Rural Finance and Settlement
Commission
Teacher Housing Authority

CHAPTER TWELVE:

ENERGY AND MINERALS
Department of Minerals and Energy

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

**WATER RESOURCES AND
SEWERAGE**
Sir Roger Darvall, C.B.E.
Ministry of Water Resources

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

FORESTRY
Forests Commission, Victoria

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental
Research—Fisheries and Wildlife
Division

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

RURAL INDUSTRY
Melbourne College of Textiles
Victorian Dairy Industry Authority

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN:

MANUFACTURING
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial
Research Organization
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Productivity
Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Department of Trade and Resources
Geelong Regional Committee
Industrial Design Council of Australia
National Association of Testing
Authorities
Prices Justification Tribunal
Small Business Development Corporation
Standards Association of Australia
Victorian Development Corporation

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN:

INTERNAL TRADE
Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Ministry of Consumer Affairs

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

EXTERNAL TRADE
Department of Business and Consumer
Affairs (Bureau of Customs)
Department of Trade and Resources
Department of State Development,
Decentralization and Tourism
Industries Assistance Commission
Port of Melbourne Authority

CHAPTER TWENTY:

PUBLIC FINANCE
Australian Taxation Office
Department of Youth, Sport and
Recreation
Land Tax, Probate, and Gift Duties
Office
Stamp Duties Office
State Superannuation Board of Victoria
Tattersall Sweep Consultations

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

PRIVATE FINANCE
Australia and New Zealand Banking
Group Ltd
Commonwealth Banking Corporation

Corporate Affairs Office
Insurance Council of Australia
Life Insurance Federation of Australia
Office of the Government Statist and
Actuary
Public Trustee Office
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Bank
State Insurance Office
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Trustee Companies Association

**CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE:
TRANSPORT**

Australian National Line
Country Roads Board
Department of Transport
Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways
Board
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop
Authority
Ministry of Transport
Motor Accidents Board
Motor Registration Board
Portland Harbor Trust
Port Phillip Pilot Service
Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Railways Board
West Gate Bridge Authority

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COMMUNICATIONS**

Australian Postal Commission
Australian Telecommunications
Commission

**CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE:
EDUCATION**

Association of Independent Schools of
Victoria
Catholic Education Commission
Commonwealth Department of Education
Council of Adult Education
Council of Public Education
Deakin University
Department of Education — Victoria
La Trobe University
Monash University
Post Secondary Education Committee
Schools Commission
State College of Victoria
Tertiary Education Commission
University of Melbourne
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victorian Institute of Secondary
Education
Victorian Universities Admissions
Committee
Victorian Universities and Schools
Examinations Board

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Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Cancer Institute

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Commission
Dental Board of Victoria
Department of Health
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Health Commission of Victoria
Medical Board of Victoria
Monash University
National Health and Medical Research
Council
University of Melbourne
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Nursing Council
Victorian Medical Postgraduate
Foundation

**CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN:
SOCIAL WELFARE**

Australian Red Cross Society
Department of Community Welfare
Services
Department of Social Security
Department of Youth, Sport and
Recreation
Commonwealth Department of Veterans'
Affairs
Melbourne City Council
Registrar of Friendly Societies

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Australian Institute of Criminology
Australian Legal Aid Office
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Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission
Coroner's Court
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Crown Solicitor's Office
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Victoria
Police)
High Court of Australia
Law Institute of Victoria
Law Department
Legal Aid Committee
Liquor Control Commission
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Police and Emergency
Services
Office of the Public Solicitor
Prothonotary, Supreme Court
Sheriff, Supreme Court
Small Claims Tribunal
Trotting Control Board
Victoria Racing Club
Victorian Bar Council
Victorian Legal Aid Commission

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Australian Broadcasting Commission
David Syme & Co. Limited
Department of the Premier

Mr L. O'Neill
Melbourne Suburban Newspapers
Association Pty Ltd
Melbourne Theatre Company
Ministry for the Arts
National Gallery of Victoria
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
Postal and Telecommunications
Department

Regional Galleries Association of Victoria
Victorian Arts Centre Building
Committee

APPENDIX D:
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF VICTORIA
State Library of Victoria

1

GREAT DIVIDING RANGE IN VICTORIA*

INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Highlands of Australia reach their highest point in Mt Kosciusko (2,228 metres), in an area where they change direction quite abruptly. The westerly trend of the Highlands in Victoria is in marked contrast to their generally northerly trend through New South Wales and Queensland. The area in which the change of direction occurs, variously known as the Australian Alps and the Snowy Mountains, is the source of the Murray River, its major tributary, the Murrumbidgee, and of the Snowy River. The significance of this area to the hydrology, irrigation, and hydro-electricity supply of south-eastern Australia is the greater because of its uniqueness. The highlands to the north in New South Wales and to the west, in Victoria, share with the Snowy Mountains the roles of water catchment, timber producer, recreation area, and wilderness for the greatest concentration of population on the continent. They also share the name, Great Dividing Range, bestowed on parts of the highlands in the early years of European settlement and later extended to include a wide variety of terrain between Cape York and the Grampians. Even the Victorian section, with which this chapter is mainly concerned, includes large tracts that are plateaux rather than ranges, ranges that do not carry the main divide, and considerable lengths of divide that are neither great in altitude nor mountainous in appearance.

While geographers have long deplored the use of the name, Great Dividing Range, laymen in Victoria accept it as a general term embracing a broad tract of hilly and mountainous country bounded on the north by the Wimmera and Riverine Plains, and on the south by the Volcanic Plains, the La Trobe Valley, and the coastal plains of East Gippsland. This tract is some 750 kilometres long and up to 200 kilometres wide. It includes a wide variety of rock type, terrain, resources, and land-use. It includes the goldfields that so dominated Victoria's history in the second half of the nineteenth century, as well as areas so remote and unspoiled as to warrant preservation as wilderness. It is an important factor influencing weather and climate, and, especially in the eastern half of the State, is a considerable obstacle to movement between north and south. Even in the west, its gaps attract routeways and foster the growth of towns.

Of these gaps, none is more important than the Kilmore Gap (approximately 350 metres in elevation) north of Melbourne, which combines with Port Phillip Bay to endow Victoria's capital with a nodality unrivalled by any other Australian city. It also divides the Victorian section of the Great Dividing Range into two parts, often called the Western and Eastern Highlands of Victoria (to distinguish the latter from the Eastern Highlands of Australia).

Nomenclature

The Eastern Highlands of Australia are geologically distinct from the Central Lowlands and from the Western Plateau, but they are also diverse in form, rock type, and topography. In Victoria, the older geological formations, other than granite, trend north-west to south-east, and many rivers are aligned in a similar fashion, suggesting that the dissection of the highlands has been strongly influenced by geological structure. Seen from

*This is the fifth in the series of special articles on Victoria's environment and man. Previous articles have appeared in Chapter 1 of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1976.

the air, or from many mountain tops, the uniform height of so many summits suggests that Victoria's mountains are the remains of an extensive plateau, deeply etched by valleys that fall either to the north-west or to the south-east.

Between the headwaters of the coastal rivers and those flowing to, or towards the Murray River, a dividing line can be traced. It follows a very devious route that does not include many of the more conspicuous high-points — Bogong, Feathertop, Buller, or Buffalo in the north, or Baw Baw, Wellington, or Ellery in the south. West of the Killmore Gap, volcanic activity in Quaternary times has greatly modified the topography by filling valleys with lava flows and dotting the landscape with volcanic cones that are often higher than older hills nearby. Tracing the line of water-parting across the basalt surfaces is difficult, and the geological map reveals that before the eruptions, the divide, west of Ballarat, lay further south than it does now. Neither then nor now could the divide between the waters be fairly described as a range. It is even less satisfactory to describe the whole complex of mountains and hills running westwards across Victoria as a Great Dividing Range. But that is what it is called, and it is interesting to inquire how the name came to be used.

Old maps offer some clues as to the origin of the term. A map of New South Wales, dated 1825, showing *Surveys of the Interior* (J. Aspin, del.) carries the words "Irregular chain of hills dividing eastern and western waters" just north of Lake George (which drains neither east nor west). On what is now the New England tableland, these words appear: "Supposed dividing Range of the Eastern and Western Waters". On a similar map published by Arrowsmith in 1837 this area is marked "Principal Range dividing . . . etc.," with hachures indicating the "range" in a very diagrammatic way.

Major Mitchell's maps of south-eastern Australia showing his exploration routes have the name "Coast Range" on the New England area and his Journal suggests the same term for the hills west of Mt Macedon separating the headwaters of the Loddon from the rivers flowing to Port Phillip Bay. This idea seems to have been rejected, for a plan dated 1839 shows the "Loddon-Yarra Dividing Range". By 1849, this had been elevated to "Great Dividing Range". This may have been done to distinguish the main water-parting from other dividing ranges between river basins. Old maps of the County of Polwarth use the words "The Dividing Range" to indicate the Otway Range.

The emphasis placed on the plotting of river courses in the early surveys is understandable in the context of the pastoral occupation of the interior by squatters. Needing water for their sheep, the squatters located their stations near rivers. To find the squatters, the government surveyors had only to map the rivers. Any rivers that slipped through this net would be tracked to their sources by gold prospectors in the decades that followed the squatting age. Once the rivers were mapped, divides could be added without the need to survey the height of these "ranges". The convention of using hachures to indicate the position of divides helped to compound the error.

When the cadastral counties were gazetted, to enable land titles to be described, the main rivers and the divides were frequently used as county boundaries, especially the "Great Dividing Range". The adjective "great" was not always used, and the use of capital letters for some or all of the three words was likewise haphazard and inconsistent. By 1852, a map of counties could show the main divide as a continuous line of hachuring from the Darling Downs to a point near Ararat. The line was not extended into the Grampians, as the ranges there had already been mapped fairly thoroughly by Major Mitchell, who had commented on the "remarkable break of the mountain-chain" between Mt William and the hills further to the east. In any case, the headwaters of the Wannon and the Glenelg and the tributaries of the Wimmera form such a complex drainage pattern in the Grampians that it is inappropriate to apply the concept of a dividing range to this set of strongly defined linear ranges.

West of the Grampians the sandy country dotted with salt lakes has no organised drainage to divide. South of the Glenelg River the highlands reach their western extremity in the Dundas Tableland, but, being surrounded by the Glenelg and its tributary, the Wannon, this geologically distinctive region hardly qualifies as part of the Great Dividing Range. This exemplifies the whole problem of using this term for Victoria's mountains. The Divide is a line, not a region, and that line is not a range in the normal sense of the word, connoting linearity and strong relief.

Main sections of the Great Divide

The Kilmore Gap, a low saddle in the Great Divide north of Melbourne, marks the division between the two main sections of the Great Divide. West of it are the rounded hills and the plains of the Western Highlands, and to the east, with progressively increasing elevation and depth of dissection, is the mountainous terrain of the Eastern Highlands.

GEOGRAPHY

Western Highlands

From the Kilmore Gap, tributaries of the Goulburn River flow northwards along open valleys separated by moderate interfluvies of folded Silurian mudstone and sandstone occasionally capped with basalt flows. To the south, drainage is over basalt plains with several steep eruption points.

Between Kilmore and Lancefield, the Great Divide follows the hogback of the Mt William Range northwards to reach the southern part of the broad rounded Cobaw-Pyalong granitic massif, about 650 metres high. It then turns abruptly southwards to Mt Macedon. The Mt William Range is aligned along an important major fault exposing old Cambrian rocks, and dividing the Silurian rocks of central and eastern Victoria from the Ordovician bedrock of western Victoria.

The Mt Macedon Massif, of Devonian dacites intruded by granite and overlain in part by Pleistocene trachyte, rises sharply to 1,000 metres above the surrounding plains and ridges of dissected plateaux. It is a denuded remnant of the oldest recognisable landscape in Victoria, a plain-like surface dating back before even the Mesozoic. Uplifted at the close of Triassic time, this ancient surface has been reduced to isolated high points such as Mt Macedon, Mt Langi Ghiran near Ararat, and the Pyrenees.

West of Mt Macedon, the Great Divide follows a path through a sea of steep ridges — but not very deep valleys — carved into sharply folded Ordovician mudstone, slate, and sandstone. Ridge levels at 600–650 metres suggest a dissected erosion surface younger than that represented by Mt Macedon, and as at Bullarto, basalt flows fill some old valleys to give minor flat plateaux. The Great Divide passes 10 kilometres south and 10 kilometres west of Daylesford until it reaches, without loss of elevation, the wide flat Ballarat Plateau, where it is difficult to distinguish. Sheets of Pliocene basalt cover the Ballarat Plateau, but eruption points for lavas form conspicuous hills.

Near Ballarat, the Loddon and Avoca Rivers drain to the north and the Barwon system and Mt Emu Creek drain to the south in valleys not deeply incised. The buried valleys or “deep leads” beneath the basalt show that the pre-basaltic divide lay some 20 kilometres to the south, and the Avoca and Loddon Rivers have since lost their heads to the Leigh River.

From the edge of the basalt plain north-west of Ballarat, the Great Divide crosses the Ordovician slate ridges of the Pyrenees then climbs sharply to Mt Buangor and Mt Langi Ghiran (both about 950 metres), high points on a granitic intrusion, before dropping to about 320 metres at Ararat. The alluviated and broad valleys of the Avoca and Wimmera Rivers, neither of which reaches the Murray River, drain to the north and the Hopkins River drains across the basalt plains to the south.

West of Ararat and Stawell granite outcrops in Mt Ararat and the Black Range, but these ridges are overshadowed by the impressive sandstone escarpment of the Mt William Range, the eastern-most and highest of the ranges known collectively as the Grampians. The Grampians are drained by the Glenelg and its tributary, the Wannon, flowing south, and by tributaries of the Wimmera, flowing north. To the west lies the dissected Dundas Tableland, a laterite-capped plateau cut in Palaeozoic rocks of many types. The Glenelg River skirts its northern margin, separating it from a sandy plain dotted with salt lakes and sand ridges.

Exploration *

In June 1836, Major Mitchell had followed the Murray River from its junction with the Darling to the vicinity of Kow Swamp. Here, he noted the country was “richer in point of grass than any we had seen since we left Sydney”. He also encountered hills for the first

* A map showing the explorers' routes is shown opposite page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

time in several hundred kilometres, and from the summit of Mt Hope, near Pyramid Hill, he saw country to the south "too inviting to be left behind us unexplored". He determined to "turn into it without further delay . . . a land so inviting and still without inhabitants". (This, however, ignores the Aborigines being encountered almost daily.) His route took him close to the site of Wedderburn and a little south of that of St Arnaud. From Mt Bolangum he saw the Grampians — "a noble range of mountains rising . . . to a stupendous height and presenting as bold and picturesque an outline as ever painter imagined".

He climbed Mt William, commenting on the gap that lay between the Grampians and the forested mountains to the eastward. Rather than pass through the gap, however, he chose to travel westwards as far as Mt Arapiles before turning south-westwards. He crossed the Glenelg River onto the Dundas Tableland, skirting round near its western edge until he crossed the Wannon River. He noted that the terrain was "bold and round, but only so inclined that it was just possible to ride in any direction without obstruction: a quality of which those who have been shut up among the rocky gullies of New South Wales must know well the value". He was also impressed with the soil and the bountiful supply of water.

After using his portable boats to sail down the Glenelg to its mouth, Major Mitchell resumed his overland trek towards Portland Bay, where he found the Henty Brothers established. His description of the Wannon Valley seems to have led them to venture inland and to settle at Merino Downs and Muntham, thus initiating the pastoral occupation of the Western Highlands.

From Portland, Major Mitchell crossed the Volcanic Plains to the southern end of the Grampians and climbed Mt Abrupt before setting off to the north-east. He headed first for Mt Cole, crossed the divide between Chute and Lexton, and threaded his way through the "Hills of Lava", as his map calls them. (His Journal dubs them the "Mammeloid Hills").

Crossing the Loddon near Newstead he negotiated Expedition Pass, near Faraday, to emerge into the lowland drained by the Coliban and Campaspe Rivers. From here he climbed Mt Macedon and saw the tents of the infant township of Melbourne beside the Yarra.

He crossed the Goulburn at Mitchellstown and continued his homeward journey skirting the highlands much as the Hume Highway does today.

His enthusiastic reports led to a pastoral invasion of *Australia Felix*, as he called it, with many squatters following the "Major's Line", the marks of his bullock-drawn carts, on their homeward journey.

Mitchell's journey and his assiduous surveying produced a map of *Australia Felix*, that was very much more detailed than anything known previously. The relative positions of the many hills he climbed in order to extend his triangulation can be shown to be accurate by applying angles from his maps to modern maps. In the same way, hills named on his maps but lying off his route can be identified. Mitchell's "Mt Clarke", for example, may be located in relation to Mts Napier, Abrupt, and Cole, and shown to be Mt Elephant. His "Mt Hotspur" is Tower Hill, and his "Mt Beckwith" is Mt Misery and not the modern Mt Beckwith.

Mistakes in identifying features named by the explorer were made with rivers as well as with mountains. The most serious mistake was made by Mitchell himself, when he decided that the river he crossed near the site of Newstead was "probably the Loddon". It was in fact the upper portion of the stream he had called the Yarrayne. His "Loddon", named when he crossed it near Logan, is now known as the Avoca, which was the name Mitchell gave to the modern Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Avon River. The sequence of mistaken identifications ends with Mitchell's "Avon Rivulet", now known as Anderson Creek.

The names given by Major Mitchell to peaks and ranges in the Grampians have persisted, but his rather tentative naming of "the Pyrenees" has run into difficulties. His map seems to apply the term to the group of granite summits around Mt Buangor, including Ben Nevis, Mt Lonarch, and Mt Cole. Only the last of these was named by the explorer. Modern maps apply the singular term "Pyrene Range" to a range running from Mt Avoca through Landsborough Hill. On Mitchell's map this is shown as a spur of the

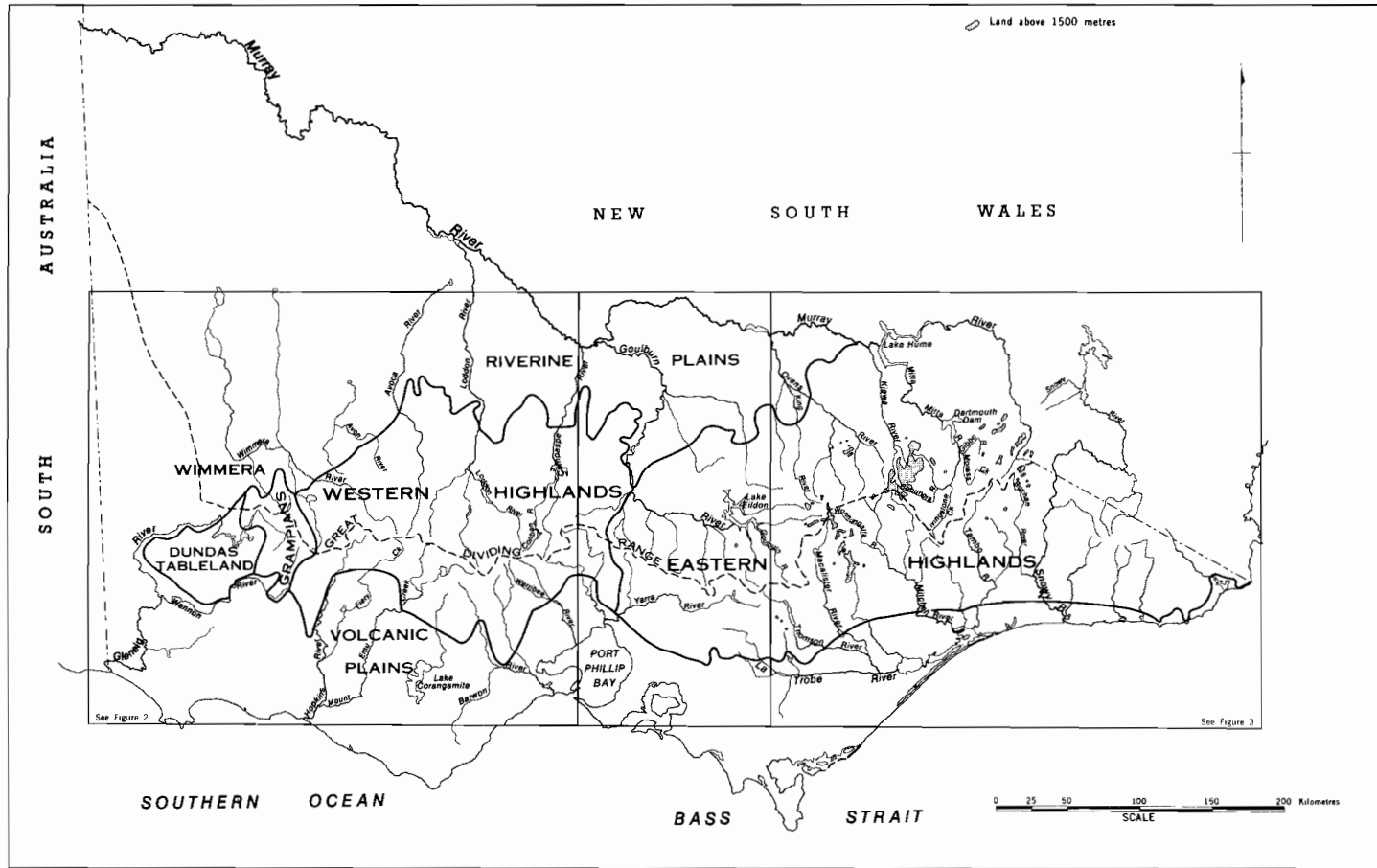


FIGURE 1. Eastern and Western Highland areas of Victoria.

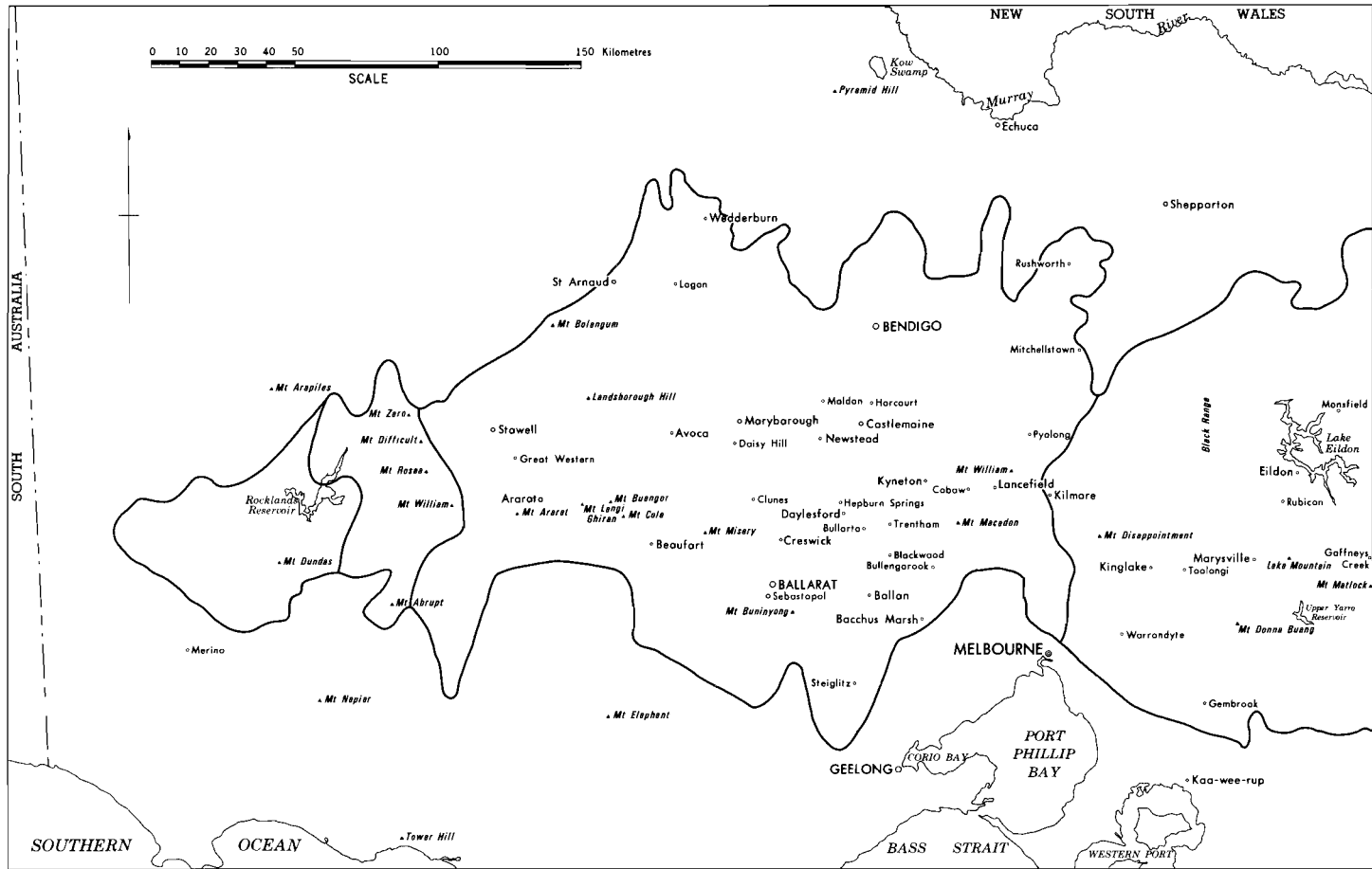


FIGURE 2. Victoria—Western Highlands.

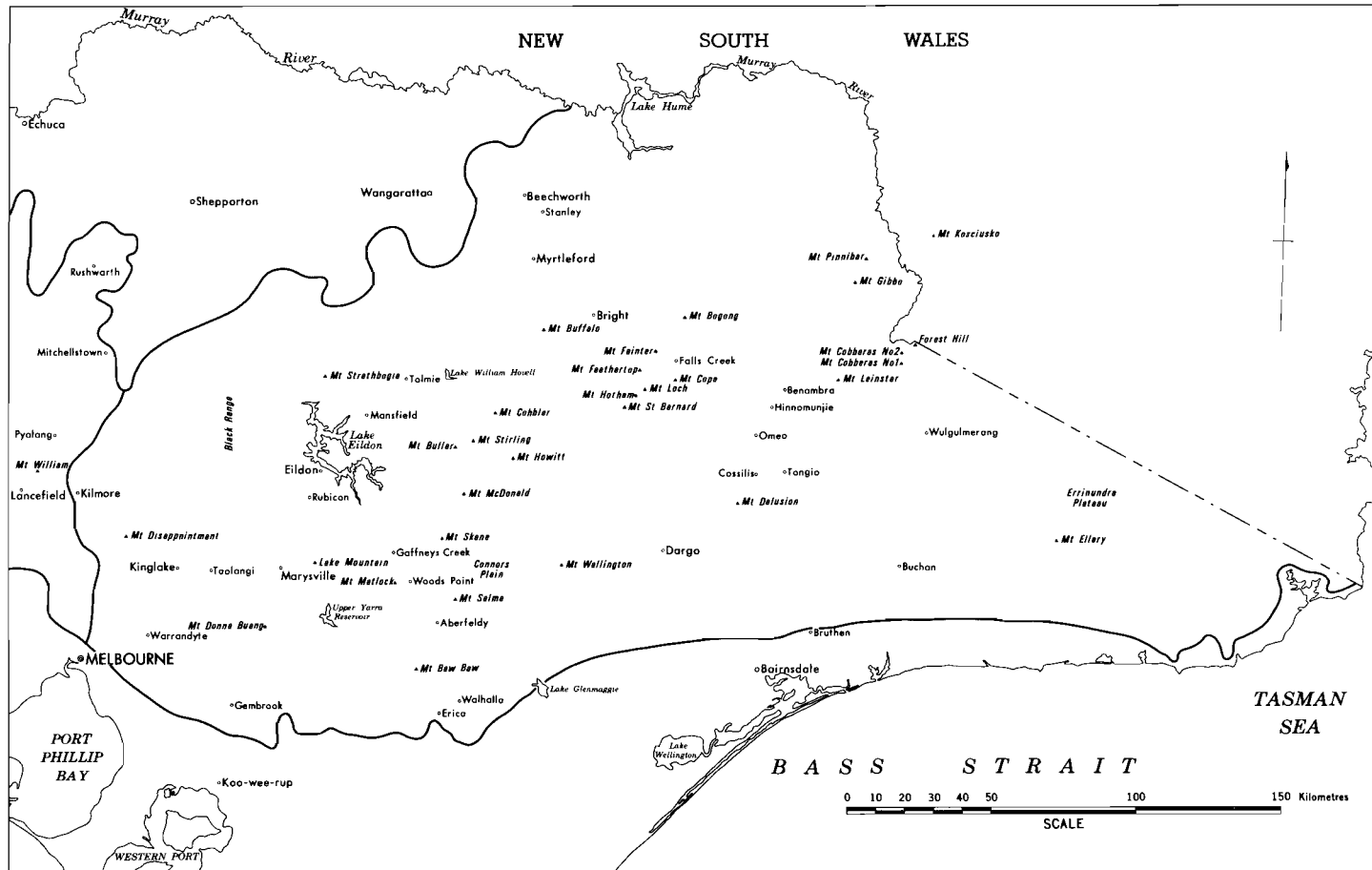


FIGURE 3. Victoria—Eastern Highlands.

granite group. From the top of Mt Cole, Mitchell could not have seen the break in that line, north of Ben Nevis, through which the Wimmera River, the Pyrenees Highway, and the Maryborough-Ararat railway all pass. As the southern granitic group is significantly higher than the northern sedimentary range, it seems likely that the former was intended to bear the name. However, the granitic mass separates the headwaters of the north-flowing Wimmera from those of the south-flowing Fiery Creek, and it was therefore incorporated into the concept of a Great Dividing Range, a term not used on Major Mitchell's maps.

Pastoral invasion

The pastoralists who followed "the Major's Line" into *Australia Felix* had been preceded, not only by the Henty Brothers at Portland, but by other settlers from Tasmania at Port Phillip Bay. They were attracted first to the volcanic plains and their open grasslands rather than to the forested hill country. Before long the wide corridors of basalt that led into and through the Western Highlands attracted the sheepmen to the country round Ballarat, Kyneton, and Kilmore. Within a decade most of the country traversed by Mitchell had been occupied, leaving only the most mountainous and heavily timbered areas untouched. By 1851, when Victoria was declared a separate Colony, the pastoral occupation had spread north beyond the Highlands into the Wimmera and the Riverine Plains.

As an economic basis for pioneering, sheep farming had the great merit of producing a valuable, imperishable commodity in steady demand overseas. Wool could stand the cost of a long haul by bullock-wagon from sheep station to port, as well as the long sea voyage to Britain. Wheat was much less valuable and had to wait for the cheap transport of the railway era before it could become an economic export. The agricultural frontier lagged far behind the pastoral frontier until the influx of goldminers provided a local market.

Gold rush era

As his bullocks dragged their drays up to Expedition Pass, Major Mitchell could have had no idea that the alluvial soil was rich in gold, nor could he have foreseen that fifteen years later the locality would be the scene of a major gold rush. The Mt Alexander Diggings was only one of several fields that were rushed in the spring of 1851, following the virtually simultaneous announcements of discoveries of gold at Clunes, Buninyong, and Warrandyte in July of that year. Some of the discoveries had been made earlier but had not been made public, and these included the find at Forest Creek. The town that grew up there was called Castlemaine.

Gold, it soon transpired, was to be found almost everywhere in the Western Highlands, from the Kilmore Gap to the Grampians, as well as in many parts of the Eastern Highlands. Within three years the extent of the goldfields in the Western Highlands had been fairly clearly established, as a rough quadrilateral with corners at Stawell, Wedderburn, Rushworth, and Steiglitz. This area, about 17,500 square kilometres in extent, or 7.7 per cent of Victoria, was to be the economic base of the Colony's prosperity in the forty years that followed 1851. In the search for gold, the alluvial soils of the area would be destroyed and the forests cut down for timber and firewood.

The first discoveries were of alluvial gold, and some of the alluvial deposits proved to be very rich, as at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Castlemaine. Although the shallow deposits were quickly worked out, they may well have yielded more gold than was later won by deep mining. More importantly, while alluvial working lasted, it attracted a great influx of population, stimulated urban growth, notably in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong, and led to the building of roads and telegraph lines.

Deep mining began at Bendigo in 1854, as quartz reefs were discovered to be the source of the alluvial gold. Shafts were sunk to follow the reefs underground, often for hundreds of metres. Other shafts were sunk through basalt in order to work sands and gravels in old creek beds buried beneath the lava flows. This type, known as "deep lead" mining, was especially important at Ballarat, while quartz reef mines were most significant at Bendigo. The more elaborate operations of deep mines ensured greater stability for towns like Ballarat, Bendigo, Stawell, and St Arnaud, and sustained towns like Clunes and Maldon for half a century or more. The building of railways reinforced the economic strength of the larger towns and of junctions such as Maryborough and Ararat.

Many of those who took part in the Victorian gold-rushes later moved on to newly discovered fields in Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Others quit the diggings to settle down as farmers, often on farms that proved to be uneconomically small. Rural depopulation and farm amalgamation are characteristic of the Western Highlands even now.

The continuing domination of the region by mining up to the First World War can be illustrated from the 1891 Census, which lists the main economic activities of some 250 boroughs and townships. For roughly half of these, mining is listed as the leading activity, or as one of two main occupations. These places accounted for over three-quarters of the total population in listed places, thanks to the pre-eminence of Ballarat and Bendigo.

The region as a whole had a population of over 270,000, nearly one-quarter of Victoria's 1,158,372 persons in 1891. The population today is slightly less, and the proportion living in Ballarat and Bendigo has risen from 28 to 48 per cent. The last mine in Bendigo closed in 1954. These two cities and several other large towns have survived the loss of mining by attracting manufacturing industries, and by serving much wider hinterlands in the motor car era than was feasible in the days of horse-drawn vehicles. No fewer than seventeen smaller mining towns, that once boasted borough status, have had to surrender their independence and merge with their surrounding shires. Many of the smaller places listed in the 1891 Census have all but disappeared from the landscape.

Eastern Highlands

Introduction

The main divide of the Eastern Highlands is the watershed which determines which streams flow directly towards the sea and which form part of the Murray River system. On its sinuous course from Forest Hill in the east to Kilmore Gap in the west, it by-passes the highest mountains and is situated above the 1,800 metre level at only two points (Cobberas No. 1 and Mt Hotham). Only in the Omeo district are there gaps in the Divide below 800 metres, on the Omeo Highway at the Tongio Gap, and nearby at the Cassilis Gap.

For most of its length, with the notable exception of a section which forms the southern boundary of the Omeo District, the Divide is flanked on both sides by deeply dissected country. The valleys between the long spurs which originate from it are steep-sided; in some cases the stream beds are situated at levels 950 metres below the interfluves.

The steepness of the approaches to the elevated Divide, the paucity of low gaps, and the persistence of winter snow on high ground make it a formidable barrier between Gippsland and the Murray Valley. No railway crosses it east of the Kilmore Gap and only two roads, designated as highways, do so. However, there are other viable roads both over the Great Divide, near its summit in various parts, and along its crest.

The Great Divide climbs steadily for 20 kilometres east of the Kilmore Gap as a well defined ridge with major spurs, carved in Siluro-Devonian folded mudstones and sandstones, to reach an 800 metre summit in the Mt Disappointment granitic mass. To the east, the Great Divide drops slightly, again in the Siluro-Devonian rocks, to continue as a broad ridge-top with red-brown residual soil at Kinglake, to Toolangi. Depth of dissection increases towards Toolangi, but in general the south flowing streams occupy deeper and less alluviated valleys than the north-flowing streams.

Both relief and elevation increase, as the Great Divide, reaching in parts 1,200 metres, follows resistant dacites of Upper Devonian age north-east to near Marysville. It then drops about 300 metres to follow eastward around the head of the Yarra River in less resistant Siluro-Devonian folded mudstones through Mt Selma, separating headstreams of the Goulburn River from those of the Thomson and Aberfeldy Rivers. In this section it maintains a steady elevation of about 900 metres, with an exceptional height of about 1,200 metres at Mt Matlock. A spur leading south from Mt Matlock rises much higher as it reaches the top of the granitic Baw Baw Plateau, about 1,500 metres.

Swinging north, the course of the Great Divide is influenced by the Mansfield-Barkly major fault forming the western edge of the Upper Devonian belt of gently folded, hard, resistant sandstones, conglomerates, and rhyolites. It follows an obscure path across faulted Cambrian and Ordovician rocks to reach a peak at Mt Skene (1,700 metres); it then falls to a very low saddle near the head of the Barkly River, before rising quickly

once the Upper Devonian rocks are encountered near Mt McDonald and following their general 1,500 metre level, with steep scarp and gentle dip slopes reflecting the low dips of these resistant rocks. A major spur runs southwards to Mt Wellington with little drop in elevation. To the north a spur leads to the high Cobbler Plateau and the Tolmie Highlands, both in Upper Devonian rocks of similar type.

Beyond Mt Howitt (1,746 metres) the Upper Devonian belt ends, and the Great Divide crosses Ordovician slaty mudstones at a lower level before climbing again at the Twins and reaching 1,861 metres at Mt Hotham. Again high spurs stretch north to Mt Feathertop and south to the Dargo High Plains, an ancient basalt-filled valley.

Major streams rise in the high area between Mt McDonald and Mt Hotham: the McAlister and Mitchell systems flowing southwards and heads of the Ovens River flowing northwards.

From Mt Hotham, the Great Divide turns to the south-east, following approximately the line of the Kiewa Fault which separates the schists and gneisses of the Omeo area from the Ordovician slaty rocks of Gippsland. At Groves Gap (near Mt Delusion), otherwise known as the Jirnkee Gap, it makes a sharp turn to the north-east and continues on this course to Forest Hill, traversing a variety of geological formations which range in age from Ordovician to Triassic. Broad summits are characteristic of the Great Divide between Mt Hotham and Forest Hill. Some of those within 15 kilometres of Mt Hotham are residuals of Lower Tertiary basalt flows. Others are the relics of still older land surfaces. Between Hinnomunjie and Forest Hill the generally smoothly undulating profile of the Divide is interrupted by prominent higher peaks at The Sisters, Mt Jambo, Mt Leinster, and the Cobberas. These mountains are residuals consisting of harder rocks than those of the surrounding country. The rhyodacites of the Cobberas are Lower Devonian. Mt Tambo consists of Lower Carboniferous-Upper Devonian rhyolites. The syenites and trachytes of The Sisters and Mt Leinster are Triassic.

Evolution

The northern and southern boundaries of the Eastern Highlands are defined by fault plains. The Highlands themselves owe their origin to the elevation and subsequent dissection of part of an ancient peneplain (referred to as the Baw Baw surface) which was in existence at least as early as the Mesozoic. Since then, the Highlands have been subjected to continuous denudation, and to many episodes of differential earth-movements. Both the rate and extent of denudation are influenced by such factors as the hardness and structural peculiarities of the underlying rocks and by proximity or otherwise of the areas concerned to the knick-points of streams rejuvenated as a result of uplift. Some of the earth-movements mentioned above had only local effects, others were of major importance and will be the only ones discussed.

Two episodes of uplift occurred during the Mesozoic and initiated new cycles of denudation. The first cycle was prolonged and resulted in the formation of a second peneplain (the Kinglake surface). Remnants of the Baw Baw surface persisted as plateaux and hills which stood 600 metres or more above the general level. The second cycle of denudation was interrupted by volcanic activity during the Early Tertiary. Locally, basaltic lavas flowed down many of the characteristically broad valleys and over undulating country of the surface, with the result that stream patterns were modified. Drainage was diverted to the edges of the flows where new streams cut steep-sided valleys. Block-faulting, accompanied by uplift, tilting, and warping occurred during the Middle Tertiary.

In their modern form the Eastern Highlands still include remnants of the Baw Baw and Kinglake surfaces. They exist as tablelands and as broad crests of the Divide and associated spurs. All are at high elevations and most are bordered on at least one side by deeply-dissected country. The larger remnants of the Baw Baw surface which form part of the Divide are Mts Howitt and Hotham and the Cobberas. Others close to the Divide but not part of it are Mt Bogong, Mt Feathertop, the eastern end of the Bogong High Plains, and the country surrounding Mt Buller.

Remnants of the Kinglake surface are numerous both on the Divide and adjacent to it. The largest areas are the Omeo and Morass Creek basins which owe their preservation to faulting and down-warping during the Middle Tertiary.

The residuals of the Early Tertiary basalts are all at high elevations. The larger occur as undulating plateaux (Dargo High Plains, Baw Baw, Nunniong, and Wulgulmerang

Tablelands and an area at the western end of the Bogong High Plains). Of the areas mentioned only the Baw Baw Tableland is situated on the Divide. Smaller residuals occur as cappings on mountains and spurs. They are more or less flat-topped and their steep sides reflect the columnar structure of the basalt. Such cappings occur at Connor's Plain, Mt Clear, Mt Magdala, and Mt Higginbotham. Others are at some distance from the Divide.

Positions of the Divide

Parts of the Divide appear to have occupied their present positions since the Mesozoic, but elsewhere migration occurred during the Tertiary. Between Kinglake West and Toolangi, the Divide has migrated four miles northward as a result of rejuvenation of south-flowing streams. A much greater change occurred in the areas between Mt Hotham and Mt Gibbo. Prior to the Middle Tertiary the Divide is thought to have taken a comparatively straight course between Mt Kosciusko and the vicinity of Mt Buller. The present tributaries of the Mitta Mitta which head between Mts Hotham, Bogong, and Gibbo, then formed the headwaters of the Tambo. Their former courses are indicated by air gaps, the most prominent of which are the Cassilis and Tongio Gaps. Differential earth movements enabled the Mitta Mitta to capture the headwaters of the Tambo and divert them into the Murray River system. All the streams affected show abrupt changes of course known as elbows of capture. These events resulted in a great southward migration of the Divide (as much as 62 kilometres) and a reduction in its elevation by over 1,000 metres.

Exploration and settlement

There is abundant evidence to show that the Aborigines had a thorough knowledge of the Eastern Highlands. Some of the exploring journeys made by Europeans would not have been possible without their assistance. They are known to have shown the way from the Monaro to Omeo Plains and beyond into Gippsland and to have told the Gray Brothers of Wangaratta about Cobungra and led them there via the Gibbo River country. During summer, native tribes converged on the mountains from their winter quarters at lower elevations. They went to the high tablelands in seasons when the Bogong moth was abundant and to areas of open woodland at lower elevations to hunt and to obtain animal skins. Here, and elsewhere, they found materials suitable for tool-making and use as pigments.

The first Europeans to cross the Great Dividing Range in Victoria were searching for overland routes from the settled areas of New South Wales to Western Port and Port Phillip Bay. It was known that there was land suitable for occupation on the shores of both these bays, but it was not at the time practicable to stock it by sea from Port Jackson. Meanwhile, there was an increasing demand for fresh pastures. One reason for this was that the only defence against drought and outbreaks of disease among stock was to move on to virgin land.

The first journey was made by Hamilton Hume and William Hovell. It took them from Lake George to Corio Bay. They first crossed the Divide on 12 December 1824. A few days earlier, they had been forced back from the slopes of Mt Disappointment by rocky terrain, dense scrub, a tangle of fallen trees, and "cutting grass". An easier route was found to the west. Their discoveries and those of later explorers (both official and unofficial) led to the occupation of Central and Western Victoria and the upper Murray.

The next attempt to find an overland route from New South Wales into Victoria was made by a party led by George McKillop of the Monaro. Early in 1835, the party crossed the Divide into extremely rough country at the head of the Snowy River. They re-crossed it close to Forest Hill (in what is now Victoria) and went on to discover the Omeo Plains. They did not proceed any further. The area was stocked with cattle about a year later. By 1837, Edward Buckley had pushed on from this outpost into the Tambo Valley. The quest for an overland route was taken up by Angus McMillan. He made five journeys in all and on the last located a shipping place at Port Albert on Corner Inlet. This discovery was made on 18 February 1841 and led to some land being taken up in Gippsland.

The next explorer to attempt to find a route to the west was Count Strzelecki. In 1840, he travelled across the mountains to Omeo and followed McMillan's track to the edge of

the South Gippsland Ranges. He and his party succeeded in crossing these steep, densely-timbered mountains to Western Port but suffered great privations and encountered many difficulties on the way. They also found the onward journey to Melbourne "of the most rigorous and uncivilised character". Port Albert and the tracks from the north were to remain as the only means of access to Gippsland for many years.

As far as is known, no further efforts to explore the Dividing Range west of Omeo were made until gold was discovered in the mountains. Then the situation changed with dramatic suddenness. The Eastern Highlands were thoroughly combed by prospectors and official survey made necessary.

Occupation of the land to the north of the Eastern Highlands was almost complete by 1840, but in the Omeo District and Gippsland it proceeded at a much slower rate. Distance from markets and the difficult long routes to and from them were limiting factors. A move into the Omeo District which was to have important consequences took place in 1851 as a result of the great fire of that year. The Gray Brothers of Wangaratta lost all their pasture and, as mentioned earlier, took up land at Cobungra. They had with them two bushmen, Jim Brown and Johnny Wells, who realised that the route they had taken was circuitous as well as difficult. They set out to find a more direct and easier route back to the lowlands of the north-east. From the Bogong High Plains they found a way over Mt Fainter to Beechworth. On the return journey they pioneered the route over Mt Hotham. Their discoveries were important because a link was established between the north-east and Gippsland, and lessened that district's isolation.

The discovery of gold, although it created a shortage of labour in industries other than mining, increased the demand for meat and other supplies. As a result, herds were built up, grain was grown, and roads made to ease the difficulties of transport and travel for the more remote parts of the highlands. Beef cattle remained for many years a much more important product than sheep. One of the reasons for this was that sheep had to be shepherded by day and yarded and watched by night to protect them from dingoes.

Weather stations

Throughout Victoria's history, about 2,500 weather stations have been established throughout the State. Most of these have been rainfall observing stations manned by volunteers, about half of which are currently operational. Historical record periods vary from less than a year to more than a century.

About one-tenth of the weather stations which have been established are, or have been, located within the Divide. Approximately one-fifth of these have observed at least one other parameter in addition to rainfall (river height or rainfall intensity, for example). Some transmit their observations to the Bureau of Meteorology once or more daily, while the remainder record their readings and mail them at the end of each month.

Although a large number of station reports may appear to convey an adequate picture of weather and climate conditions, this is not always the case. Reports must be regular, reliable, and representative. In the Great Divide, the set of stations which meets these requirements is small. Most existing stations are sited at relatively low altitudes at, or near, population centres, commonly in valleys. Stations above 1,000 metres are very rare.

Efforts to establish observation stations in the higher mountains date back to the late nineteenth century. Before the advent of balloon-borne meteorological instruments with attached radio transmitters, the observations from mountainous areas were considered to be of great importance in obtaining information about the higher atmosphere. In Victoria, a station was established at Mt St Bernard (1,540 metres) by 1882. The Scottish meteorologist Clement Lindley Wragge (1852-1907) was a tireless advocate of such efforts. Although Wragge took no known observations in Victoria, he arranged for recordings to be taken from Mt Lofty (South Australia) in 1884, and in 1897 established a meteorology station on Mt Kosciusko in the New South Wales part of the Great Divide.

True mountain stations could be considered as those situated at 1,000 metres altitude and above. The station at Mt Buffalo Chalet (1,375 metres) is in this category. This was established in 1923, and has quite a satisfactory record of observations. Three other such stations — Falls Creek (SEC) (1,585 metres), Hotham Heights (1,783 metres), and Aberfeldy (1,067 metres) have also, at one time or another, recorded climatic

observations, but the observation records there are not as good. For example, Hotham Heights has only nine complete years of record since its establishment in 1925.

As the records which have been collected from these stations are insufficient to allow an adequate analysis of the complex patterns associated with mountain regions, it is only possible to discuss the climate of the Eastern Highlands in general terms.

Climate

The Great Divide is an important climatic boundary, separating the north of the State, with its hot, dry summers, from the south where milder temperatures prevail and where cold fronts bring rain.

It is well known that, in general, precipitation increases and temperature decreases with altitude. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the more elevated parts of the Eastern Highlands are snow-covered in winter and include the highest rainfall areas of the State. They are extremely important as sources of water and, in addition, provide excellent sites for its storage. The value of the water is enhanced by two factors, both of which contribute to its purity. The delay between snowfall and thaw is important in regulating stream-flow and in encouraging percolation of water through the soil rather than allowing direct run-off to streams. Further, oceanic salts carried by on-shore winds are scrubbed out with the rain which falls as the moisture-bearing air mass rises over the foothills. The result is that only traces of the salts remain by the time the higher slopes are reached.

Certain factors serve to complicate the general rainfall pattern described above. Some of the rain-bearing cyclonic disturbances which pass across the State do not penetrate inland beyond the Divide. In other cases, long high spurs shelter the valleys in their lee from rain. These effects give rise to rain-shadows. On the other hand, the "canyon" effect may serve to increase rainfall over deep, steep-sided valleys. Warm air currents rising from them may give rise to local storms.

LAND-USE

Western Highlands

The prime activities in the Great Dividing Range are timber production, agricultural pursuits, and recreational pastimes. While both the Eastern and Western Highlands provide for similar activities, the topography of each region, in association with other factors, governs the intensity of these uses.

In the Western Highlands the lower relief and gently undulating terrain has allowed access to most areas. This has led to the alienation and clearing of much of the formerly timbered areas. In most shires less than one-third of the total land area remains in public ownership.

Of the Western Highlands area not in public ownership, some 40 per cent of the fertile though thin volcanic soil is used as sown pasture for sheep grazing (about 6 million sheep) providing both fat lambs and wool production, beef production (about 400,000 head), pigs (some 50,000), and dairy cattle (some 35,000 head). Unimproved pastures cover a further 13 per cent of the occupied area, while a further 6 per cent is devoted to the cropping of wheat, barley, and oats. The rest of the area comprises urban, forestry, and other minor uses. In a regional context the Western Highlands provide grazing for 30 per cent of Victoria's sheep population and land for over a quarter of Victoria's oat production. At the western end of the highlands the Grampians, which are mainly forested, support intensive recreational uses of bushwalking, camping, and touring. Visitors also show interest in the wildflowers in season and wildlife, as the major portion of the area is a wildlife sanctuary.

The towns on either side of the Western Highlands such as Ballarat, Bendigo, Maryborough, and Castlemaine act as centres for local industries and services and act as bases for tourists. Many of these towns have a common origin of goldmining as most of the Western Highlands are auriferous in nature and this has also resulted in a more complex road and rail communication system than occurs in the Eastern section.

Most Victorian rivers rise in the Victorian Highlands and their forested areas provide important catchment areas for the major water storages in Victoria. In the western half major storage for domestic, irrigation, stock, and industrial purposes are at Rocklands, Cairn Curran, and Lake Eppalock; in the Eastern half there are many major dams and

reservoirs providing both domestic water for Melbourne and the major irrigation supplies at Eildon, Hume, Dartmouth, and Glenmaggie.

Eastern Highlands

The Eastern Highlands are far more extensive, rugged, and higher — factors which have limited the area of country suitable for alienation. This has resulted in a much lower population density with a resultant lower demand for a transport network.

The principal land-use activities traditionally carried out in these areas have been forestry and broad acre grazing with some more intensive agriculture in the fertile valleys on either side of the ranges.

The ranges up to an altitude of approximately 1,200 metres have remained forested with eucalypt species such as mountain and alpine ash in pure stands and mixed gum-stringybark on the lower foothills. These have provided Victoria with the majority of the seasoning and scantling timber for more than 50 years. At present the Eastern Highlands provide more than one-third of the hardwood milled as the large scale logging moves into the more remote areas of the State. Within a few years the mountain ash regeneration following the 1939 fires, which covers very large areas of the ranges closer to Melbourne, will be available for controlled forest operations.

The other main use of the public lands, especially the open mountain plateaux, has been summer grazed under a licence or lease operation. Some 600,000 beef cattle are moved up to the high plains in late spring and mustered before the first snow falls. This mountain grazing is often a supplement to the limited areas available in the alienated lands in the valleys adjoining the high country. The area alienated is less than 50 per cent of the total land area, the remainder being either reserved forest, national park, or unalienated Crown lands.

While the area has a low population today, there have been times when the ranges attracted large populations of miners to what are now deserted mining towns or isolated workings. There is a renewed interest in mineral exploration and this could result in new workings of gold and other minerals.

Another increasing land-use is that of recreation activities. These can be divided into the specialised snow resorts on the higher peaks of Mts Buller, Hotham, and Buffalo, and the Bogong and Falls Creek areas, while the more widely based activities such as bushwalking, deer hunting, touring, camping, rock climbing, and trail bike riding are evident in other parts.

The Eastern Highlands constitute an important resource for forest grazing and recreational activities without affecting its ability to act as Victoria's major water catchment area.

SOILS

The nature of soils along the Great Dividing Range has been examined as part of broad-scale ecological surveys by the Soil Conservation Authority. Two zones of soils exist, one in the eastern mountains, the other in the central and western hills.

Eastern mountainous zone

In the mountains, climatic changes in conjunction with elevation have profound effects on the soils. On the high plains above approximately 1,300 metres, high precipitation and low temperatures have led to notable organic matter accumulation in the alpine humus soils and the peat soils. These areas are either treeless or they support snow gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) woodlands.

Just below the high plains, the slopes support tall forests which, in many cases, are dominated by mountain ash (*E. regnans*). This is the zone of friable brown gradational soils, the term "gradational" indicating a gradual increase in clay content with depth, frequently from loams at the surface to light clays at depth. Unlike the alpine area, the temperatures are sufficiently high to enable the weathering of rocks to clay.

On particularly steep slopes, and on the drier northern and western aspects, there are lower-grade forests of the peppermint (*E. radiata*) type. Here there are shallow stony soils. Red and yellow gradational soils predominate on the lower mountain slopes.

The main product from the mountains is water, and the highly organic soils are well suited to the natural regulation of stream flows. Rain and snow-melt are readily absorbed,

to percolate through the porous soils and through rock fractures, thus producing permanent streams of clear water rather than turbid flash floods. It is important that this infiltration should not be impaired by disturbance of soils through overgrazing, forest mismanagement, or other pressures.

Central and western hilly zone

In the hills at lower altitudes, differences in soils are not notably related to elevation. Other influences are more significant; for example, the retention in landscapes of soils of variable age, and the nature of the soil parent material. Basalt, for example, tends to produce clayey soils of relatively high fertility, whereas surfaces on granite are sandy and gravelly.

The more widespread soils are red and yellow gradational soils in the higher rainfall and steeper areas, red duplex soils, and finely structured red gradational soils. The native vegetation is forest, mainly of the messmate (*E. obliqua*) — peppermint (*E. dives*) type, except on the shallow soils where lower grade, open forests of species such as stringybark (*E. macrorrhyncha*) occur.

Much of the land has been cleared and is used mainly for grazing, while uncleared land is used largely for forestry, nature conservation, and recreation. Water supply is an important function.

Soil groups

The soils in both zones are characteristically acidic and, apart from those in the alpine areas, have accumulations of clay and iron in the subsoils. Thus the soils have been named podzols of various kinds. However, in spite of apparently similar soil-forming processes, the appearance is quite unlike classical podzols of the northern hemisphere.

The broad soil groups already listed have been identified by their characteristic field appearance, particularly in relation to colour and the nature of textural changes with depth. There are variations within each group, but the general features are as follows.

Peat soils

In the alpine country, peats occupy depressions beneath bog or fen vegetation, under anaerobic conditions marked by high water-tables. These bogs and fens are sensitive to disturbance and thus require careful management.

Dark, variably decomposed plant materials which are greasy when wet but friable when dry, can be a metre or more deep in bogs. Thin dry peats occur on outcropping rocks, particularly on escarpments.

Humified peats are found near entrenched streams where the lowering of water-tables aerates bog peats, producing black friable material.

The alpine country has the highest precipitations, and the peats play a vital role in regulating stream flows, a role which is enhanced by their large water-holding capacities.

Alpine humus soils

Away from the drainage lines on the high plains, the predominant soils have thick, highly organic upper horizons which overlie bedrock or brown light clays. The organic horizon consisting of dark brown to black loam with excellent structure permitting ready infiltration of water commonly extends to half a metre in depth. The fertility is low, and nutrients are concentrated near the surface.

The shallower soils predominate at the highest elevations, under grassland, heathland, herbfield, and snow gum woodland. Deeper soils carry snow gum woodlands, extending downslope into forests in cold air drainage valleys.

When the vegetation and ground surfaces are disturbed, the violent rainstorms and winds of the high country can be the cause of serious erosion.

Brown friable gradational soils

In tall forests below the zones of persistent winter snow, the soil surfaces are dark brown, with high humus contents to 20 centimetres or more depth, and with good structure. Subsoils are weakly structured but porous and notably softer than the subsoils at lower elevations. Profiles are mostly more than one metre deep, with high water-holding capacities, except on the steepest slopes with stony soils. Fertility is low to moderate.

Stony loams

The effects of aspect in the mountains are extreme. Handsome forests with deep soils give way abruptly to low forests on steep ridge tops or dry northern and western aspects where there are shallow soils consisting largely of stones.

With their low water-holding capacity, steepness, and weakly structured surfaces, disturbance can lead to considerable erosion, resulting in accelerated run-off and consequent siltation of drainage lines and streams.

Red and yellow gradational soils

On the footslopes of the mountains, and on the steeper slopes of the hills further west, the dominant profile form is gradational, with loamy upper horizons gradually changing to clay subsoils. Surfaces are moderately structured and grey-brown. Red or yellow subsoils are variably structured, and this is reflected in quality of timber produced. Water-holding capacities are moderate to high, depending on soil depth and stone content, and fertility is moderate to low. Most of the land remains under forest.

Red duplex soils

On gentler hill slopes, where older clays appear to have been preserved from natural erosion, grey-brown loamy surface horizons are sharply underlain by more strongly structured red clays. This sudden textural change characterises "duplex" profile forms. Water-holding capacities are variable depending on soil depth, and fertility is moderately low.

Many areas of this and the preceding group have been cleared of timber, and are used mainly for grazing. As is general for Victorian soils, agricultural uses require the levels of phosphorus and nitrogen to be built up. This is done by using superphosphate and legumes.

Finely structured red gradational soils

Although the red soils in districts such as Ballarat and Trentham are limited in extent, mention must be made of these prized soils, highly suited for potatoes and other crops. Developed on basalt, profiles are well structured throughout and clayey to depths of 2 metres or more, thus giving high water-holding capacities and permeabilities. These excellent physical qualities, plus the added nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium required under cropping, and finally the good rainfall, make for good yields. Remnants of forest on this type of land are few.

VEGETATION

Plant distribution is largely determined by geography, that is, by latitude and altitude, rock and soil and aspect, rainfall and temperature; and since the Dividing Range is complex, so is its flora. Some of the many plant communities are clear-cut (as, for example, those on exposed northern slopes and the cooler south), while others grade into each other irregularly.

Over 1,450 species have been recorded for the eastern part of the Highlands, and of these about 130 are not found below 700 metres. In the west there are 750 in the Grampians alone. The eastern and western floras are very different and plants in the east are of three types, characteristic of different altitudes and aspects. These are:

"Alpine", from regions usually over 1,400 metres (sometimes 1,500 metres) in Victoria's latitude;

"Sub-alpine", 1,100 to 1,400 metres; and

"Montane", (of the slopes), usually below 1,100 metres and subdivided into wet and dry sclerophyll forest, and rainforest. Broadly they vary in the following ways.

Alpine

This is the flora of the high summits, where plants are subject to icy winds and covered by snow for three to five months every winter. During that time, soil-water and surface water are frozen, so growth is impossible. As the snow melts, water is abundant, but

plants have little shelter from sun or wind, so conditions are hard. The growing period is limited to late spring or summer, and autumn.

The plants that can survive such conditions are the dwarf shrubs, annual and perennial herbs, mosses, and clubmosses. Each has its own defence against the cold and the weight of snow.

Although the species differ, these alpine plants have much in common with desert plants. Both have long periods when water is unavailable, one through drought and the other through cold. In both environments annuals survive as seeds and perennials withdraw underground or into low tufts and rosettes, while shrubs have small leaves which minimise evaporation. Plants on exposed coasts have some of the same characteristics, enabling them to survive exposure to drying winds and salt spray. A few of the coastal species are even the same as in the Alps.

Dwarf shrubs

Shrubs in the alpine regions mainly occupy the drier rocky outcrops. Many are gnarled and old, although dwarf, others spread as wiry carpet-plants or are espaliered flat against rocks. They may be bent, but are too resilient to be broken by snow as lowland plants would be. Many are species of heath, often berry-bearing, including *Leucopogon*, *Richea*, *Epacris*, and *Pentachondra*.

Leafy *Bossiaea*, wiry-stemmed, with tiny leaves and yellow pea flowers, Alpine *Phebalium*, fragrant *Grevillea australis*, the abundant purple-flowered *Hovea*, and a number of myrtles (*Baekea*, *Callistemon*, *Kunzea*) form a dense low cover of small leaves and wiry stems which spring erect soon after the snow releases them.

Annuals

Annuals are in less variety. Most are white, yellow, or pink and white everlastings (*Helichrysum* and *Helipterum*). Their seeds have been safe underground, unhurt by snow, ready to spring up when warmth, light, and moisture are suitable.

Perennial herbs

These are the most characteristic alpine — deep rooted and long lived. They survive as tufts, cushions, or rosettes, or simply as roots, until the thaw encourages growth. They grow mainly in the open grasslands, or hollows in snow plains, where the snow lies longest, and in beds of sphagnum moss which, though they have suffered more than any other alpine plant association in the past, are still the most valuable water holders in the high country. They control much of the run-off of water, holding it as if in a sponge from one to several metres thick, and controlling its release into lowland streams so that, instead of eroding spring floods, there is, where they are unspoiled near the sources of streams, a more even flow of water for agriculture, electricity, and domestic use. Through the moss, usually from below its living surface, the herbs spring up. Eyebright grows there, with Fairies' Aprons, Bluebells and Buttercups, pink Willow-herb, and blue Veined Sun-orchids. Some of these are also lowland plants, but here they are adapted to life above the tree line, and they are usually more dwarf, deeper coloured, and with larger flowers. Fairies' Aprons, normally 15 or 20 centimetres high, are there almost stalkless on the moss. Trigger-plants turn hectares of the high plains deep magenta-pink, while lowland plants of the same species are paler and taller.

Other herbs are peculiar to the highlands, although some are related to lowland plants. Silver *Astelia* of the mountains, with pineapple-like shining dark green leaves surrounding stalkless scarlet fruits, is very unlike the rare Tall *Astelia* of damp forests, with ridged leaves 2 metres high and erect clusters of small orange fruits.

First of the herbs to flower is *Caltha* (Marsh-marigold). Where melting snowdrifts are undercut several metres in October, there are hundreds of their 2 centimetre white flowers with crimson stamens, watered by drops from the melting snow-roof, some 30 centimetres or more above them.

For other plants, spring hardly begins above the tree line until November, when *Hovea* purples the high moors and the widespread Silver Daisies begin to flower, first at 1,100 metres on Mt William in the Grampians, but much later at 1,800 metres on Mt Bogong. They have tufts of narrow silver-backed leaves, rather firm, erect, and perennial, while the

later Silky Daisies have annual leaves, straplike and silky grey. When the snow melts along the few high streams where they grow, there is nothing to be seen but carpets of interlacing roots, often finger-thick, soon breaking into stars of pale yellow leaves often covered by the water of snow runnels, and later changing to soft grey, 15 to 20 centimetres long. Both Silver and Silky Daisies have 4 to 5 centimetre white flowers on tall stems, the latter in late January.

In the alpine zone December and January are high spring, when Everlastings, *Gentianella*, Sky Lilies, countless daisies, *Podolepis* and Alpine Groundsel are in flower. Most of the carpeting herbs have abundant small flowers. Knewels form bright cushions; Edelweiss grows in silver carpets. The narrow leaves of White Purslane are hidden by delicate flowers and the short grassy turf of Sky Lilies is inset with large waxen sky-blue or white stars. There is apparently no record of the number of entirely alpine species in the Dividing Range.

Sub-alpine

Below the highest summits the snow-plains are interspersed with snow gum woodlands. The trees are gnarled and spreading; their limbs shaded and splashed with red, bronze, and green, unlike those with tall white trunks which grow in the lowlands. The weight of winter snows gives the mountain trees their low gnarled branches. Like sphagnum bogs, snow gums play an important part in equalising the flow of streams fed from melting snow, for drifts accumulate deeply and thaw slowly under their boughs. Many alpine plants extend into the sub-alpine region, but they are usually taller there, and snow gum woodlands and shrubs are numerous, grading into forests of taller species at about 1,400 metres.

Montane

Wet sclerophyll forest

Snow gums, bordering the sub-alpine region, are slender, with crowded trunks, grading into wet sclerophyll forest, which on the cooler (mainly southern) slopes is a place of luxuriant growth, extending along wet gullies into the dry sclerophyll of the foothills.

Sclerophyll (literally hard-leaf) forest is dominated in Victoria by tough-leaved eucalypts. Wet sclerophyll (i.e., of wet places) is where the tallest eucalypts grow, neither dwarfed by cold above nor by heat and exposure below, in a region of high rainfall and temperate climate, where snow may fall but rarely remains long. Tall broad-leafed shrubs grow under the eucalypts, with ferns and mosses in gullies. There is ample moisture but restricted light, so broad light-absorbing leaf surfaces replace the tiny leaves of dry exposed places. The higher part of this forest in the Bogong region is dominated by alpine ash.

In the far east of the Dividing Range the high country from Errinundra Plateau to the Snowy is mostly between 600 metres and 1,200 metres, so there is little alpine or sub-alpine vegetation. Except on high summits and dry northern aspects tall trees extend from the mountain tops far down the slopes. Alpine ash (900 to 1,400 metres), mountain ash (150 to 900 metres) with shining gum and cut-tail overlapping them down to 600 metres, are most important. Here, and westward to the Baw Baws and Black Range, are the great mountain forests of Victoria. Blue gums, kindling gum, messmate, and other tall trees, as well as ash, grow in the wet sclerophyll of the Divide.

Messmate is also common in the drier areas from east to west. Its habit varies with environment, often over 60 metres in wet sclerophyll; shorter and spreading in dry.

Dry sclerophyll forest

Rainfall is less on the lower slopes and evaporation is greater, so it is on the lower, and hotter northern slopes that the vegetation is mainly dry sclerophyll, where plants, having ample light, must conserve moisture. Because of many modifying factors the transition from wet sclerophyll to dry is not always clear cut. Tree species are varied. Messmate, peppermint, red stringybark, long-leaf box, red box, candlebark, and ribbon gum are common, with other species of box, gum, and stringybark. In the east, silvertop forests grow on the well drained foothills.

In dry places each tree needs a larger area from which to gather enough moisture for growth, so trees in dry sclerophyll are usually well spaced, encouraging the growth of tough small-leaved shrubs with varied and colourful flowers. According to circumstances shrubs crowd in dense thickets or are widely spaced. The small undershrubs are often of the same species as those of lowland heaths.

Rainforest

Sub-tropical rainforests grow along sheltered streams of the far Eastern Highlands. The upper storey of broad-leaved moisture loving trees, with rarely any eucalypts, is encouraged by the mild climate and well distributed rainfall of the east and is often overgrown by a tangle of luxuriant creepers. Typical wet sclerophyll shrubs grow with Kanooka, Mock-olive, Gippsland Waratah, Lilly Pilly and other species characteristic of the brushes of south-eastern New South Wales. Westward towards, but not west of, Melbourne, there are pockets of temperate rainforest with myrtle-beech, Sassafras, Austral Mulberry, and others, in sheltered valleys with mild temperatures and high rainfall.

Grampians and Western Highlands

West of Macedon and Blackwood, which have the most western remnants of the eastern type forests, the vegetation of the Dividing Range can hardly be distinguished from that of the lowlands. Although the Divide is there, it is rarely and intermittently over 600 metres and sometimes only a slight rise dividing the northern from the southern streams. Then the Grampians cut across the east-west line of the main Divide in an 80 kilometre crescent of four parallel sandstone ranges with abrupt eastern scarps and worn grey slopes to the west and north.

The Grampians have a distinctive highland, though not alpine, vegetation, largely dry sclerophyll, with some wet sclerophyll in the gullies. Even Mt William, the highest summit (1,167 metres) is not high enough for alpine flora, though a few sub-alpine plants grow there.

The Grampians are a meeting place for plants typical of widely differing localities. Over 700 species of flowering plants grow in soils derived from the eroded sandstone, and over 20 species are unknown elsewhere. Pincushion Plant, common in south-east Western Australia grows nowhere outside that State except on one Grampians peak, while two Tasmanian plants are known on the mainland from the Grampians only. Several species which grow in New South Wales and/or far eastern Victoria reappear there, with the length of a State between the two localities. Among the twenty endemic Grampians species are the magenta *Bauera sessiliflora*, now widely cultivated, pink *Boronia latipinna* of the Mt William range, and the indescribably bright rosy magenta *Pultenaea subalpina* of Mt Rosea and the valley behind it, and Mt William. Four other bush-peas, shining white Thryptomene, starry *Calytrix sullivanii*, and Tinsel Lily with iridescent purple or blue stars, grow only in or near the Grampians. (The Tinsel Lily just crosses into South Australia, while a similar but distinct species grows in Western Australia.) There is even a small woodland of the otherwise coastal *Banksia integrifolia*, and of more than 70 orchids recorded for the Grampians, several are endemic.

There are no snow gums on the western end of the Dividing Range, but the Grampians gum on dry windblown summits has the same gnarled spreading habit.

Dundas Highlands, lower than the Grampians, are so much cleared and grazed that mere remnants of native vegetation survive; scattered trees and bits of a heathland vegetation are much less diverse and colourful than that of the Grampians.

Forestry

Milling timbers in the Dividing Range are almost as diverse as its terrain (see pages 18-19 for distribution). The more important native species are messmate, mountain ash, alpine ash, shining gum, cut-tail, silvertop, candlebark, manna gum, grey gum, and various blue gums.

In the west (Macedon, Portland, etc.), most timber is grown in plantations of exotic pines. In the Eastern Highlands, pines, though extensively planted in the north-east, are of less importance than the native forests. Although there are native hardwood forests in the Otway and Strzeleckis, Victoria's main commercial forests are in the Dividing Range.

Cinnamon Fungus damages trees in some foothill forests but is most serious on poorly drained lowlands. Cleaning all soil from vehicles before they enter eastern forests is

enforced by the Forests Commission to limit spread of the fungus. The natural controls of the fungus live in the surface layers of soil, and some shrubs, e.g., *Acacias*, encourage their development. The effects of protective burning and of some forest management practices on activity of the fungus are still being examined to determine whether they favour the fungus and hasten tree decline. Plagues of stick insects (Phasmids) in the north-east and central highlands are dealt with by aerial spraying. In normal conditions they are largely controlled by other insects and by birds, including Currawongs, which eat their eggs.

In the early years, some timber was wasted through only the very best trees being felled for cartage to the sawmills. This is now controlled following improvements in transport, harvesting technology, and forest management. Fires are a danger every summer. They are fought with an efficiency and equipment unknown in the past — but at a cost also unknown then.

Milling extended eastward following destruction of mountain ash forests by the 1939 fires. Regeneration of new forests after logging is good, but rotations are about 80 years. The needs for reference areas and parks with buffer zones wide enough to ensure viability are also recognised and a fine series of parks and reserves is being established and protected by the Forests Commission.

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES OF PLANTS IN ORDER OF REFERENCE

Leucopogon	Beard-heath
Richea	Candle Heath
Epacris	Heath
Pentachondra	Carpet Heath
Phebalium squamulosum var. alpinum	Alpine Phebalium
Grevillea australis	Alpine Grevillea
Baeckea	Heath-myrtle
Callistemon	Bottle-brush
Kunzea muelleri	Yellow Kunzea
Helichrysum	Everlasting
Helipterum	Sunray
Utricularia dichotoma	Fairies' Aprons
Wahlenbergia	Bluebells
Ranunculus	Buttercups
Epilobium	Willow-herb
Thelymitra venosa	Veined Sun-orchid
Stylidium graminifolium	Grass Trigger-plant
Astelia alpina	Silver Astelia
A. nervosa	Tall Astelia
Caltha intraloba	Alpine Marsh-marigold
Celmisia asteliifolia	Silver Daisy
C. sericophylla	Silky Daisy
Gentianella diemensis	Mountain Gentian
Herpolirion novae-zelandiae	Sky Lily
Podolepis jacioides	Showy Podolepis
Scleranthus	Knawel species
Ewartia nubigena	Silver Edelweiss
Montia australasica	White Purslane
Eucalyptus pauciflora	Snow Gum
E. delegatensis	Alpine Ash
E. regnans	Mountain Ash
E. nitens	Shining Gum
E. fastigata	Cut-tail
E. globulus	Blue Gum
E. dalrympleana	Kindling Gum
E. obliqua	Messmate
E. radiata	Peppermint
E. macrorrhyncha	Red Stringybark
E. gonocalyx	Long-leaf Box
E. polyanthemus	Red Box
E. rubida	Candlebark

<i>E. viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum
<i>E. sieberi</i>	Silver-top
<i>E. cypellocarpa</i>	Mountain Grey Gum
<i>Tristania laurina</i>	Kanooka
<i>Notelaea venosa</i>	Large Mock-olive
<i>Telopea oreades</i>	Gippsland Waratah
<i>Eugenia smithii</i>	Lilly-pilly
<i>Bauera sessiliflora</i>	Showy Bower
<i>Boronia latipinna</i>	Grampians Boronia
<i>Pultenaea sub-alpina</i>	Rosy Bush-pea
<i>Thryptomene calycina</i>	Thryptomene
<i>Calytrix sullivanii</i>	Grampians Fringemyrtle
<i>Calectasia cyanea</i>	Blue Tinsel-lily
<i>Eucalyptus alpina</i>	Grampians Gum
<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	Myrtle-beech
<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Austral Mulberry
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Southern Sassafras

FAUNA

In 1896, Professor Baldwin Spencer stressed the influence which the Great Dividing Range had exercised on the early dispersal of animals throughout the Australian continent and on their subsequent evolution.

It was postulated that a primitive fauna may have developed in the west of Australia but that successive waves of other animals had reached the continent across land-bridges from Asia in the north and from South America through Antarctica and Tasmania. Some of these moved from the south across western Victoria and around the extremity of the Range to reach the western and central parts of the continent which then enjoyed abundant water and rich vegetation. There they became isolated by the Range from the northern and southern migrants which had colonised the eastern coast so that each group developed its own characteristics in response to the prevailing and changing conditions of its domain, and we can still recognise in the distribution of modern species the shadow of that early history.

A number of more sophisticated schemes have since been proposed to accommodate modern knowledge about zoogeography and geophysical processes but in all these the significance of the Great Dividing Range is still evident.

Whether for any particular animal group the most important effect of the Range has been to determine patterns of migration, colonisation, and isolation, or whether it now exercises its effect by influencing contemporary weather and vegetation is not always clear.

Some kinds of animals more readily colonise new habitats than others, either because they are more versatile in their environmental demands or because they are able to traverse quickly the intervening, inhospitable areas. Therefore no simple lines on a map can equally well define Spencer's faunal sub-regions for all species, but in broad terms the Eyrean sub-region which covers most of inland Australia extends into Victoria and comprises the relatively flat, warm, dry country in the north and north-west of the State as well as the northern foothills of the Dividing Range itself. The higher, cooler mountains and their southern slopes, together with the cool moist areas between the Range and the coast fall within the Bassian sub-region.

Reptiles

An analysis of Victoria's reptile fauna in relation to these sub-regions is very instructive because different groups of reptiles have clearly differentiated environmental needs which profoundly influence their distribution.

Early reptiles were poorly adapted to cold environments. They reproduced by laying eggs and their body temperatures were determined by the temperature of the air or substrate with which they were in contact. Many modern reptiles retain these primitive characteristics. Technically they are described as "oviparous thigmotherms". For such animals the availability of generally warm conditions and suitable nest sites where eggs will hatch is critical.

The reptiles which have been most successful in cold habitats have two major adaptations. First, they have become "viviparous" so that the embryos are incubated within the mother's body and born alive. Second, they have become "heliothermic" and developed patterns of behaviour which allow them to bask and elevate their body temperatures by absorbing solar radiation. Victoria's reptile fauna as presently known consists of 108 species which are distributed among nine families.

Although the Eyrean sub-region occupies only about one-third of Victoria, nevertheless 79 species of reptiles occur there, representing 73 per cent of the State's reptile species. Only 47 species of reptiles (44 per cent) have been recorded from the Bassian. Six of Victoria's nine reptile families are best represented in the Eyrean sub-region.

The three most primitive families of terrestrial reptiles in Victoria are the geckos, snake-lizards, and blind-snakes (Gekkonidae, Pygopodidae, and Typhlopidae). These comprise twenty-seven species in Victoria. All occur in the Eyrean sub-region but only four have been recorded in the Bassian. All are oviparous thigmotherms.

Only the dragon-lizards (Agamidae), the skinks (Scincidae), and the elapid snakes (Elapidae) have succeeded in both sub-regions; the Eyrean has 6, 24, and 16 species, respectively, and the Bassian has 5, 27, and 8.

All Victoria's viviparous heliotherms are either skinks or elapids and these have been the most successful species in the Bassian sub-region.

The Range itself supports a distinctive Bassian reptile fauna associated with the three major altitudinal habitats. Predominant in the montane forests are seven species of skinks such as the Black Rock Skink *Egernia saxatilis* and Spencer's Skink *Pseudemoia spenceri*, and one elapid snake — the Eastern Tiger Snake *Notechis scutatus*.

Typical of the sub-alpine woodlands are four skinks, including the Alpine Water Skink *Sphenomorphus kosciuskoi*; two snakes — the Copperhead *Austrelaps superbis* and the White-lipped Snake *Drysdalia coronoides*, and the Mountain Dragon *Amphibolurus diemensis* which is an oviparous agamid.

The White-lipped Snake and the Grass Skink *Leiopisma entrecasteauxii* are the only reptiles to intrude into the high treeless alpine areas to any great extent.

Fish

For fish the separation into a coastal and inland fauna is imposed primarily by their inability to negotiate the barrier of a major watershed.

There are about eleven species of fish which, in Victoria, occur naturally only in streams which flow north from the Dividing Range to join the Murray River. These include Murray Cod *Maccullochella peelii*, Silver Perch *Bidyanus bidyanus*, Trout Cod *Maccullochella macquariensis*, Bony Bream *Nematalosa erebi*, Central Australian Hardyhead *Craterocephalus eyresii*, Catfish *Tandanus tandanus*, Golden Perch *Plectroplites ambiguus*, and Macquarie Perch *Macquaria australasica*.

About nineteen species are confined to the southern streams, for example, the Freshwater Herring *Pomatalosa richmondia*, Short-finned Eel *Anguilla australis*, and Long-finned Eel *A. reinhardtii*, Striped Gudgeon *Gobiomorphus australis*, Australian Bass *Perkalates novemaculatus*, Australian Grayling *Prototroctes maraena*, and Pouched Lamprey *Geotria australis*. The three latter species have close relatives in South America providing evidence of an ancient link.

Many fish of the coastal streams are diadromous, migrating during their lives between the freshwater and the open sea. Of Victoria's 41 freshwater species, eleven are widespread or have doubtful regional affinities. Undoubtedly some of these did enter the Murray system via the sea, but many other diadromous species such as the eels seem to have been prevented from doing so by the westerly currents in Bass Strait.

The clear, fast, snow-fed streams of the Dividing Range itself have proven most suitable for the introduced Brown Trout *Salmo trutta* and Rainbow Trout *Salmo gairdneri*. The effect of such introductions on native fish is hotly debated, but galaxiids are particularly susceptible to displacement by trout.

Amphibians

All Victorian amphibians need surface water for part of their life-history, but the species vary greatly in their environmental needs and this is reflected by complex patterns of distribution in the Great Dividing Range and its vicinity.

The Baw Baw Frog *Philoria frosti* is found only in sphagnum bogs on the Baw Baw Plateau and Verreaux's Alpine Tree Frog *Litoria verreauxi alpina* occurs as a series of disjunct populations above 1,250 metres as far west as Echo Flat, Lake Mountain. Where *Litoria verreauxi alpina* is absent from some high areas, it may be replaced in the west by the Brown Tree Frog *Litoria ewingi* or, on the Mt Buffalo Plateau, by the Plains Tree Frog *L. paraewingi*.

The Common Eastern Froglet *Ranidella* (= *Crinia*) *signifera* has an essentially Bassian distribution, but also occurs in the country between the Great Dividing Range and the Murray River. Its environmental tolerance is evident from its altitudinal range which extends from alpine areas to sea level. The Victorian Smooth Frog *Geocrinia victoriana* is also found over a similar range of altitudes.

The Eastern bullfrog *Limnodynastes dumerili*, and the Brown Tree Frog *Litoria ewingi* are common species at intermediate and lower elevations throughout the Ranges.

The Striped Marsh Frog *Limnodynastes peroni*, and Dendy's Toadlet *Pseudophryne dendyi*, may occur up to altitudes of 1,000 metres in the eastern part of the Range. Spencer's River Frog *Litoria maculata* is restricted to the shallow, rocky streams of the Ranges, and three other river frogs which also occur on the coastal plains of East Gippsland, become progressively restricted to these river valleys in the west: the Blue Mountains Tree Frog *Litoria citropa* and the Leaf Green Tree Frog *L. phyllochroa* reach Walhalla, and Lesueur's Frog *L. lesueuri* reaches to near Ararat. The Giant Burrowing Frog *Heleioporus australiacus* is confined to the forested southern slopes of the Range, but rarely encountered.

The Ranges generally act as a barrier to the distribution of plains taxa and a distinctive north-eastern complement abuts the northern slopes comprising such species as *Litoria paraewingi*, Sloane's Froglet *Ranidella sloanei*, and the Red-groined Toadlet *Uperoleia rugosa*. However, three other northern plains species penetrate the Ranges through the Kilmore Gap and around the western limit of the Dividing Range near Moyston — the Eastern Spade-foot Toad *Neobatrachus seudelli* (= *pictus*), Bibron's Toadlet, *Pseudophryne bibroni*, and the Plains Froglet *Ranidella parinsignifera*.

Two other typical low country species, the Spotted Grass Frog *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* and *Litoria verreauxi verreauxi*, have been able to extend their distribution into the Great Dividing Range along the Tambo River Valley and the lower relief of the Omeo-Benambramba Basin.

Birds

Birds are physically capable of very wide and rapid dispersal but the Range influences their ecology in complex ways and the broad Eyrean-Bassian patterns of distribution are still discernible.

The eastern foothills provide continuity with the habitat of the New South Wales coast for such typically Bassian species as Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*, Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*, and Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*. The precise role of the Range in connexion with occasional southern movements of the Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*, the Indian Koel *Eudynamis scolopacea*, and the Scarlet Honeyeater *Myzomela sanguinolenta*, is not clear.

Farther west the Range represents the southern ecological edge of the drier interior and the limit of distribution of Eyrean species, as for example, Crested Bellbird *Oreoica gutturalis*, Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*, Red-backed Kingfisher *Halcyon pyrrhopygia*, Shy Hylacola *Sericornis cautus*, White-backed Swallow *Cheramoea leucosternum*, and White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus*.

Similarly it represents a broad northern limit for the Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea*, Chestnut-rumped Hylacola *Sericornis pyrrhopygius*, White-throated Nightjar *Caprimulgus mystacalis*, Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*, and Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans*.

The Dividing Range is a hybridisation zone for southern and northern forms of the Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*, and a dry tongue of land extending south to the You Yangs overrides the barrier effect and gives occasional southern access to inland species such as the Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos*, and Australian Pratincole *Stiltia*

isabella. The dry pockets north of the Snowy River attract the inland form of the Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops*.

The eastern forested slopes provide an altitudinal summer breeding range for the Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea* and Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina* and the High Plains a habitat for grassland species such as Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. The remnants of rainforest in the Victorian Range appear to be too small to harbour species peculiar to that habitat.

Mammals

There are about forty-five species of native mammals extant in Victoria of which about twenty-eight have clear Bassian affinities and at least twenty of these occur in the Dividing Range together with about ten others whose affinities are less certain so that the Range has been a very important area for the conservation of the State's remaining mammals.

Four mammals in Victoria occur only in the Dividing Range if we include the Grampians as its westernmost outlier. The Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby *Petrogale penicillata*, has broad rough soles and a long sinuous tail which enable it to move unerringly over the broken rocky cliffs. In the high, wet forested areas the Bobuck or Mountain Possum *Trichosurus caninus* replaces the more familiar Brushtail Possum of the low country. Leadbeater's Possum *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* is known only from Victoria's mountain ash forest and one of the rarest marsupials, the Mountain Pigmy Possum *Burrhamys parvus*, lives in the alpine and sub-alpine heath and shrublands at Mt Hotham and Falls Creek. Otherwise this species is now known to occur only on Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales.

The Grey-headed Fruit Bat *Pteropus poliocephalus* and the Little Red Fruit Bat *P. scapulatus* are essentially Torresian species, but migrate south in the autumn and although a few filter through the mountains, the Dividing Range generally marks the limit of their migration.

Insects

Two major determinants of insect distribution are temperature and vegetation and the Great Dividing Range with its diversity of microclimates and habitats harbours well over half of Victoria's insect species.

The degree to which a species may be dependent on a narrowly defined habitat is well illustrated by three groups within the one order of stoneflies (Plecoptera). Three flightless species of the genus *Thaumatoperla* occur almost exclusively in cold, alpine streams above the tree line. Other stoneflies such as *Trinotoperla irrorata* occur in small, high-altitude forest streams, while a third group including *Trinotoperla nivata* is found in larger and warmer foothill streams.

There is little evidence to suggest that the Victorian ranges have prevented the movement of insects from one sub-region to another. However, they have had an important influence on the evolution of some taxa by providing an archipelago of widely separated, cool, high peaks in the general mosaic of habitats. In these places colonisers from the one parent stock established a number of isolated groups each of which evolved into a distinct species. In the primitive stonefly genus *Thaumatoperla*, one species, *T. robusta* is found on southern peaks, including Mts Donna Buang, Erica, and Baw Baw. *Thaumatoperla flaveola* occurs on Mt Buller and Mt Stirling, while *T. alpina* has been collected only from mountains around the Falls Creek area. The same phenomenon is exhibited by many flightless species of other groups, both aquatic and terrestrial.

Many freshwater groups originally evolved in and radiated out from cool, running water. As a result, the most primitive descendants of the old southern "Gondwanaland" fauna, including many species of stoneflies, caddis-flies (Trichoptera) and non-biting midges (Chironomidae) are now found only in cool, alpine, and mountain streams. The ruggedness and inaccessibility of the Range these days provides some protection against human interference. However, because alpine ecosystems are extremely fragile, and because many of the species surviving in the Range exist as remnant populations only, their last refuges could very easily be disrupted.

Crustaceans

The highlands provide habitats for a somewhat limited assemblage of crustaceans but in their distribution they provide some interesting parallels with the primitive insects. Most crustaceans are to be found in streams, creeks, rock-pools, bog-pools, and even the water held in sphagnum moss-beds. The terrestrial environment is also exploited by the isopod *Styloniscus* sp.

The largest crustaceans are freshwater crayfish belonging to the genera *Euastacus* and *Engaeus*.

Smaller, but still macroscopic, is the isopod *Colubotelson joyneri* which occurs in bog-pools and creeks. The microscopic fauna includes the cyclopoid copepods: *Mesocyclops leuckarti*, *Eucyclops agilis*, *E. ruttneri*, *Paracyclops timmsi*, *Tropocyclops* sp., and three undescribed species belonging to the genera *Acanthocyclops*, *Mixocyclops*, and *Paracyclops*. The harpacticoid copepods comprise at least six species including *Attheyella australica*, and the ostracods include *Ilyodromus smaragdinus* and a new species of *Darwinula*. The copepods *Macrocyclops albidus* and *Microcyclops australis*, and the cladoceran *Daphnia nivalis* have been recorded from the Kosciusko Plateau and probably also occur in the Victorian highlands. *Daphnia angulata* is at present known only from Lake Omeo.

The occurrence of some of these animals in the Great Divide is noteworthy in that they have not been recorded at low altitudes on the Australian mainland and apparently represent outlying northern populations of species that occur at lower levels further south — in Tasmania or on subantarctic islands. Such is the case with *Colubotelson joyneri*, *Styloniscus*, *Acanthocyclops* sp. nov., and *Mixocyclops*. The latter, considered at the generic level, is known only from the Crozet Islands in the southern Indian Ocean, Tasmania, and a sphagnum bog on Mt Baw Baw. *Daphnia nivalis* may have the same type of distribution.

Non-marine molluscs

A study of non-marine molluscs provides further evidence of faunal movements across the old land bridges from Tasmania. The Great Dividing Range has presented a barrier to this movement so that almost half the mollusc species which today occur in Tasmania and southern Victoria are found nowhere else.

The Great Dividing Range provides two major habitat types almost unavailable elsewhere in Victoria. These are the temperate rainforest with its eucalyptus and tree-fern association providing wet conditions and deep ground litter favourable for many land molluscs; and the alpine region with its snow gum stands and acid bogs.

The molluscs of the rainforests of the Divide are characterised by several small species (2 to 5 millimetres diameter) of charopid snails with *Rhophodon problematica*, *Pillomena meraca*, and *Pillomena dandenongensis* being peculiar to this area. The largest and most spectacular snail of the rainforest is the black carnivorous snail, *Victaphanta atramentaria*, which occurs only in the central Victorian Divide. The only slug native to Victoria, *Cystopelta petterdi* is also found in the forests of the Divide.

Glacidorbis hedleyi is an aquatic snail of particular interest, so far known only from four mountain streams and alpine bogs in Victoria and one locality on the Kosciusko Plateau. Two other species in the genus are known from Tasmania while a fourth was recently described from southern Chile.

MINING

The rocks of the Central Highlands are the host to metallic mineralisation in Victoria, which has been predominantly a province of gold mineralisation with a total recorded production to the end of 1978 of 2,447,934 kilograms. The value of the gold produced is far in excess of the value of tin and antimony which are the next most valuable minerals. Apart from gold mining the only other mining to take place on or near the Great Divide has been on a minor scale near Marysville (tungsten) and near Omeo (lead-silver).

The large brown coal and petroleum and natural gas deposits in Victoria are located outside the Central Highlands.

There were between 6,500 and 7,000 quartz reef gold mines in Victoria, but only those on the Ararat, Ballarat, Daylesford, Blackwood, Woods Point, Mt Loch, and Cassilis

goldfields are on or close to the Great Divide. The discovery of these fields was frequently influenced by the steep topography and generally difficult terrain. The result of these extremely adverse conditions is shown at Woods Point which was not discovered until 1861, ten years after the first gold discoveries at Clunes and Warrandyte in 1851. Places such as Ararat and Ballarat have long since ceased to rely on mining, but others such as Woods Point have only recently ceased to be mining towns after more than 100 years of mining.

Ararat

Gold was first discovered near Ararat in June 1854 when a party of miners prospecting from Daisy Hill and Avoca discovered gold approximately 5 kilometres west of Ararat.

One of the largest gold rushes in Victoria occurred at Ararat in 1857. This rush followed the discovery of a rich lead (pronounced "leed" and essentially a Victorian term referring to an ancient water course containing gold-bearing gravels) of gold by Chinese miners who landed in South Australia in order to avoid paying a \$20 poll tax imposed by the Victorian Government.

Most of the gold production from Ararat came from the shallow alluvial deposits and deep lead (a lead buried beneath younger rocks, commonly basalt, and usually worked from shafts and extensive underground drives) deposits. The best known of the deep lead deposits are the Langi, Logan, and Cathcart deep leads.

Ballarat

The Ballarat goldfield is one of the most famous and with Bendigo the richest Victorian goldfield. Ballarat is one of the few places in Victoria where there was large production from the three types of gold mining — shallow alluvial, deep lead, and quartz reef mining.

The discovery of gold at Ballarat followed the discovery of gold at nearby Buninyong in August 1851. The early miners worked small 2.4 metre by 2.4 metre alluvial claims down to a clayey gravel layer up to 50 centimetres thick resting on pipe clay. These deposits yielded satisfactory but not spectacular returns and by early 1852 the number of miners had decreased from approximately 8,000 to about 300.

It was only after some miners sank through the pipe clay that the true worth of the Ballarat goldfield was revealed. Beneath the pipe clay were the fabulously rich leads of Ballarat and by the end of 1853 the population of Ballarat and its environs had reached about 30,000.

During the period after the discovery of the rich leads below the pipe clay it was not uncommon for claims to have yielded many kilograms of gold in a few days. A further indication of the richness of the deposits is in the annual gold return for Ballarat for the years 1853 to 1856. These returns far exceed the return from any other Victorian goldfield for any similar period.

VICTORIA — GOLD PRODUCTION, 1853-1856

Year	Ballarat	Victoria
	kilograms	kilograms
1853	9,925	85,353
1854	18,194	69,004
1855	23,932	87,692
1856	28,627	94,984

It was during the working of these rich deposits that excessive zeal on the part of police in collecting licence fees ultimately led to the Eureka Stockade incident on 4 December 1854. As a result of this confrontation, the Miner's Right was substituted for the monthly fee which had caused so much dissension among the miners. The Miner's Right still exists today and entitles the holder to prospect for gold and minerals on Crown land and to peg a claim on Crown and private land.

The Victorian goldfields are notable for the large number of gold nuggets found. Of the 1,327 recorded with weights in excess of 0.62 kilogram, 131 came from Ballarat. Nuggets from Ballarat include the "Welcome" with a net weight of 68.26 kilograms and the second largest nugget found in Victoria.

To the west of Ballarat the leads were covered by thick flows of basalt which were first penetrated in 1855. This heralded the commencement of the second phase of mining at Ballarat, that of the basalt covered deep leads beneath Sebastopol. This period continued until about 1876, by which time alluvial mining at Ballarat was almost a thing of the past. Mining of the deep leads necessitated specialised techniques to penetrate the hard basalt layers with intervening layers of clay and sand often containing groundwater under considerable pressure.

Total production from deep leads at Ballarat is estimated to be 62,200 kilograms with the most notable producers being the Band of Hope and Albion Consol (16,338 kilograms), United Extended Band of Hope Co. (5,862 kilograms), and Prince of Wales Co. (5,247 kilograms).

Gold-bearing quartz was found in the shallow alluvial and deep leads and mining of quartz reefs commenced at least as early as 1854. Mining of quartz reefs on the Ballarat East goldfield commenced in earnest in 1860 and continued until the First World War. At Ballarat East the quartz reefs occur on west dipping faults intersecting steeply east dipping beds. The faults and reefs which dip west at about 45 degrees recur at vertical intervals of 80 to 100 metres. The most notable example was the New Normanby mine in which there were six repetitions. This mine is the site of the Sovereign Hill Historical Park.

On the Ballarat East goldfield the intersections of thin laminated quartz veins and beds of pyritic or carbonaceous slate with the quartz reefs were frequently marked by the occurrence of very coarse gold and slugs up to 18 kilograms in weight. The large alluvial nuggets undoubtedly came from such structures.

Rich quartz reefs were discovered in the Band of Hope and Albion Consol deep lead mine at Ballarat West in 1878. These reefs are beneath the deep lead deposits of Ballarat West and Sebastopol and were frequently mined from the same shafts. Thus a second era of gold mining began in this area and lasted until about 1910. The Ballarat West lodes are beneath about 150 metres of basalt and are essentially bedded reefs on the western limb of anticlines.

Recorded production from the Ballarat East and Ballarat West goldfields is 34,000 kilograms and 23,900 kilograms, respectively.

Daylesford

The Daylesford goldfield has many similarities to the nearby Ballarat goldfield. Like Ballarat, shallow alluvials, basalt-covered deep leads and quartz reef mines were worked although they did not match the Ballarat goldfields for richness in either facet of mining.

The official gold discovery was in August 1851 and the place was then known as Jim Crow. Little information is available on returns from either the shallow alluvial or deep lead mines.

Mining of quartz reefs commenced in 1856 and continued at a reduced scale until the 1950s. The reef pattern was similar to the Ballarat East goldfield with vertical repetition of reefs along west dipping faults.

Total recorded production from quartz reef mines at Daylesford is 18,500 kilograms.

Woods Point

The Woods Point goldfield is in one of the most inaccessible regions of the State, and for this reason it was one of the last major goldfields to be discovered. The nearby Gaffneys Creek goldfield was discovered in January 1860 and in May 1861 gold was discovered at Gooleys Creek near Woods Point. The rich Morning Star reef later to become the Morning Star mine was discovered at about the same time.

Although the alluvial deposits were rich, the steep topography and narrow valleys meant that the quantity of alluvial material was small and it was the rich quartz reefs of the Morning Star and the Loch Fyne mines which were to make the area famous. In these mines flatly dipping quartz reefs occurred cutting across steeply dipping dyke bulges which in cross section appeared much like the rungs of a ladder. The Morning Star mine was worked to a depth of 760 metres and produced 19,599 kilograms of gold. The Morning Star and the A1 mine near Gaffneys Creek were the only mines to operate in Victoria virtually continuously for 100 years.

Mt Loch

The Red Robin mine, discovered in 1941 just below the summit of Mt Loch, is one of the few mines in Victoria above the snow line. The mine is at an elevation of 1,675 metres and the harsh winter conditions have made working the mine extremely difficult. The mine is characterised by narrow high grade quartz reefs. The mine has operated intermittently in recent years and total production to date is approximately 165 kilograms.

Cassilis

Despite its relative isolation near the crest of the Great Divide, the Omeo district was settled as early as 1835. It is not surprising, therefore, that alluvial gold was discovered near Omeo in the latter part of 1851, although there are reports of gold being won as early as 1850. In contrast, mining of quartz reefs did not commence until 1866 and the most important mine, the Cassilis mine, was not discovered until 1890.

Unlike most other Victorian gold mines in which the gold occurred free in quartz containing minor amounts of sulphide minerals, the Cassilis ores were gold-sulphide ores requiring complex treatment. Total production from the Cassilis goldfield is estimated to be 3,275 kilograms of which the Cassilis mine produced an estimated 2,892 kilograms.

Present day activities

Although mining was so instrumental in the opening up and development of towns and settlements along the Great Divide, mining activity is now almost a thing of the past. Current mining activity is restricted to intermittent working of the Red Robin mine.

Announcements by Western Mining Corporation during mid-1978 of base metal intersections east of Benambra suggest that mining could again become a major activity on the Great Divide. At the time of writing, one intersection 25.5 metres in length assayed 4 per cent copper and 7.3 per cent zinc and the other with a length of 16.3 metres assayed 9.9 per cent copper and 4.8 per cent zinc. These intersections occur in a geological environment similar to the now worked out Captain's Flat and the recently established Woodlawn mines in New South Wales.

FARMING

Mountain regions offer a wide variety of local conditions, some favourable to agriculture, some distinctly hostile to it. Victoria's Eastern and Western Highlands are no exceptions, and exhibit the usual "spotty" distributions of products of intensive farming, separated by large areas of extensive grazing and forest. The limitations imposed by steep slopes and harsh winters are more apparent in the rugged Eastern Highlands than in the lower land and further west. But the problems of remoteness, difficult access, and susceptibility to soil erosion are evident in both parts.

The difficulties and hazards are offset in part by higher rainfalls than are enjoyed on the adjoining lowlands, and by pockets of fertile soil developed on volcanic rocks. Some of these, for example, around Trentham, experience mean rainfalls over 850 mm, with a growing season of 9 to 11 months. At higher altitudes, precipitation in excess of 1,200 mm combined with low temperatures inhibits agriculture. In the west, rainfall totals under 700 mm are associated with growing seasons broken in summer by dry conditions for three months or more.

The chocolate clay loams derived from basalt are among the best soils in Victoria — deep, well-drained, friable, and moderately fertile. They are suitable for growing a wide variety of crops and for pastures of high carrying capacity, up to 15 dry sheep equivalents per hectare.

Soils derived from the more widespread sedimentary and granitic rocks are much less attractive. Often shallow and of poor structure, their low fertility requires annual dressings of superphosphate, occasional dressings of potash and, perhaps once in ten years, small amounts of molybdenum. On valley floors or gentle slopes (even on hill tops in western foothill areas) it is often worthwhile to take such measures in order to grow crops or improve pastures, but steep hillsides have generally been left in forest.

Where forest clearing has been attempted, farming has often failed and large areas have subsequently been planted with exotic softwoods such as *Pinus radiata*. These plantations, together with the remaining stands of native eucalypts and the areas of regenerating

GREAT DIVIDING RANGE IN VICTORIA

Hoping to view the sea, Hamilton Hume (see below) and William Hovell ascended the highest part of the Great Dividing Range at Mt Disappointment on their journey from southern New South Wales towards Western Port which, however, they failed to reach. With much difficulty they found a gap a short distance to the west of Mt Disappointment, through which they found their way to Geelong. This journey opened the first link between the Colony of New South Wales and what was later to become the Port Phillip District.



Portrait of Hamilton Hume painted by Edward a' Beckett in 1887.

La Trobe Library

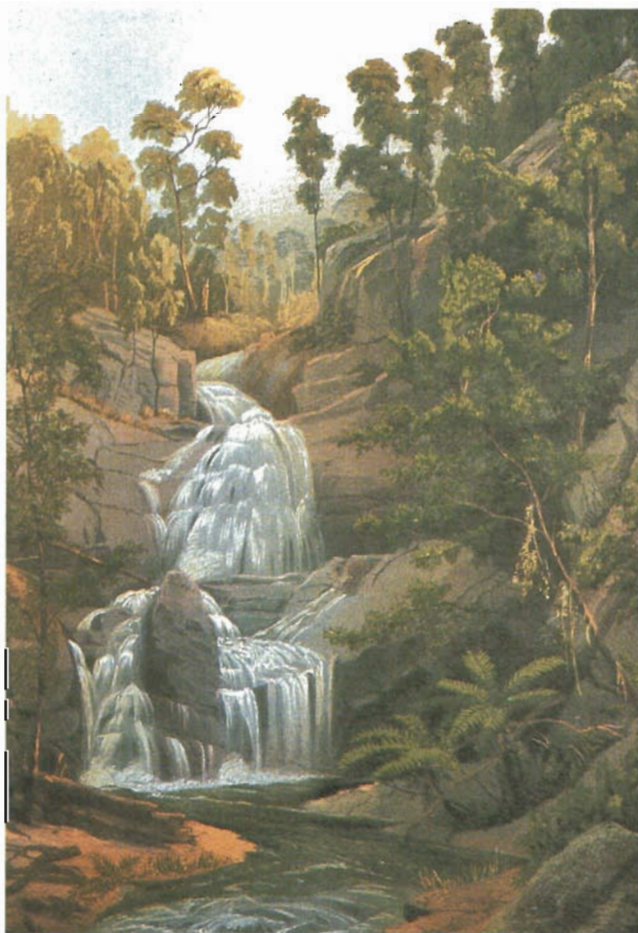


A landscape of the mountains near the head of the Mitta Mitta River painted by Eugene von Guerard.

La Trobe Library

The Serpentine Creek Falls on the McAllister River, Gippsland, painted by Nicholas Chevalier in 1865.

La Trobe Library





A typical "rooftop" view of the high country taken near Mt Bogong.

Neil McLeod



Cattle mustering in the high country where the animals graze in spring and summer. They are brought back to the lower altitudes during the cold months of the year.

Neil McLeod

Wet Sclerophyll forest: Mountain Ash with understorey of acacias.

R. Incoll



Sub-tropical or jungle rainforest: vegetation of the Errinundra River, East Gippsland.

Forests Commission Victoria

Temperate rainforest, Myrtle Beech, Sassafras, and tree ferns in the Toolangi district.

R. Incoll





Alpine flora, mainly Everlastings, Podolepis, and other Composites on Mt Howitt.

O. Thompson

Alpine bog, Wellington Plains, showing Sphagnum holding pool.

E. Chesterfield



Caltha flowers under large snowdrift on Bogong High Plains.

I. Watson

Alpine flora in the Great Divide. A grassy heath with *Kunzea muelleri* and scattered shrubs of *Hakea microcarpa*.

E. Chesterfield



Dry Sclerophyll forest showing abundant growth of shaggy pea.

E. Chesterfield

Sub-alpine flora showing Snow Gum and Alpine Mintbush near Mt Howitt.

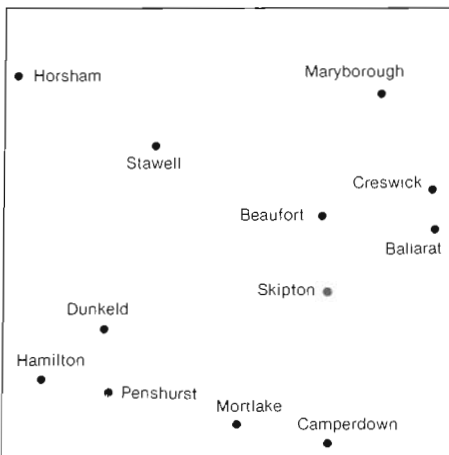
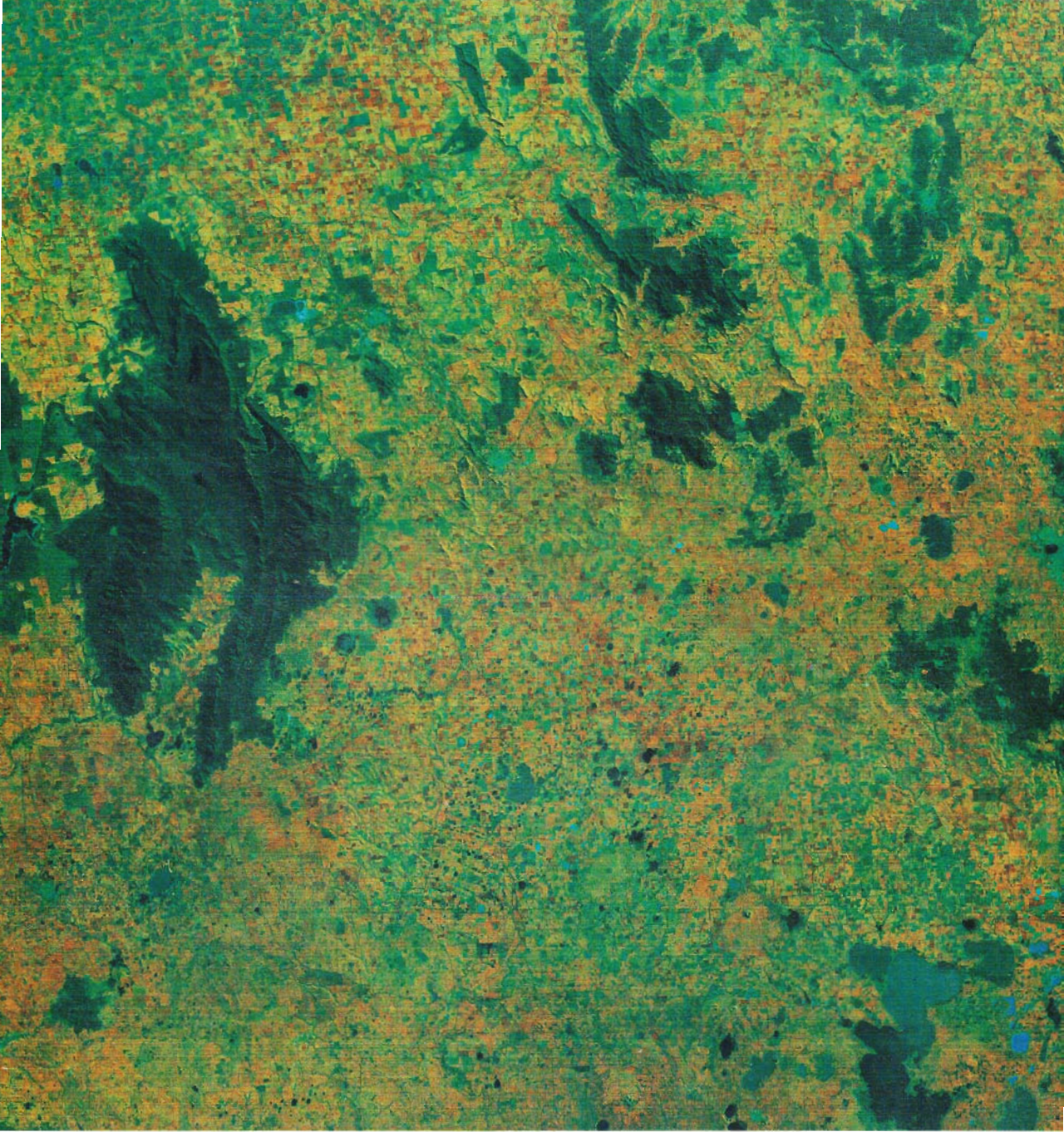
O. Thompson





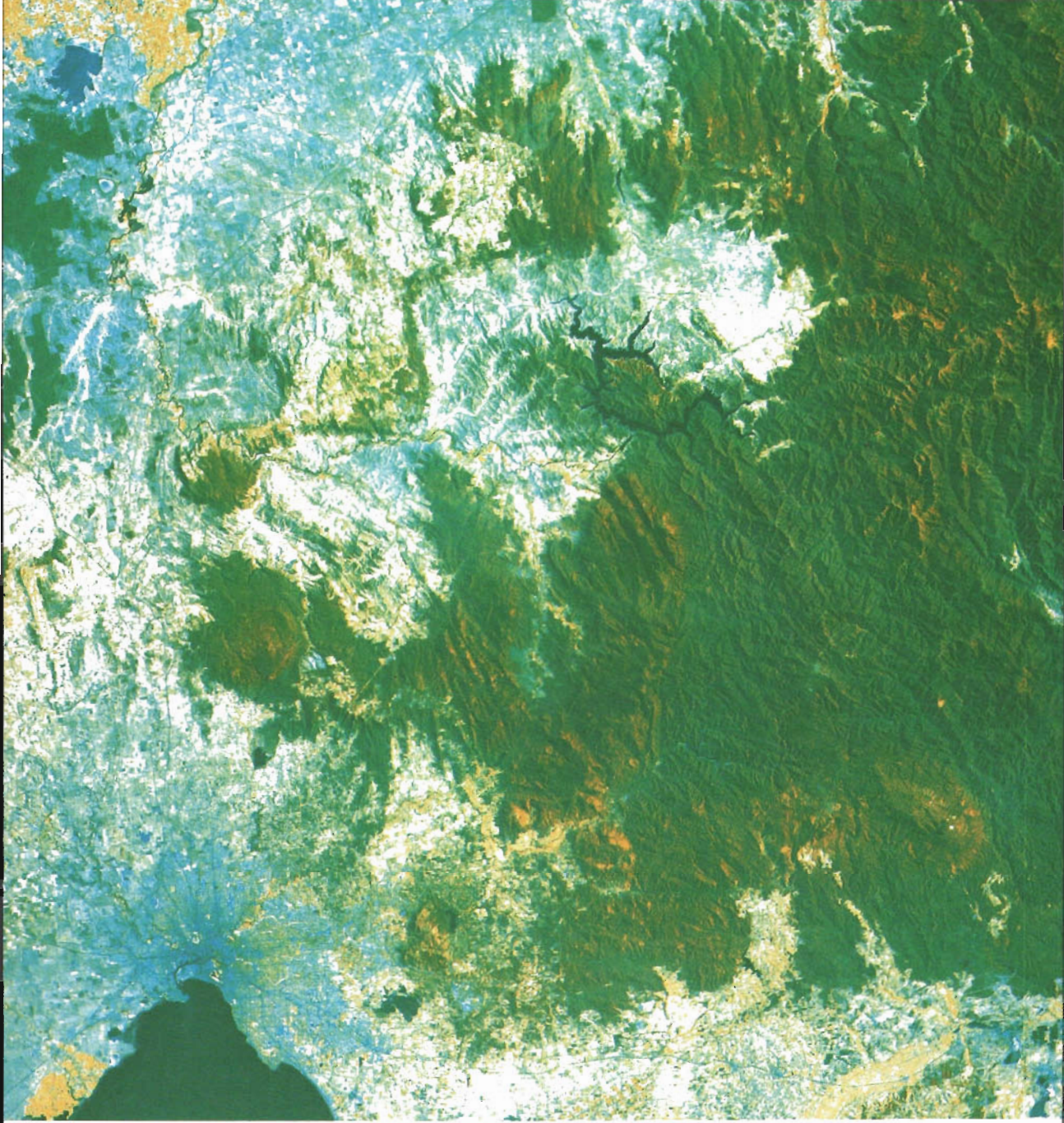
Guy's hut, Bryces Plains near Mt Howitt, in Snow Gum woodland. Log huts of this kind were built by early cattlemen and are still used for shelter during the autumn muster of cattle which have grazed on the High Plains during the summer.

E. Chesterfield



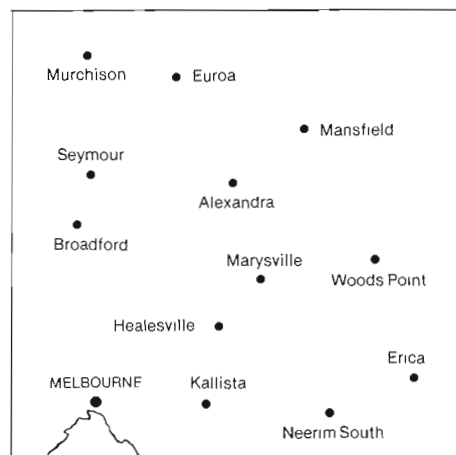
Satellite view of the Grampians and surrounding area. This photograph was taken by Landsat II on 18 September 1977 at 0906 hours and is reproduced from negatives supplied by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (N.A.S.A.). The altitude at which the photograph was taken is approximately 920 kilometres above earth level.

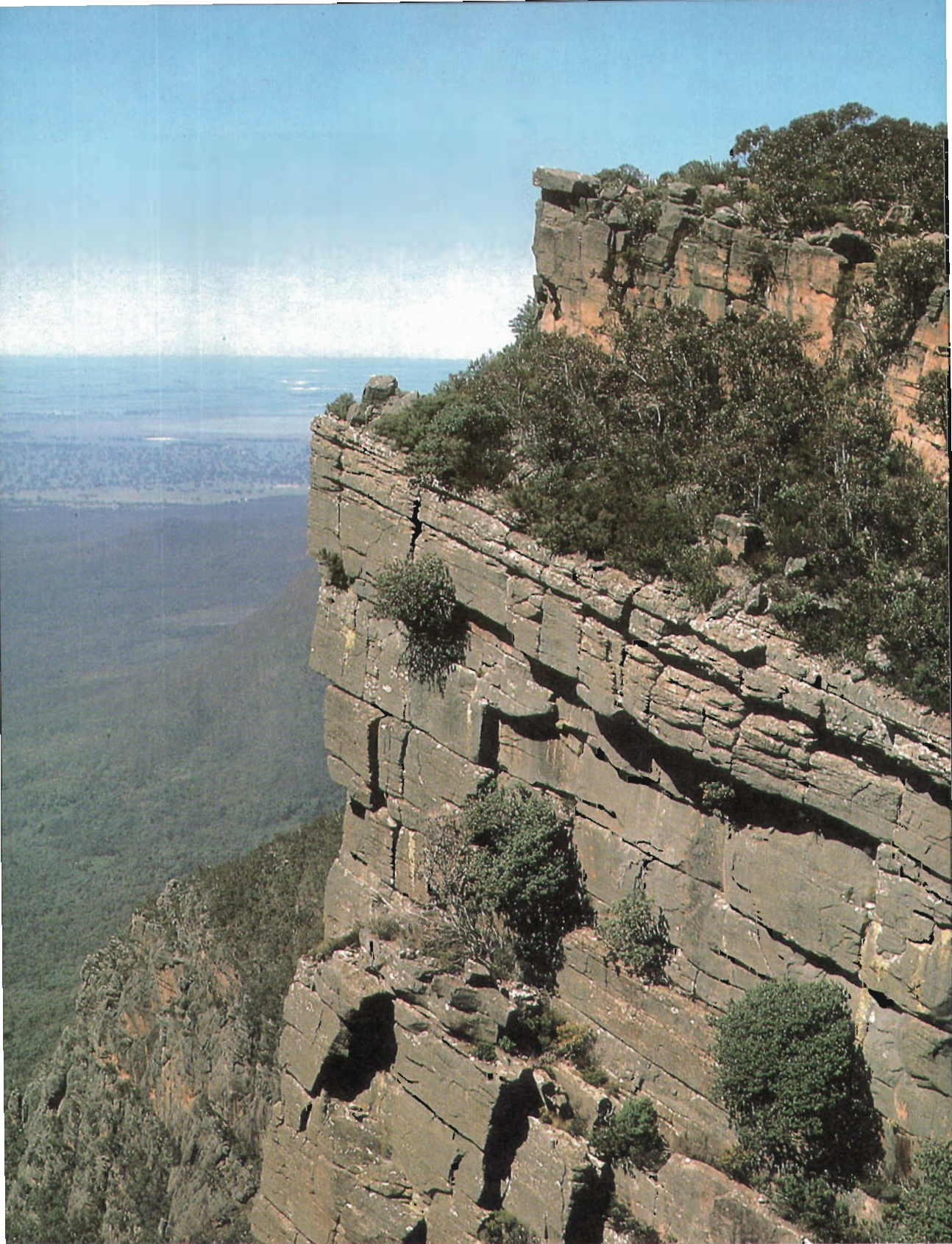
Forests Commission, Victoria



Satellite view of Melbourne and surrounding northern and eastern areas. This photograph was taken by Landsat I (Ert's I) on 19 January 1973 at 0932 hours. The reproduction is derived from computer compatible tapes supplied by the United States N.A.S.A. and digitally enhanced by the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Mineral Physics on 30 April 1979. The altitude at which the photograph was taken is approximately 920 kilometres above earth level.

C.S.I.R.O. Division of Mineral Physics





Eastern Scarp of Major Mitchell Plateau, Grampians.

J. H. Willis



View of Fyans Creek Valley from Boroka Lookout, Grampians.

J. H. Willis

Blue Mount, near Trentham, with Mt Macedon in the distance.

J. H. Willis





The south end of Serra Range from Mts Abrupt and Sturgeon, Grampians.

J. H. Willis

Pink Swamp Heath (*Sprengelia incarnata*) growing over a swamp in the Wannan Valley, Grampians.

J. H. Willis





A hand-coloured lithograph drawing of Walhalla as it was in 1924, by Geoffrey H. Mewton.

La Trobe Library

Tulloch Ard Gorge, Snowy River, eastern Victoria.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria





Stand of one hundred year old Alpine Ash (*Eucalyptus delegatensis*) at Granite Peak, north-eastern Victoria, adjacent to the Omeo Highway.

Forests Commission, Victoria



(Above) Various cultivars of seed potatoes growing in certified crops at Clarkes Hill near Ballarat.

(Right) Cultivar Coliban crop of sweet potatoes growing at Kinglake.

Department of Agriculture

The male lyrebird is found in many parts of eastern Victoria, especially in the Great Dividing Range. This photograph shows him displaying and tending his mound.

Ron Ryan — Photographic Agency of Australia





(Above) The Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*).

Neil McLeod



(Above right) Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) at Sir Colin McKenzie Fauna Park, Healesville.

Neil McLeod

The Australian Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*) is found in the Great Dividing Range and coastal forests of Victoria.

Division of Fisheries and Wildlife

(Below) The White-lipped Snake (*Drysdalia coronoides*).

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

(Below right) Freshwater crayfish belonging to the genera *Eueustacus* and *Engaeus*.

Fisheries and Wildlife Division



mountain ash that date from the widespread fires of January 1939, give the Eastern Highlands in particular a special importance to the timber industry.

The forests are an important resource, too, for the State's bee-keepers, who exploit the seasonal nectar flows by moving their hives from place to place. The cold and cloudy conditions of the higher mountain areas are unsuitable, but in the Grampians and the Pyrenees, in the ironbark-box forests of the Midlands and in the stringybark forests of the foothills several hundred itinerant apiarists ply a rewarding trade.

In the former goldfield areas the attack on the forests began early and there has been a long period in which the consequences of clearing could become apparent. On the sedimentary rocks in particular, the ravages of soil erosion are significant over wide areas, notably in the Midlands, and on the Dundas Tablelands. Gullying and slumping both result from increased run-off after rain, a consequence of removing trees that formerly transpired more moisture than is now taken up by pastures or crops.

While cropping is locally important, it is mostly intensive and confined to small areas. Livestock farming is the dominant form of land-use over most of the farmland in the highlands. It ranges from small, intensively grazed properties with improved pastures, through extensive pastoral properties relying mostly on native grasses, to summer grazing leases on the high plains of the Eastern Highlands. The cattle are driven up on to the plateau grasslands in spring and mustered in the autumn for the return journey to valley and plains properties. Evidence of gradual deterioration of the plant cover and of increasing erosion hazards has led to restrictions being imposed on this practice, notably in the catchment areas of the Kiewa hydro-electric scheme.

Very few sheep are grazed in the Eastern Highlands because of the depredations of dingoes. In the foothills, however, from the Strathbogie Ranges westwards, sheep farming is important, both for wool production and for the breeding and fattening of prime lambs. Fine wool producers run Merinos, Polwarths, and Corriedales, with either spring or autumn lambing. In the latter case, Merinos are mated to lamb in March, Corriedales in May. Shearing is usually done in spring. Prime lambs, usually the progeny of Border Leicester cross ewes and Merino rams, are born in July or August and are sold for slaughter in December or January. Some lambs are sold as stores in November to be fattened on fodder crops (rape, turnips, or lucerne) and sold in the autumn. This is an important source of late lambs in Victoria. Where woolgrowers might run from 6 to 8 dry sheep per hectare, stocking rates on prime lamb properties may be twice as heavy. However, these farms often buy in the ewes rather than breed their own replacements so that stocking rates are not directly comparable.

On many farms beef cattle were for long a secondary enterprise, but beef specialist properties have been increasing in number, notably in areas where hobby farms have become popular and where dairying has been abandoned as uneconomic. Dairy farming persists in some valleys in the north-east, and on specialist farms close to towns and cities, but has declined in importance in most parts of the highlands over the past twenty years.

Beef producers practise both autumn and spring calving, and either sell calves at weaning (or soon after), or rear them to sell as vealers at 1½ to 2 years of age. Others buy the weaners and fatten them for sale when around 2 to 2½ years old.

Both cattle and sheep farms depend on hay to supplement pasture growth in autumn and winter and occasionally in a dry summer. Most hay is cut from improved pastures, but lucerne is grown for hay on some of the well-drained creek flats on the northern slopes. The area between Beaufort and Ballarat usually produces a sizeable surplus of pasture hay for sale to other regions, especially to dairy farmers in Gippsland.

Pigs are kept on many farms as a minor enterprise, but changes in dairying have removed an important source of food, while urban expansion has displaced many pig farms. The weekly pig market at Ballarat remains the largest of its kind in Victoria.

Poultry farming, too, has undergone major changes in recent years, notably a concentration in large units in the Mornington Peninsula, but it remains of local significance around towns like Bendigo and Stawell.

Potatoes are probably the most characteristic crop in the Highlands, especially on the volcanic soils around Trentham and Ballan, Gembrook, and Tolmie, but also on other soils, at Kinglake and Toolangi, for example. The Department of Agriculture has its potato research station at Toolangi. Main and late crop potatoes are planted in November,

spray-irrigated from private dams and bores during the summer, and harvested between April and October. Most are grown for table use, with a significant proportion being produced under contract for processing into frozen French fries. An important fraction is grown for certified seed in districts experiencing winter frosts and high rainfall, and isolated by distance from other potato farms.

A typical potato grower would plant 10 to 15 hectares to potatoes on a farm considerably larger. The rest of the farm is used for several minor enterprises, perhaps six or seven in all that may include cereal growing (e.g., oats) wool growing, lamb fattening, pig rearing, dairying, beef production, or the growing of lucerne for hay or ryegrass for seed.

Tobacco growing is virtually confined to the King, Ovens, and Kiewa Valleys in the north-east, but is locally of great importance, notably around Myrtleford. A key factor is the availability of high quality water, with a very low salt content, for irrigating the crops.

Minor crops grown in various parts of the highlands include hops in the Ovens Valley, apples at Stanley and Harcourt, olives on the northern fringes of the Grampians, walnuts at Bright and Dargo, and maize at Bruthen. At Toolangi a particularly valuable speciality is the growing of virus-free runners of strawberries. These runners have been responsible for a very large increase in the yields of strawberries over the last fifteen years. Vineyards are widely scattered along the northern slopes from the Ovens Valley to Great Western, and have recently been making a comeback in the Yarra Valley, which held great promise before the phylloxera invasion in the 1880s.

This diversity of land-uses demonstrates the variety of opportunities offered by the more favoured sites in the ranges, foothills, and valleys along the Divide, but their limited extent is a reminder of the limitations imposed by terrain and climate. It is unlikely that more land will be alienated and cleared for farming in the future. Indeed the decline of farming in some areas due to erosion and soil exhaustion may see more land being replanted in forest. The need for long-term planning to maintain the supply of timber makes this reversion more than a simple admission of failure.

LANDSCAPE AND RECREATION

Eastern Highlands

The Eastern Highlands contain some of the most spectacular landscapes of inland Victoria. The environment varies from alpine high plains such as the Bogong High Plains near Falls Creek to the dry cypress pine woodlands in the rain shadow area near Suggan Buggan. The alpine areas offer great seasonal contrast due to the presence of snow during winter and the wildflowers in spring and summer. A few of the snowfields are readily accessible such as those at Falls Creek, while others such as those at Mt Bogong, the Nunniong Plains, and the Pinnibar Plateau are less accessible in winter. Downhill skiing is a popular sport at places where the facilities are available, such as at Falls Creek, while cross country skiing is a growing sport on the relatively flat undulating lands behind Falls Creek. It is in this area also where the major wilderness experiences can be derived in the mountains. The Snowy Range, the Barry Mountains, and the Mt Bogong area present opportunities for bush walking and solitude.

Area-wide pursuits are popular. Over much of the area fossicking is possible. Many derive pleasure from the challenge of driving in all-terrain vehicles. Hunting for deer in the forest and rabbits and foxes on the cleared agricultural land and on the periphery of the forest is widespread. The area contains many streams suited to high quality fishing, particularly for trout. There are also a number of good locations for rock climbing.

Canoeing is also a sport gaining in popularity and the higher elevations of the Great Divide produce the waters which are used in the foothills for canoeing. Some popular rivers for this activity are the Snowy, Tambo, Wonnangatta, Macalister, Mitta Mitta, and the Murray. The standard of white water varies from streams within which life and limb are endangered to quite placid waters.

While most of the area is in public ownership and is forested, there are large fingers of private land which extend well into the area such as around Omeo and Benambra, near Wulgulmerang, and along the valleys in the north-east.

Two of the landscapes of the valleys in the north-east have been classified by the National Trust; the sinuous valley of the Mitta Mitta and the spectacular contrasts in land-form of the Upper Kiewa.

Throughout the area there are particular features of a landscape which are renowned for their beauty. Examples include the exotic trees near Bright with their brilliant autumn foliage, and the magnificent isolation of some of the mountains such as Mt Cobbler.

The near eastern mountains are more accessible and generally of lower elevation. Their accessibility has given rise to a much more intensive use. To the east of Mansfield the spectacular Viking-Cross Cut Saw-Mt Cobbler area is famed for its bushwalking potential. The snow resort of Mt Buller and the very accessible Donna Buang and Lake Mountain areas are particularly popular and suffer the problems of intensive use in peak periods.

In the areas close to Melbourne the water storages are important for recreation. For example, Lake Eildon is heavily used for speed boating, water skiing, fishing, house boating, and general water sports. Some of the reservoirs closer to Melbourne are very popular for picnicking activities although, in general, on-water use is not permitted.

Western Highlands

The Western Highlands present a different landscape to the Eastern Highlands. The dramatic differences in elevation are generally absent. The Western Highlands are more intensively settled and there is a greater diversity in the cultural aspects of the landscape.

To the west of the Kilmore Gap occurs a belt of strongly undulating country between Bacchus Marsh and Trentham. This is forested for the most part and contains a number of geological features of great beauty such as basalt running from Bullengarook towards Bacchus Marsh and the Lerderderg Gorge area which is popular with hikers. The forested land, the Wombat Forest, is a multiple-use area for many forms of recreation, and water and timber production.

Remnants of the gold mining era are plentiful between Trentham and Ballarat including the Daylesford, Creswick, and Ballarat diggings. Historic houses, quaint villages, poppet heads, mining shafts, and alluvial washings are all reminders of the Victorian heritage and their value is prized in this area, only a short drive from Melbourne. The spas at Hepburn Springs are variously regarded as a health resort, a curiosity, a relic of a past age, and a tourist asset.

The land has been generally cleared of trees to the north-west of Ballarat, consisting of flat to undulating plains on which are dotted volcanic remnants with the characteristic shapes of volcanic cones. This is an area where the parting of the waters by the Great Divide is indistinguishable from the surrounding countryside. Occasional hills occur such as those between Beaufort and Ararat (Mt Cole) where magnificent examples of messmate stringybark can be seen.

While the physical structure of the Grampians forms an awe-inspiring landscape of great beauty, the detail within that structure is also of great interest: the patterns and textures of the rock structures, the wildflowers, kangaroos that are a feature of Zumsteins, the cascading waterfalls that form after heavy rains, and appearances of endemic wildflowers that are unknown elsewhere throughout the State.

To the west the Great Dividing Range extends once more in a series of undulating plains so that the Grampians can be perceived to form a fitting termination to a magnificent range extending from Victoria to the Cape York Peninsula.

CONCLUSION

Geographers prefer to call the Great Dividing Range the Eastern Highlands of Australia. They object to the adjective "great" because the mountain chain is insignificant in comparison with ranges overseas. They also point out that as it is made up of a series of discrete blocks, it is not a range in the strict sense of the term. The divisive nature of the watershed and the difficult approaches to it impressed the early settlers. Those who live and work close to the Divide at present are still aware of it. They speak of places being above or below or at the foot of the gap.

Those responsible for the survey and sub-division of Victoria also recognised the Divide as a natural boundary. They used it as the line which separates the provinces and counties

which lie to the north and south of it. On the other hand, for reasons dictated by the pattern of settlement and ease of access, it was disregarded in defining shire and other municipal boundaries. The name "Great Dividing Range" preserves a folk-memory and to abandon it would mean losing a piece of history.

The search for gaps was an early pre-occupation and their continuing importance is shown by the fact that their positions are still indicated by roadside signs. The gaps in the Divide were important factors in determining the patterns of travel and of settlement. In the days of horse and bullock teams it was the custom to camp for the night at the foot of any gap to be crossed so that the draught animals would be fresh for the climb next day. In the coaching days staging posts were established in the same positions to provide not only a change of horses but meals and accommodation for travellers. Many towns have grown from these simple beginnings.

During gold mining times travel and transport across the Divide, although difficult, was persevered with. With the decline of gold many towns and settlements, particularly those established in rough steep country, were abandoned. The flow of traffic between the Ovens Valley and Omeo dwindled and was further reduced when the factors which had previously restricted the development of Gippsland were overcome. The Koo-Wee-Rup swamp was drained, a navigable channel was cut between the Gippsland Lakes and the sea, and finally the Gippsland railway was constructed. These developments resulted in the abolition of the area's former partial dependence on the country to the north of the Divide.

When gold mining declined, agricultural and pastoral pursuits remained as important industries. They were concentrated in areas of lesser slope and formed the focus for the grazing of stock on Crown lands, as they still do. Some timber was harvested but only in areas where it was readily accessible.

More recent developments, including the improvement of transport facilities and road making techniques as well as increasing demand, have resulted in harvesting of timber from steep country at high elevations. This, and the necessity for protecting forests as well as other lands from fire, has led to the construction of a network of roads and forest tracks throughout the mountains. Some are situated on or close to the Divide. Today's ease of access would astonish those who first struggled across the Divide on journeys of exploration or in search for gold.

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GEOGRAPHY

SETTLEMENT OF VICTORIA

Exploration and the pastoral period, 1800-1851

Early explorations of Victoria were made by Lieutenant Murray in 1802 when he discovered the harbour of Port Phillip Bay, and by Hume and Hovell in 1824-25 when they crossed the centre of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales (as Victoria was then known). Two small settlements had also been established on the coast at Sorrento in 1803 and at Corinella in 1825, but it was not until 1834 that the Hentys from Van Diemen's Land founded the first permanent agricultural settlement in the District at Portland.

One factor which deterred settlement of the District was the New South Wales Government's refusal to allow permanent occupation south of the Nineteen Counties of New South Wales in accordance with its policy of concentrated settlement. However, the shortage of pasture land in Van Diemen's Land, and the effect of a new Impounding Act encouraged unauthorised occupation in the District. Various persons initiated settlements in 1835 including Batman (on behalf of the Port Phillip Association) at Port Phillip and McKillop in Gippsland.

By 1836, only a small number of squatters from both New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land had followed the early settlers and occupied parts of the District, but the rush of squatters which occurred after Major Thomas Mitchell's enthusiastic reports of his exploration of the rich western district in that year prompted a keener interest in the settlement of the District.

Authorised settlement under the Imperial Land Acts and Regulations of the time commenced when Governor Bourke authorised the location of settlers on 9 September 1836. The first sale of Crown land was held on 1 June 1837 when allotments surveyed by Robert Hoddle, Surveyor-in-Charge, were auctioned in Melbourne and Williamstown.

In those years sale by auction under the Imperial Acts was the usual method of disposal of Crown land. Special Orders in Council were also part of the system, nine blocks of 2,072 hectares each and one of 12,700 hectares being sold without public competition. These lands were commonly termed Special Surveys and well known examples of this type of alienation of Crown land are Elgar's Special Survey at Box Hill and Dendy's Special Survey at Brighton. The Orders in Council also provided for the pastoral occupation of Crown lands and in 1847 authority was given to enable lessees of pastoral runs to purchase areas up to 259 hectares of each run; these usually embraced the homestead and the best land adjoining, and were known as Pre-emptive Rights.

In 1840, the population of Victoria was 10,291 and there were 782,000 sheep. By 1851, the start of the gold rushes, there were 97,489 persons and over 6 million sheep and 390,000 head of cattle.

During the period from the first settlement to 1851 pastoralists were dominant. At first they occupied a large proportion of the Port Phillip District without written authority and later were successful in having the Imperial schemes modified for expansion of settlement. This period saw some efforts to promote closer settlement as an alternative to restricting the pastoralists, but these efforts were hampered by lack of markets for agricultural

products, poor information about resources, and the lack of a serviceable transportation network.

Gold rush period and agricultural establishment, 1851–1890

Two important events occurred in 1851: first, the discovery of gold and second, the separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales and its creation as the Colony of Victoria.

The gold rush, which caused an increase in the population of Victoria from about 97,489 in 1851 to 539,764 in 1861, also brought about a social, political, and economic revolution. The great influx of gold seekers created a huge demand for all types of primary products. In addition, the influx coincided with technical advances in agriculture and improvements in transport. This increased population, many of whom were turning from gold seeking to more stable occupations, was the main factor responsible for the next phase of land settlement. The opening of the lands was seen as the prerequisite for a programme of encouraging closer settlement and immigration.

Although Victoria was granted self government on Separation in 1851, Great Britain retained control of the Crown lands until Royal Assent was given to the Constitution Act in 1855. By that Act, the laws then in force for New South Wales were to continue in operation in Victoria until altered by the Victorian legislature and it was not until 1860 that the first Land Act was enacted in Victoria. This was known as the Nicholson Act and "selection" as commonly understood dates from this period. The system of alienation by auction sale and pre-emptions by pastoral tenants of their homestead areas had by this time disposed of nearly 1.8 million hectares — about 8 per cent of the Colony's area.

When about 323,750 hectares had been sold (about half to selectors) under the 1860 Act, a further important Act was passed in 1862. This marked the adoption of distinctive principles of land legislation now emerging in Victoria, namely, selection after survey, and conditions which showed that settlement, and not merely alienation, was the aim. About 567,000 hectares was disposed of under the 1862 Act. However, the use of "dummy" selectors who were paid by the squatters, and other ruses defeated the intention of both pieces of legislation to provide land for genuine new settlers.

Further legislation in 1865 abolished the system whereby affluent selectors could obtain the freehold of allotments by immediate payment of the purchase money and substituted a full leasing system under which allotments from 16.2 hectares to 259 hectares could be selected but not freeholded until three years had elapsed and improvements to a value of two dollars per 0.4 of one hectare were effected. Under this Act about 1.2 million hectares were selected but only about 600,000 hectares matured into freehold titles. This Act also met the demands for occupation of land adjacent to goldfields by authorising the issue of licences for residence or cultivation for areas up to 8 hectares. Licensees were later given the right to freehold these sites.

In 1869, a new and very comprehensive Land Act was passed. It was perhaps the most successful in Australia in this period as by 1878 nearly 4.5 million hectares, mostly in Gippsland and the plains of the north-west, were selected under its provisions. "Dumming" was almost eliminated and none of the large estates increased. Some important features of the 1869 Act were selection on the basis of merit, a limit of 130 hectares only to be held by one person by selection, and a limit of 81,000 hectares which could be sold by auction each year.

Later Acts introduced modifications and provisions in respect of specific types of land such as Mallee land. The total area of land alienated by 1884 was approximately 10 million hectares of which 7.5 million hectares had been disposed of by selection. A consolidated Land Act was passed in 1890.

As authorised settlement proceeded, towns and villages were surveyed and proclaimed, commons were proclaimed, and many areas of land were reserved for various public purposes. A notable reservation occurred in 1881 when virtually all the significant rivers, streams, and lakes in Victoria and the frontages thereto were reserved for public purposes.

Agricultural development and intensification since 1890

This period saw gradual sub-division and development of land for better utilisation. Victoria had established its distinctive land laws in a period of prosperity and had pushed

a network of railways into the agricultural districts. These factors were instrumental in encouraging higher production and consequently were responsible for steady sub-division and development.

By the early 1890s, however, the land situation in Victoria as in all the Australian Colonies, had become unsatisfactory. The area under cultivation had not kept pace with the alienated area of land, and rural population was not increasing. There was a general land hunger and intending settlers had difficulty in obtaining suitable land.

Many large holdings of alienated land were undeveloped, and the Victorian Government eventually decided to pass legislation for a closer settlement scheme enabling the State to purchase such land and to sub-divide it. Early in this century, the re-purchase was effected by voluntary means, but after the First World War compulsory acquisition was also provided. Later a similar scheme was introduced for ex-servicemen of the Second World War.

Irrigation schemes, the first of which commenced before 1900 enabled the more intensive development of various areas which would otherwise have remained in large and comparatively under-developed holdings.

Settlement since the 1830s has resulted in some 60 per cent of the land of Victoria having been alienated from the Crown, and some 12 per cent having been reserved for national parks, forests, and other public purposes. In line with modern practice, virtually all the remaining Crown land in the State is being or will be reserved for the conservation of natural resources.

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

The broad aims of the Ministry are to protect and preserve the environment, and to promote the proper management and utilisation of natural resources. Various government departments and branches which had been dealing with environmental and conservation matters for many years were brought together to form the Ministry for Conservation in January 1973. The Ministry originally linked six agencies: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, and the Soil Conservation Authority. In 1975, the Victoria Archaeological Survey was added to the Ministry.

Within the Ministry, the Environmental Studies Section co-ordinates a wide range of multi-disciplinary studies which are providing guidelines for resource managers. The Environment Assessment Division advises government and private developers on the likely environmental effects of proposed works. The Conservation Planning Group assists municipal councils, regional planning authorities, and government departments to ensure that necessary environmental considerations are taken into account in the planning of projects, while the Information and Extension Branch is involved with environmental education in the community. Each of these groups is dealt with in more detail below.

Environmental studies

To achieve proper management of natural resources, accurate information is needed; much of this is collected by the Ministry's Environmental Studies Section. The Section does not have a large staff of scientists, the research work being mostly contracted to other organisations including universities. To date, the Section has concentrated on regional studies centred on Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and the Gippsland Lakes. Having collected relevant information, the Section then formulates guidelines for the planning, development, and management of the natural resources of each region. Results from the studies are made available to the public, and staff often make submissions on environmental matters to planning bodies.

The Port Phillip Regional Study has been chiefly concerned with areas under actual or potential stress from pressures such as urban development, industry, port use, and recreation. The main ongoing projects include an assessment of land-use and water resource relationships in such areas as Corio Bay, Hobsons Bay, and Werribee; management guidelines for use of groundwater resources; and demands upon roads and conservation areas due to recreational travel.

Following completion of Phase One of the Western Port Regional Study, the Victorian Government set up the Western Port Catchment Co-ordinating Group, to ensure that its findings were implemented in the future development and management of the catchment area. Shire councils, farmers, industry, conservation groups, and government bodies are represented.

For the Gippsland Regional Environmental Study, research has been initiated into land conservation, water quality (including aquatic ecosystems), flora, and fauna.

In addition to the regional work, other wide-ranging investigations are being undertaken. These include the heavy metals project, the demands on roads and conservation areas due to recreational travel, guidelines for the control of oil spills, and environmental implications of energy utilisation.

Gippsland Regional Environmental Study

The Gippsland Lakes and their associated catchment contain an important segment of Victoria's natural resources. Perhaps the most significant are the large deposits of brown coal, fresh water, large natural areas rich in plants and animals, and extensive forests. In addition, the Lakes system is a valuable recreation area. Some uses of these resources are complementary, while others are in conflict, so that an overall understanding of the environmental implications of resource use is essential before decisions are made about the area.

The Gippsland Lakes, an interconnected system of shallow coastal lakes covering an area of approximately 400 square kilometres, are located about 230 kilometres east of Melbourne. The catchment extends from the Great Dividing Range to the coast and has an area of approximately 20,550 square kilometres. Three substantial rivers, each having a lesser annual flow than the Yarra River, discharge into the Lakes system. These are the La Trobe, Thomson, and Mitchell Rivers.

Several extensive development projects which are likely to have widespread environmental implications have been proposed for the region. These include the Thomson River Dam, the Loy Yang electricity generating station, and a large number of real estate developments.

The Gippsland Regional Environmental Study commenced in 1976 with a preliminary exercise termed the "Desk Study". This brought together 70 persons from a wide range of institutions, both government and private. A series of six working groups assembled a compendium of existing information about the catchment, allowing the data gaps to be identified, and a series of recommendations for the course of the Gippsland Regional Environmental Study to be made. The Study is being conducted under four general headings, or "projects".

The first of these, the Aquatic Ecosystems Project, is the largest and has encompassed a variety of research tasks such as the gauging and chemical analysis of all rivers flowing into the lakes, the chemistry of the lakes themselves, the invertebrate and fish populations of the Thomson River, the aquatic plants in the lakes, the groundwater resources of the catchment, the sediments and bathymetry of the lakes, recreational fishing characteristics, sources of nutrient salt additions, and the dieback of peripheral reed beds. A wide survey of the fish population of the lakes, accompanied by studies of the plankton and bottom-living animals on which the fish feed, is in progress. Results to date indicate that the lakes and rivers are in a fairly healthy condition with the exception of Lake Wellington, which is denuded of bottom vegetation and subject to salt stress.

The second project, Criteria for Flora and Fauna Conservation, has included an inventory of wildlife in the catchment, a survey of land vegetation, the pathology of the wildlife, heavy metal occurrence, and two studies on sites of zoological and botanical significance.

The Land Use Guidelines Project has included aerial photography, compilation of land ratings, a summary of climate, a description of the geomorphology, studies of sand movement along the Ninety Mile Beach and erosion of the La Trobe River banks, a description of the land systems in the catchment, and a survey of sites of geomorphological significance.

The project devoted to Tourism and Recreation has been limited to four ventures — a study of public attitudes, a reconnaissance for an ABC television series on the natural

history of the catchment, a review of existing information, and a survey of the use by Melbourne residents of Gippsland facilities. Further studies will probably be devoted to identifying recreational resources and assessing their environmental capacity.

Results from all four projects are supplied to planners, government departments and committees, and private individuals. A summary report outlining the characteristics of the catchment and identifying critical environmental issues will be produced in 1981.

Marine studies

The Marine Studies Group is concerned with the physical, chemical, and biological aspects of the marine environment. With laboratory facilities and sea-water aquaria, the staff is able to undertake research tasks for other sections of the Ministry — in particular for the Environmental Studies Section, the Environment Protection Authority, and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division.

The Group has been closely involved in the Port Phillip, Western Port, and Gippsland Lakes Regional Environmental Studies, providing information for management plans relating to the conservation of the aquatic environment in these areas.

A new marine science complex is being developed at Queenscliff to house the Marine Studies Group, and staff transferred to Queenscliff early in 1980.

Environment assessment

When any projects are planned which could have a significant or controversial environmental effect, such as the building of a dam, bridge, or freeway, the Ministry's Environment Assessment Division may become involved. The Ministry's role is to ensure that decision makers are aware of the likely environmental and social consequences of a project. Any government body proposing work may be required to prepare an Environment Effects Statement, which is reviewed by the Ministry. (This procedure applies to private works only when so required by a decision making body such as a planning authority.) The Ministry may also invite comments on the proposals from the general public. By working in co-operation with the project proposer, the Ministry is able to ensure that all reasonable alternatives are considered before a final decision is made.

Details of the procedure are set out in the Ministry's publication *Guidelines for Environment Assessment and Environment Effects Act 1978*.

Conservation planning

The Conservation Planning Section works in co-operation with municipal councils, government bodies, and private enterprise to obtain the best environmental solution to planning problems. Like the Environmental Studies Section, the Conservation Planning Section does not itself employ a large technical staff, but utilises the expertise of the Ministry's agencies and others to provide specific advice when needed. Members of the Section are frequently called upon to represent the Ministry at public enquiries and appeals tribunals when environmental issues are involved. Advice is frequently sought from the Section on government purchases of land for conservation purposes, such as for addition to State forests, national parks, and wildlife reserves.

Environmental architecture and landscape design

The first appointments were made to this section in 1978. Staff plan landscape areas where public facilities are located, for example, in national parks, and design buildings such as shelters and toilet blocks to harmonise with their surroundings. They also provide advice on environmental aspects of architectural and landscape development work to other government departments, to municipalities, and the general public.

Community education

An important role of the Ministry, carried out by the Information and Extension Branch, is to develop community education programmes related to the need for careful management of resources, the causes of environmental problems, and the means of avoiding or solving such problems. To this end, the Branch undertakes public awareness and education activities with the general public, various interest groups, and particularly with school teachers and students.

The Branch has several regional extension officers in country areas, who serve as links between the local communities and the Ministry.

Statistics

The total expenditure of the Ministry and its agencies amounted to \$33.7m in 1978-79. Of this amount, salaries accounted for \$16.4m. Staff of the Ministry and its agencies totalled about 1,223 persons.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION
AND ITS AGENCIES
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Ministry					
General expenses	2,797	3,164	3,035	4,301	4,951
Land purchases	1,127	4,095	1,361	2,658	2,310
Environmental studies	906	1,181	1,614	2,211	2,516
Agencies					
National Parks Service	2,566	4,621	4,666	6,083	6,459
Environment Protection Authority	3,167	4,156	4,923	5,684	5,913
Soil Conservation Authority	3,184	4,325	4,096	4,553	4,736
Fisheries and Wildlife Division	3,266	4,433	4,348	5,145	5,944
Other (incl. Port Phillip Authority and Land Conservation Council)	384	631	698	908	892

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority, constituted under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, is responsible for protecting and improving the air, land, and water environments of Victoria through the management of wastes, control of noise, and prevention of pollution, including litter. The three-member Authority is responsible to the Minister for Conservation and is supported by about 240 professional, technical, and administrative staff. The Authority is one of several agencies within the Ministry for Conservation.

The major activities of the Authority centre on the management of air quality, water quality, wastes on land, environmental noise, and waste control systems.

Land-use in relation to environmental quality

Adequate attention to planning and proper land-use can be of great assistance in avoiding problems of pollution and environmental degradation. Where such problems are known to exist or where they can be foreseen, it is possible to handle them more efficiently and more economically at the earliest possible stage, namely, the stage of project planning and initial investigation. This realisation has led to close collaboration between the Environment Protection Authority and land-use planners. For its part, the Authority values the important role played by planning authorities in preserving and protecting the environment. On the other hand, the planners recognise that environmental considerations constitute an essential aspect of their task and are making increasing use of the Authority's expertise in this area.

This collaboration is a function of the Authority's Planning and Research Branch. Established in 1973, the Branch endeavours to relate pollution control criteria for air, water, noise, and land-waste management to the practical aspects of land-use planning. Here it looks to current town planning legislation as an effective instrument to achieve ends of this kind. Through such legislation, for example, protection can be afforded to sensitive land-uses (e.g., hospitals) to residential areas by appropriate land zoning and the provision of buffer zones. In this fashion the Branch works with planning authorities to incorporate environmental protection measures into existing and proposed planning schemes and to ensure that the process of issuing planning permits duly considers environment protection. A planning authority's most powerful contribution to pollution control lies in determining the nature and location of new development or redevelopment, given that pollution originates as waste from production and consumption activities.

The Authority's role in land-use planning is chiefly an advisory one. It is asked to comment, for instance, on Statutory Planning Schemes and Amendments and on Planning Applications (e.g., sub-divisions). In the context of this consultancy role, it becomes

involved in appeals before the Town Planning Appeals Tribunal against certain land-use proposals. In some cases the Authority itself lodges formal objections. In other cases bodies such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, or local authorities are the objectors, but seek the Authority's assistance and expert opinion.

The *Environment Protection Act 1970* requires the Authority to recommend State environment protection policy. Among other considerations, this policy includes "long range development uses and planning". In view of this mandate the Authority recognises the need for co-ordination between State Environment Protection Policies and Statements of Planning Policy. To this end it maintains liaison with the Town and Country Planning Board. One result of this collaboration has been a sub-regional strategy plan for land-use in the area of the Gippsland Lakes. The strategy plan outlined options for waste management and their constraints on development proposals. Moreover, working committees, including Authority representatives, have pursued the task of restructuring inappropriate sub-divisions in the Gippsland Lakes area. Other concerns voiced by the Authority in relation to land-use have to do with factors such as the location of industry, electricity transmission lines and arterial roads, or the provision of noise barriers or buffer zones to reduce the impact of noise.

These activities in the area of land-use planning have been accompanied by research into related issues, such as the treatment and disposal of domestic waste water discharges (including common effluent drainage systems), soil testing in relation to effluent absorption, the location and operation of timber preservative treatment plants, or stream sedimentation from construction site erosion. The published reports stemming from such research are intended to assist those involved with land-use planning in its various aspects.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 28-9

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council was established in February 1971 with the proclamation of the *Land Conservation Act 1970*. The Council of twelve members is composed of an independent chairman appointed by the Governor in Council, and the heads of the following Victorian Government departments and agencies: The Soil Conservation Authority, Department of Agriculture, Forests Commission, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, Department of Minerals and Energy, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the National Parks Service. The other three members are persons with experience in various aspects of conservation and are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The functions of the Council are set out on pages 29-30 of the *Victorian Year Book 1979*.

The recommendations made by the Council are initially published as Proposed Recommendations, a copy of which is sent to all parties from whom submissions were received and to all government agencies and local authorities in the study area concerned. Further submissions are then received and considered by the Council prior to publication of the Final Recommendations which are forwarded to the Minister for government consideration.

Descriptive reports have been published for 14 of the 17 study areas as follows:- South West Districts 1 and 2, South Gippsland Districts 1 and 2, North East Districts 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, Melbourne, East Gippsland, Mallee, Corangamite, Alpine, North Central, and Ballarat Study Areas. Of these, Final Recommendations have been published for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East Districts 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, Melbourne, Mallee, East Gippsland, Alpine, and Corangamite.

In 1975, the Council published Final Recommendations for a number of areas which differed from earlier published recommendations in that they contained general policies for public land-use throughout Victoria. These policies related to the conservation of natural environments for low-intensity recreation and for biological reference, the protection of environmental education, wildlife conservation, and the preservation of rural landscapes.

Other policies dealt with the requirements of various recreation activities, the production of hardwood and softwood timber, extraction of minerals and stone, guidelines for use of coastal lands and the conservation and use of public lands along rivers and streams.

In these and previous recommendations the Land Conservation Council responded to current and future needs of the community and proposed that a number of reserves be established for uses more in keeping with current community needs than many earlier reservations.

Of considerable significance was the establishment of a system of national and State parks with the emphasis on conservation of important land systems and natural features as well as low-intensity recreation, while regional parks were proposed to provide recreational opportunities for large numbers of people in areas closer to cities and towns.

Other new types of reservation included:

Wilderness Areas. These are areas of land in which persons can experience isolation and refuge from the sights and sounds of modern urban life as well as the challenge of putting their powers of endurance and self reliance to the test.

Reference Areas. These are areas of land which are typical or important examples of a particular land type and which should be preserved in their natural state as far as possible, in order to serve as a standard against which altered or manipulated parts of the land type elsewhere can be compared.

Education Areas. These are tracts of public land supporting relatively undisturbed ecosystems which may be used as a source for community education.

Bushland Reserves. These are relatively small areas of land in predominantly agricultural regions which have been reserved to maintain the quality of local landscapes.

Highway Parks. These are small areas set aside primarily to provide rest and relaxation for travellers on major highways. They are sufficiently large to enable travellers to picnic or relax in a pleasant, relatively natural environment away from the noise and tension of the highway.

Uncommitted Land. These are areas which have been set aside to provide for future needs of the community. Provided that the capability of these areas to meet future demands is not reduced, they can be used to produce goods and services such as forest products and grazing.

In addition to these reservations, the Land Conservation Council has recommended additional areas for the preservation of flora and fauna. Large areas have been proposed for a major industry using public land, the timber industry, and provision made for the continued use of public land for mining and essential public utilities.

Major uses

The Land Conservation Council has recommended a number of national, State, and regional parks and also two wilderness areas. It has, in addition, recommended the establishment of other types of conservation reserves, for example, reference areas, flora, flora and fauna reserves, coastal reserves, bushland reserves, and streamside reserves.

Implementation of recommendations

Up to November 1979, the Victorian Government had accepted recommendations made for the South Gippsland Area, District 1, South Western Area, District 1, North Eastern Area, Districts 1 and 2, Melbourne, Mallee, East Gippsland, North Eastern Area, Districts, 3, 4, and 5, and Corangamite Areas.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 29-31

Soil Conservation Authority

General

Under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958* and associated legislation, the Soil Conservation Authority has extensive responsibilities involving mitigation and control of erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of land-uses to achieve these objectives; the provision of advisory and technical services to landholders and other government authorities directed towards the efficient use and development of land and on-farm water resources; the protection of water catchments; supervisory

responsibility over all activities which may disturb the soil at altitudes over 1,220 metres; and the control and prevention of erosion along the Victorian coastline.

Dryland salting in Victoria

The problems of land despoliation, caused by unduly high salt concentrations at or close to the soil surface, have been steadily mounting over recent decades. There is little doubt that the cause has been an upsetting of the natural hydrologic balance, as a result of changed land-uses, often at locations far removed from the salt-affected land. In many cases, the changed land-uses have been in force for over a century and the result, now becoming more apparent, has been to initiate or to accelerate the movement of water-borne salt into the locations now being affected.

A typical Victorian example of the onset of dryland salting, the surface concentration of salts, has occurred in the Colbinabbin Range area, near Bendigo. When first taken up for settlement about one hundred years ago, this area featured many natural fresh water springs. As settlement developed, bores also were widely used as a source of water. In most cases, water was found at a depth of 40 to 50 metres.

Over the last fifty to sixty years, however, water salinity has increased and the water level in some bores has risen to 15 metres. Flow rates from existing springs appear to be increasing and, more recently, new springs have appeared in drainage lines but, in contrast to the original springs, they are salty. Many of them affect areas larger than 10 hectares. In 1977, 2 per cent of the whole area was found to be severely salted, an increase of 30 per cent over the previous six years. The problem has taken the forms of large hillside-seepage areas, drainage-line saltpans and saline springs and bores.

Over the past twenty to thirty years, similar dryland salted areas have appeared at many places in northern, western, and south-western Victoria. The problem affects about 1.5 per cent of the valuable grazing and cropping land which comprises most of the zone. Productivity has been generally lowered, often to the extent that the existing croplands and pastures have become completely unproductive in the affected areas. The loss of vegetative cover makes the salted areas more prone to erosion, resulting in loss of soil and sedimentation of adjacent land, streams, or reservoirs.

There is also a tendency for streams and farm dams to become saline. This is because of the increasing salinity of natural springs, or because of the rise in the levels of salty water-tables. When cut by erosion gullies, the latter then release salty water into the streams and dams. Along streams where the salinity has increased in this way, trees and shrubs are dying.

The clearing or grazing of the native vegetation, which consists of deep-rooted perennials, and its replacement with shallow-rooted annuals for pastoral use, and especially for cereal cropping, causes a reduction in actual evapotranspiration. Thus increased quantities of unused rain water percolate to the aquifers.

The basic cause of dryland salting, then, is increased infiltration and percolation of rain water which has resulted from reduced evapotranspiration, caused by the clearing of forest covers to enable expansion of grazing and cropping. There has been a consequent increase in the amount of excess water moving through the soils. This has resulted in greater accessions both of water and leached salts to the groundwater. In this way there has been some limited, localised salting due to the leaching of salts from the soil.

However, the major salting damage is caused by the groundwater when it rises to within capillary fringe range of the surface, or when the water-table itself intersects the surface. This often occurs some distance from the original location of the seepage. Under these conditions, salt concentrations rapidly increase to high levels as a result of concentration by evaporation, even if the groundwater itself may be only slightly saline. In many Victorian areas, however, the shallow groundwater lies in the salinity range 15,000 to 30,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

The increased percolation of water into the ground, as a result of clearing, grazing, and cropping, is aggravated by the Mediterranean-type climate which prevails in the affected area. In the cool, wet winters, the potential evapotranspiration is much less than rainfall; in the warm, dry summers, this is reversed. Actual evapotranspiration in the summer, therefore, depends on the amount of water stored in the soil and the ability of root systems to extract it — that is, upon depth of root systems and perenniality of vegetation.

Regions affected

Although the principal cause of salting applies generally, there are many variations in detail, depending on the local geology, geomorphology, and climatic history. In Victoria, three geomorphic regions are mainly involved. These are:

- (1) The western uplands, mainly pastoral, where salting is apparent in the forms of seepages and salt pans;
- (2) the northern riverine plain, mainly cropping, where there are extensive areas of saline soils resulting from Quaternary groundwater salinity, and also salt pan areas with currently rising water-tables; and
- (3) the north-western ridged Mallee plain, again mainly cropping, with extensive areas of dunes and stranded beach ridges. Here, there are large areas of originally saline subsoils which, when exposed by wind erosion, become scalds. Natural saline depressions are common, and numerous post-settlement salt pans occur at the bases of dunes, on the interdune flats, and adjacent to earthen water channels. However, salting is also widespread in the areas of deeply weathered rocks and on parts of the volcanic plains in the Western District.

Prevention and restoration of salted areas requires two basic approaches. The first involves regional land-use changes, which are fundamental to correction of existing problems and their future prevention. These have the objective of either restoring the original hydrologic balance, or establishing a satisfactory hydrologic balance which is compatible with new land-uses. It is necessary to avoid further clearing of forests from catchments in which a high salt concentration in the soil profile exists, or where adjacent land is underlain by a saline aquifer.

Long-term reclamation measures aim to increase the on-site water use in the intake catchment areas. This generally involves a regional catchment approach and hence requires consideration of socio-economic factors.

The problem in cropping areas is more critical than that in grazing areas, because the salt tolerance of cereals is relatively low. Bare fallowing, which is intended to prevent the transpiration of water, is the general practice. Furthermore, because cropping areas are mainly on the plains, the fundamental solution to dryland salting there will be long-term, because of the geographical extent of some of the required land-use changes.

Because the problem is complex and varies from district to district, it is essential to devise an effective strategy for each district. These strategies would ideally involve various forms of both regional land-use changes and site treatments. Engineering approaches may also be required in places. For such strategies to be worked out, it is necessary to conduct a detailed investigation of the processes, sources, and movement of salt, and of effective site treatments, for each of the affected areas.

The second approach involves site-specific treatment of affected sites, coupled with the measures, already described, to restore hydrologic equilibrium. In much of the corrective work already done in Victoria, this approach has been used. Except in irrigation areas, artificial drainage or leaching of the concentrated salts by applied water is not economically viable.

Reclamation of salted areas by site-specific methods is, therefore, mostly restricted to surface treatments aimed at reducing evaporation at the surface, while increasing transpiration from the whole root zone. These treatments induce leaching of the concentrated salts, by utilisation of the resulting improved infiltration of rainwater. They may involve the use of mulches, with or without soil additives such as gypsum, combined with the use of salt-tolerant plant species. These latter also provide both ground cover and grazing, on land which would otherwise remain bare.

Further references: Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 491-2; Soil, land-use, and ecological surveys, 1966, pp. 465-6; Group conservation, 1969, pp. 295-6; Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1975, pp. 288-9; 1978, pp. 41-3; Dryland farming and land restoration, 1979, pp. 31-2

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was established in 1966 to advise the Victorian Government on methods to co-ordinate development around Port Phillip Bay, preserve existing beaches and scenic beauty, prevent foreshore deterioration, and improve coastal facilities to enable the full enjoyment of the coastal area.

The coastal area is defined as a belt of public land 200 metres to 800 metres wide and the inshore waters and sea bed approximately 600 metres wide around the coastline of Victoria from Barwon Heads in the west to Cape Schanck to the east including Port Phillip Bay.

The Port Phillip Authority itself consists of a full-time chairman and part-time representatives from the Town and Country Planning Board, Public Works Department, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

Attached to the Authority is a Consultative Committee which comprises representatives from the Ministry of Tourism, Municipal Association (four councillors), State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Victoria Police, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and other bodies and organisations with a special interest in the Port Phillip Authority area.

The Authority exercises an overview of all developments within its area. Consent is required for a structure or works or removal of vegetation and is based on the premise of permitting only those activities which are water orientated and must be located near the shoreline. Others may be permitted, but subject to conditions.

A number of studies aimed at providing data from which guidelines can be determined for the optimum use and enjoyment of the coastal area have been completed or commenced. These include a coastal inventory of vegetation and geomorphology, coastal features maps, and a Port Phillip Coastal Study. The Study was released in March 1978 after two years of research.

The Study was implemented to develop a balanced approach to the use of the coastal resource that considers both priorities for use and compatibility between proposed uses and preservation of the coastal resource. The Study identified existing uses and in part through a public involvement programme recommended strategies for the future development, improvement, and protection of the coastal reserves of the Port Phillip area.

Acceptable uses include coastal dependent recreation and tourism; scientific, educational, and cultural activities; ports, harbours, and marinas; commercial fishing, agricultural and pastoral activities; coastal dependent secondary industry; and concentrated and well planned communities. Priorities were established among these competing uses to assure orderly balanced use and preservation of the coastal lands and offshore waters.

The Authority has recently established a Coastal Plant Nursery to provide native plants suited to foreshore conditions for committees of management and government authorities that are responsible for coastal reserves, as well as schools, conservation groups, and in special circumstances, private individuals. A Coastal Vegetation Service has also been formed to provide advice on tree planting, re-vegetation programmes, and the preparation of landscape plans. Landscape plans have recently been prepared for the Werribee and Sandringham coastal regions.

The Authority has also produced a publication *A Guide to Safe Boating in Port Phillip Bay*. It deals with safety regulations, and provides safety hints for divers and water skiers, as well as procedures to be followed in an emergency. It includes the location and condition of boat ramps, a section on understanding the weather, places where to shelter in case of sudden storm, and methods of using the radio. An occasional publication *Beach Use* was circulated to foreshore managers and others interested in recreational, vegetation, and management issues affecting Port Phillip Bay.

Further references: Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 48-50, p. 382; Western Port Bay Environmental Study, 1975, pp. 50-1; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975, p. 51; 1978, pp. 43-4

National Parks Service

Recent legislation

In December 1972, the Ministry for Conservation Act was passed and several conservation-oriented agencies from various State Government departments, including the National Parks Service, were brought into the new Ministry for Conservation.

Parliament approved a new National Parks Act in May 1975. Implemented in the following December, the 1975 Act retained the concept of the traditional national park, but, in addition, made it possible for the Service to manage other types of parks where recreation, education, preservation of historical features, or some other activity may be

the primary use. Although only one new national park (Brisbane Ranges) was created, making a total of 25, provision was made for the first time, by way of Schedule Three, for two "other parks" (Warrandyte State Park and Cape Schanck Coastal Park).

The National Parks (Amendment) Act came into effect in May 1978. This Act created one new national park and seven other parks as follows: Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park (17,300 hectares), Warby Range State Park (2,775 hectares), Holey Plains State Park (10,450 hectares), Mt Worth State Park (221 hectares), Nepean State Park (908 hectares), Melba Gully State Park (48 hectares), Werribee Gorge State Park (207 hectares), and Haining Farm (64 hectares).

In December 1978, the *National Parks Act 1978* was passed by the Victorian Parliament. This was the most significant legislation on national parks since the original Act of 1956. The effect of the new legislation has been to increase the area included under the National Parks Act to approximately 775,000 hectares — almost three times the area previously included under the Act. The Act came into force on 26 April 1979, but some of the new parks are to be declared from 26 April 1980.

Existing parks

At 31 December 1978, the National Parks Service managed 26 national parks and 9 other parks, together with another five areas managed on behalf of other organisations, the total area being approximately 291,304 hectares. This represented 1.29 per cent of the total area of Victoria and 3.21 per cent of the public lands.

The total area is made up as follows: national parks (244,219 hectares); other parks declared under the National Parks Act (15,885 hectares); and parks managed by the Service under other Acts (31,183 hectares).

Some of the existing national parks are quite small. These were established prior to 1975 when the Service could only manage national parks — there was no provision for any other types of parks under the National Park legislation. The smallest of these are Bulga (80 hectares) and Organ Pipes (85 hectares). The largest national park — Wyperfeld (56,500 hectares) was expanded to approximately 100,000 hectares in April 1979.

New parks

Four new national parks were declared on 26 April 1979. These are Croajingolong (86,000 hectares), Snowy River (26,000 hectares), Tingaringy (18,000 hectares), and Baw Baw (13,300 hectares). At the same time a number of other parks came under the Service's control, including the Big Desert Wilderness Park (113,500 hectares) and Coopracambra Park (14,500 hectares).

A feature of these new parks is that, for the first time, parks in Victoria adjoin parks across the borders of New South Wales and South Australia. With the establishment of these new parks, on the New South Wales border Croajingolong National Park links with the Nadgee Nature Reserve, Coopracambra State Park links with Nungatta National Park, and Tingaringy National Park links with Kosciusko National Park, while the Big Desert Wilderness Park links with the Scorpion Springs and Mt Shaugh Conservation Parks of South Australia.

Another feature is the considerable length of coastline brought under the National Parks Act. The three coastal parks (Discovery Bay, Cape Schanck, and Gippsland Lakes) and three national parks (Port Campbell, Wilsons Promontory, and Croajingolong) cover approximately one-third of Victoria's coastline.

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

Park	Parks and areas at 31 Dec 1978	Parks and areas from 26 April 1979	Parks and areas from 26 April 1980
<i>A. National parks</i>		<i>hectares</i>	
1. Alfred	2,300	2,300	2,300
2. Brisbane Ranges	1,182	7,470	7,470
3. Bulga	80	80	80
4. Captain James Cook	2,750	(a)	(a)
5. Churchill	193	193	193

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE—*continued*

Park	Parks and areas at 31 Dec 1978	Parks and areas from 26 April 1979	Parks and areas from 26 April 1980
6. Fern Tree Gully	459	459	459
7. Fraser	3,100	3,750	3,750
8. Glenaladale	183	183	183
9. Hattah Lakes (Hattah/Kulkyne)	17,800	17,800	48,000
10. Kinglake	5,836	5,836	11,270
11. The Lakes	2,380	2,380	2,380
12. Lind	1,166	1,166	1,166
13. Little Desert	35,300	35,300	35,300
14. Lower Glenelg	27,300	27,300	27,300
15. Mallacoota Inlet	5,318	(a)	(a)
16. Morwell	140	140	140
17. Mt Buffalo	11,000	11,000	31,000
18. Mt Eccles	400	400	400
19. Mt Richmond	1,707	1,707	1,707
20. Organ Pipes	85	85	85
21. Port Campbell	700	700	700
22. Tarra Valley	140	140	140
23. Wilsons Promontory	49,000	49,000	49,000
24. Wangan Inlet	1,900	(a)	(a)
25. Wyperfeld	56,500	100,000	100,000
26. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	17,300	17,300	17,300
27. Baw Baw	..	13,300	13,300
28. Croajingolong	..	86,000	86,000
29. Snowy River	..	26,000	26,000
30. Tingaringy	..	18,000	18,000
Total — national parks	244,219	427,989	483,623
B. Other parks			
1. Cape Schanck	994	994	1,075
2. Warrandyte	218	218	218
3. Haining Farm	64	64	64
4. Holey Plains	10,450	10,450	10,450
5. Melba Gully	48	48	48
6. Mt Worth	221	423	423
7. Nepean	908	908	1,050
8. Warby Range	2,775	2,821	2,821
9. Werribee Gorge	207	375	375
10. Cape Nelson	(b)176	210	210
11. Discovery Bay	(b)8,450	8,450	8,450
12. Gippsland Lakes	(b)15,500	15,500	15,500
13. Mt Samaria	(b)7,600	7,600	7,600
14. Pirianda Garden	(b)11	(b)11	(b)11
15. Gellibrand Hill	(b)266	(b)266	(b)266
16. Big Desert	..	113,500	113,500
17. Cathedral Range	..	3,570	3,570
18. Coopracambra	..	14,500	14,500
19. Pink Lakes	..	50,700	50,700
20. Steiglitz	..	655	655
21. Beechworth	..	..	1,130
22. Chiltern	..	..	4,250
23. Eildon	..	..	24,000
24. Lake Albacutya	..	..	10,700
25. Murray River	..	..	1,550
26. Wabonga Plateau	..	..	17,600
27. Yea River	..	..	220
Miscellaneous smaller reserves	(b)18	(b)14	(b)470
Total — other parks	47,906	231,277	291,406
Total — all parks	292,125	659,266	775,029

(a) Incorporated in Croajingolong National Park.

(b) Managed by the National Parks Service but not declared under the National Parks Act.

A special article on national parks in Victoria, supported by photographs and a map, appears on pages 1-35 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 33-4

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATIONAL HERBARIUM

The Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium form a Division of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

The gardens were established on the present site in 1846 and now occupy 36 hectares approximately 2 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. They contain a reference collection of plants from all over the world which are used for scientific, educational, and pleasure purposes, and are beautiful examples of the English landscape tradition of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The basic landscaping was carried out by W.R. Guilfoyle in his period as Director from 1873 to 1909. Baron von Mueller, his predecessor, was responsible for the importation of much of the plant material used by Guilfoyle. Mueller, who was Government Botanist for 43 years prior to his death in 1896, was also responsible for the establishment of the National Herbarium. The collection of dried and pressed plant specimens, the largest in the southern hemisphere, contains over 1 million sheets including many of the specimens collected on early historic exploratory journeys. Associated with the herbarium is an archival library of taxonomic and horticultural material.

The Gardens, with the Herbarium, form a resource for scientific, educational, legal, horticultural, and recreational purposes for which there is an ever increasing demand.

The Gardens and the Herbarium provide an official plant identification service for the people of Victoria. This ranges from legal requirements under the Poisons Act, identifying material for other government departments and interested bodies working in the environmental fields, to providing the home gardener or interested collector with the correct name of the plants they possess.

The professional botanists have a research function in which they investigate the taxonomic affinities of various groups of plants and revise any anomalies that may be apparent. Areas of special interest include the genera *Acacia* and *Casuarina*, native orchids, and aquatic genera.

To enable specimens to be readily found, an assessment of every plant growing in the Gardens is being undertaken. The locations will be based on a new metric map being produced by the Department's Division of Survey and Mapping. The resultant information will be collated on a computer and will be updated constantly by the insertion of new plantings and removal of deaths. This is the first full assessment for nearly 90 years.

While the Gardens are financed principally by the Government they are assisted by the "Miss M.M. Gibson Trust" and its associated Gardens Branch Research Trust formed from gifts and bequests. The charter of these trusts is to assist the Gardens and Herbarium in many ways that have significant interest to the trusts. They have financed the publication of the *Key to Victorian Plants*, the guide book on the gardens, and the printing, for sale to the public, of examples of botanical art by Margaret Stones and Betty Connabere. (See *Victorian Year Book 1977* page 65). Revenue from the sale of these items is used for other new projects.

In addition to the main gardens in Melbourne, is the native plant garden at Cranbourne to the south-east of Melbourne, and the mansion gardens of Werribee Park to the south-west of Melbourne.

Werribee Park

Werribee Park stands in approximately 385 hectares of land adjacent to the Werribee River, 36 kilometres south-west of Melbourne. It was originally the property of Thomas and Andrew Chirnside and was acquired by the Government of Victoria in 1973 and opened to the public in 1977.

The property includes the opulent "Italianate" style mansion built in 1875, an earlier homestead, farm buildings, 10 hectares of formal garden, kitchen garden, vineyard, orchard, parkland, and adjoining grazing lands.

The garden, with its trees and shrubs representing 376 species laid out in the late 1870s, is in contrast to the surrounding treeless plains. The old homestead is surrounded by a sunken bluestone boundary fence or "ha-ha", the oldest of its kind in Australia. These fences effectively kept cattle from entering the homestead garden and pre-date the use of wire fencing at a time when upright stone walls and hedges were in widespread use.

A well insulated "ice-house" with lake for supplying ice was built in one corner of the gardens in the best Scottish gardening tradition. It was doomed not to function for the purpose of cold storage of salt beef as the lake never held water for more than a fortnight, but was diverted from a garden folly into a shell house or grotto.

Restoration of a grand parterre garden laid out around the fountain on the northern lawn was commenced in 1978 and restoration of the first sunken glasshouse was completed in 1979. Photographs taken by the Chirnside family in the early part of the twentieth century have made it possible to restore these features which became derelict in the depression years of the 1930s.

In the same spirit as the Chirnside family grew plants collected from all parts of the world, a small area of the grounds has recently been set aside for plant introduction and acclimatisation purposes for use in the Western District generally. Some 200 species had been planted by the end of 1978 and include such interesting plants as *Simmondsia chinensis* — the sperm whale oil substitute plant and *Acacia harpophylla* from Queensland.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book*, 1979, pp. 706-7; *Cranbourne Annexe*, 1979, pp. 35-6; *Illustrated flora of Victoria*, 1979, p. 36

ZOOLOGICAL BOARD OF VICTORIA

Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens

In 1857, a Society known as the Zoological Society of Victoria was formed and this led to the Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens being the first to be established in Australia. The original site of the Zoological Gardens was known as Richmond Paddock, and was located opposite the Botanic Gardens, on the Yarra River. The collection was moved to the present site of 22 hectares in 1862.

In 1910, the Society, which had been incorporated with the Acclimatisation Society, was granted a Royal Charter, and became known as the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. This Society controlled the Zoological Gardens until 1937, when the Victorian Government assumed responsibility for the administration of the Gardens through the Zoological Board of Victoria. The responsibility for ministerial jurisdiction of the Zoo was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Ministry for Conservation from 1 June 1973.

A reconstruction programme for the Zoological Gardens commenced in 1965 and embraced all aspects of animal exhibition, essential services, catering, and gardens beautification.

In 1969, the Zoological Board of Victoria established an education service with the appointment of a trainee education officer. The following year a teacher was seconded to the Zoo on a half-time basis from the Victorian Education Department. There was such a substantial demand for lessons in the Zoo during 1970 that the next year a teaching staff of four full-time and three half-time teachers was seconded from the Education Department. The Zoological Board provided office space and appointed a full-time administrative officer to the Service. By 1977, the total teaching and administrative staff in the Zoo's Education Division had risen to fifteen, including a teacher experienced in handling handicapped children. The Board, through the generosity of donations from industry, community service groups, and foundations, had by this time also provided four classrooms, as well as a building specially equipped for handicapped children.

On 6 October 1977, 120 years following the first meeting of the then Zoological Society, the Gardens received the Royal prefix, and became known as The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens.

Werribee Zoological Park

In 1975, the Board was given powers to manage areas other than the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, and this applied in particular to the Werribee Zoological Park, a rural area of 120 hectares, which formed part of an estate purchased by the Victorian Government in 1973 to preserve the area and the historic home on the site. (See also pages 47-8). The development of Werribee Zoological Park, predominantly for hoofed mammals, Australian animals, and water birds, commenced in 1975.

Sir Colin MacKenzie Fauna Park

At the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, about five kilometres south of Healesville and about 65 kilometres north-east of Melbourne, is the Sir Colin MacKenzie Fauna Park. The Park occupies 173 hectares of timbered country with tall native trees, chiefly eucalypts, and smaller shrubs. In 31 hectares of this area the public can move quite freely among many of the animals. The remaining 142 hectares are kept as a permanent reminder of the original appearance of the country. This part is called the Coranderrk Bushland. It was once part of the old Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve, where members of the diminishing Yarra Yarra tribe were housed by former Victorian Governments.

The Aborigines who lived in the area before the arrival of European settlers were led by "King" Barak. They called the valley through which Badger Creek flows and the mountain from which it rises Coranderrk. This name was given by them to a plant which flourished over the whole area and which always flowered there early in summer.

The Fauna Park was established in 1922 as a research station by Dr Colin MacKenzie, an anatomist from Melbourne. He studied the arrangement of the bones, particularly in the front legs in Australian animals and found a way of making special splints to help children who had infantile paralysis. When Sir Colin went to Canberra in 1928 to become the first Director of the Australian Institute of Anatomy, all the animals and cages at Healesville became part of a public reserve where visitors could go and picnic and see the animals. In 1944, the Victorian Government, realising the importance of this area as a sanctuary for scientists and tourists appointed a small committee to look after it. In 1978, this Committee was replaced by the Zoological Board of Victoria.

Further reference: National Museum of Victoria. *Victorian Year Book 1979*, p. 36-7

VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCES

The Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences (VIMS) was established by an Act of the Parliament of Victoria (No. 8607) on 3 December 1974. It is an autonomous body with an independence similar to that of a university.

The objects of the Institute, as set out in the Act, can be summarised as: To provide facilities for, and to foster, carry on, and support scientific research and technological development in all branches of the marine sciences; to advance knowledge of the marine sciences and the practical application of such knowledge to commerce and industry; to provide facilities for instruction, demonstration, and training in subjects related to the sea and its resources; to disseminate information in printed form or otherwise concerning the work of the Institute; to provide library facilities; and to establish centres for the display of marine exhibits.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of representatives of the Parliament of Victoria, the four Victorian universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and the Royal Society of Victoria, together with ten other persons from industry and commerce or having special qualifications in the marine sciences and technologies. The Director of the National Museum of Victoria, the Director of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Ministry for Conservation, and the Director of the Ministry for Conservation's Marine Laboratory (when appointed) are also *ex officio* members of the VIMS Council. Thus VIMS, as a consortium of interests, provides an effective and economic focus for the marine science expertise and resources in this region of Australia.

Although constituted under a Victorian Act, VIMS has a charter that extends beyond the borders of the State of Victoria. It is planned to develop VIMS as a national centre for the marine sciences and technologies in south-eastern Australia. Disciplines involved will include oceanography, marine chemistry, biology, marine geology and geophysics, and marine engineering.

VIMS is developing with only a modest permanent staff but with a range of facilities and equipment including, eventually, field stations and sea-going vessels. Its permanent staff will comprise a core of scientists and technicians, but much of its work will be done by employing the skills and resources existing in the institutions associated with VIMS. The Institute will provide a centre of stimulation, a focus of activity, and an accumulation of resources for scientific workers from educational institutions, government departments, and industry.

The Victorian Government provided small grants to establish VIMS on an operational basis in 1977-78 and 1978-79. It has also provided a site at Queenscliff, to be shared between VIMS and the Victorian Ministry for Conservation.

In 1978, VIMS embarked upon a major multi-discipline study of the Bass Strait region. In recognition of the contribution that the study will make to its own marine programmes, the Victorian Government provided an amount of \$200,000 towards the cost of the first stage of this research project.

The educational activities of VIMS will help to ensure that students are stimulated to study marine science and that there will be an ample supply of trained scientists and technicians available in the future to staff Australia's expanding system of marine science stations.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

The boundaries of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales were defined in *Imperial Act 5 & 6 Victoriae* c.76 of 30 July 1842 ("An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land") as follows:

'... the Boundary of the District of Port Phillip on the North and North-east shall be a straight Line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest Source of the River Murray, and thence the Course of that River to the Eastern Boundary of the Province of South Australia.'

Previously, by *Imperial Act 4 & 5 William IV* c.95 of 15 August 1834, *Letters Patent* of about 19 February 1836, and *Imperial Act 1 & 2 Victoriae* c.60 of 31 July 1838, the eastern boundary of the Province of South Australia was fixed as '... the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude ...'.

By *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae* c.59 of 5 August 1850 ("An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies"), the District of Port Phillip was granted the right to separate from New South Wales.

Boundaries

On 2 May 1851, The Victoria Electoral Act of 1851 was passed (*New South Wales Act 14 Victoria* No. 47) which provided for the division of the Colony of Victoria into electoral districts. A schedule to the Act set forth the boundaries of the electoral districts, being based on the boundaries of the counties then in existence. Those boundaries of the electoral districts which formed the boundaries of Victoria were described as:

'a line running in a westerly direction from Cape Howe to the source of the nearest tributary of the Murray';

'the River Murray';

'the South Australian frontier';

'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';

'the sea';

'the sea shore';

'the sea coast';

'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';

'including all the islands at Port Fairy';

'Port Phillip Bay';

'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';

'the waters of Port Phillip';

'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';

'including French and Phillip Islands and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

Writs for the election of a Legislative Council in Victoria were issued on 1 July 1851, thereby establishing the Colony of Victoria.

Murray River

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the Murray by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South

Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which Colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was finally clarified with the passing of the New South Wales Constitution Statute (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae c.54* of 16 July 1855) which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was thereafter to be within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

Cape Howe to the Murray River

In 1866, following the discovery of gold on the tributaries of the Snowy River near where the boundary was thought to be, it became evident that the remaining portion of the New South Wales-Victoria boundary should be marked on the ground. A definitive point at Cape Howe was agreed upon by the two colonies following an on-site conference between the New South Wales Surveyor General (P. F. Adams) and the Victorian Government Astronomer and Superintendent of Geodetic Survey (R. L. J. Ellery). This point was marked and named Conference Point.

Late in 1869, Alexander Black, a Victorian geodetic surveyor, was directed to determine the headwaters of the Murray River. These he identified as a certain spring near Forest Hill. Black then proceeded to clear and mark the western portion of the boundary while another Victorian geodetic surveyor, Alexander C. Allan, marked the eastern portion. The marking was completed in early 1872 and the line, which extended some 115 kilometres through extremely rugged country, passed within 5.6 metres of the provisionally established Conference Point.

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth $116^{\circ} 58' 09'' .42$ from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, 176,492.1 metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as $115^{\circ} 53' 41'' .36$ to a point distant one league (5.56 kilometres) from high water line at Cape Howe.

The total length of the New South Wales boundary including the Murray River is about 2,050 kilometres.

Victoria-South Australia border

The boundary between South Australia and Victoria has had an interesting history, involving heroic work by surveyors and later much litigation between the colonies which culminated in an appeal to the Privy Council.

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 135° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being '. . . on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, . . . , and on the East the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude . . .'. Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was defined by the 141° east meridian.

By the late 1830s, it had become apparent that the south-eastern corner of South Australia would need to be located and marked on the ground, as the Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and there were disputes as to which Government (South Australia or New South Wales) had jurisdiction there.

Late in 1846, surveyors Henry Wade from New South Wales and Edward R. White from South Australia commenced the marking of the 141° east meridian. Their starting point was some 2 kilometres west of the Glenelg River which had previously been determined to be the most likely position of the meridian. In July 1847, after completing 198 kilometres of the boundary, the party was forced to discontinue the survey due to sickness. Subsequently both colonies issued proclamations adopting the boundary as marked. Surveyor White was requested to proceed with the survey and in December 1850 reached the Murray River after suffering months of overwhelming privations which contributed to his early death.

Doubts about the accuracy of the determination of the 141° east meridian (upon which Wade's and White's surveys were based) were expressed in the 1840s and grew in the

1850s, but no action was taken until the late 1860s. Although there was no conclusive evidence, the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales were agreed that it was desirable to verify the longitude of the line marked by Wade and White, before proceeding with the marking of the boundary between those two colonies north of the Murray River.

There was reason to believe that a more accurate location of the 141° east meridian could be established. Since the determinations of the position of the 141° east meridian near the coast between 1839 and 1845 there had been increases in scientific knowledge, larger and more accurate instruments were available, and the electric telegraph had been developed. Furthermore, as the result of the appointment of government astronomers in Sydney and Melbourne, there were more accurate values for the longitudes of these cities. In May 1868, a temporary observatory was established at Chowilla and as a result of precise observations, and with the aid of the newly developed electric telegraph, George Smalley, New South Wales Government Astronomer, and Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined the 141° east meridian to be approximately 3.6 kilometres east of the boundary marked by White.

After many years of vain efforts asking Victoria to relinquish the land between the marked boundary and the more accurately determined 141° east meridian, the South Australian Government in 1911 appealed to the High Court of Australia. When this appeal failed, it appealed to the Privy Council which ruled in favour of Victoria in 1914. Thus ended the dispute; the boundary as marked, approximating to a longitude of 140° 58' east, was confirmed as the State boundary.

There remains the question of the location of the border in the far north-western corner of Victoria, along the Murray downstream from the 141° meridian (as determined by Smalley and Todd) to Wade and White's line. The length of this section of the river is about 10 kilometres with Victoria to the south and South Australia to the north of the river.

Recent legal opinion suggests that ordinary common law principles would apply; consequently, the boundary is presumably the centre thread of the Murray as at 1842 (as modified by slow and imperceptible natural changes in its course since then).

Offshore boundaries

The *Imperial Act 13 & 14 Victoriae c.59* of 5 August 1850 which separated the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales described only the land boundaries of the new Colony; no southern boundary was defined. However, the northern boundary of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) was defined in 1825 as the latitude 39° 12' south and this has generally been accepted as the southern limit of Victoria's jurisdiction. It lies about 7 kilometres south of Wilsons Promontory. The lateral offshore boundaries between Victoria and the adjoining mainland States have not been defined.

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government passed the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973* (No. 161), and it received the Royal Assent on 4 December 1973. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea of Australia, and in respect of the air space over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth. The Act gives the Governor-General power to proclaim the breadth of the territorial sea, and the power to proclaim the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is to be measured. The Act declares that the sovereignty in respect of the internal waters of Australia (that is to say, any waters of the sea on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea) not within the limits of a State, and in respect of the airspace over those waters and in respect of the sea-bed and subsoil beneath those waters, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.

Baselines from which the territorial sea is to be measured are delimited according to procedures spelt out by the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone which was signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and under which Australia has obligations under international law.

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act* in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the

sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between 140° 58' and 149° 58' east longitude (approximately) to the north of 39° 12' south latitude.

Depth

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown grants and, since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent of Crown grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 15.24 metres below the surface. Since 3 July 1973, the depth limitation for new Crown grants has been 15 metres. A well or spring to obtain water from the ground is not necessarily subject to the depth limitation imposed in the Crown grant.

The exceptions to the 15 metres depth limitation on freehold tenure are:

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 7.62 metres, sometimes 6.10 metres, or 9.14 metres — e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres;
- (2) on sites for buildings with deep foundations, e.g., 30 metres, 60 metres;
- (3) some land at Morwell and Churchill — 305 metres; and
- (4) lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act 1955-1973*, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

Although no height limitation for Victorian territory was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has generally been accepted that the Crown has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territories.

The Convention on Civil Aviation of 1944 (the Chicago Convention), to which Australia was a party, recognises that every contracting State has complete and exclusive jurisdiction over the air space above its territory. Territory is defined for the purposes of the Convention as being the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto under the sovereignty of the contracting State.

The Commonwealth Parliament has the constitutional power to legislate to give effect to the Chicago Convention and in relation to air navigation with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the Australian States.

The Victorian Parliament has power to make laws relating to the control and use of the air space above its territory which are not inconsistent with laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament on the matter.

In pursuance of its constitutional powers the Commonwealth Parliament has passed legislation regulating air navigation within the air space over the whole of Australia. The Victorian Parliament has passed the Air Navigation Act of 1958 which provides that the Air Navigation Regulations made under the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, to the extent that they do not apply to the air space over Victoria of their own force, apply to air navigation within that air space as Victorian law.

Geographic position and area

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude 39° 08' S., longitude 146° 22½' E., is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and similarly of the mainland of Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 33° 59' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 58' E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 33° 59' S. to latitude 38° 04' S.—a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria covers an area of about 227,600 square kilometres. It is therefore slightly smaller than Great Britain which (if inland water is included) contains 229,900 square kilometres.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia, the other States, and mainland Territories:

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES		
State or Territory	Area	Percentage of total area
	square kilometres	
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.88
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52
South Australia	984,000	12.81
New South Wales	801,600	10.44
Victoria	227,600	2.96
Tasmania	67,800	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03
Australia	7,682,300	100.00

Mountain areas

A wedge of mountainous country extends across Victoria; it tapers from the high peaks of the north-east and far east of the State to the western limits of the highlands at the lower Dundas Tableland near the South Australian border. This belt of high country, which includes the Great Dividing Range, separates the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee plains from the plains and uplands of the coastal areas and forms the watershed dividing the northern flowing tributaries of the Murray River from the southern flowing streams. Further information on the Great Dividing Range in Victoria can be found in Chapter 1 of this *Year Book*.

Considerable physiographic and geological variation occurs in the highlands with granitic intrusives, volcanic complexes, and sedimentary, metamorphic, and tectonic structures all in evidence. Broad plateaux, high plains, and extensive ridge and valley terrain are the chief topographic characteristics with only occasional high peaks and deep gorges occurring. A broad low pass to the north of Melbourne (the Kilmore Gap) provides an easy route across the highlands and this is utilised by the major road and rail links to the north. The Kilmore Gap provides a convenient reference point at which to divide the highlands into eastern and western sections.

Eastern section

The highlands of eastern Victoria consist of strongly dissected and steeply sloping forested country with narrow ridges and deep V-shaped valleys. The area which includes the highest peaks is contiguous with the Kosciusko massif in New South Wales, but the Victorian mountains lack the clear evidence of past glacial activity that can be found in limited areas of Kosciusko. Frost weathering has been intensive at higher elevations and some spectacular accumulations of weathered rock occur as block streams or rock rivers such as at Mt Wombargo near the headwaters of the Murray River.

The high country is not typically alpine in character: sharpened peaks and precipitous bluffs are rare, although the Cobberas, The Bluff, and the Mt Buffalo gorge all have impressive cliffs. One distinctive feature of the generally dissected mountain landscape is the High Plains country. Flat to gently undulating topography at elevations of 1,300 metres and above occurs, for example, as the Nunniong, Bogong, and Dargo High Plains, and the High Plains of the Snowy Range. These plains are remnants or residuals of formerly more extensive upland surfaces and include many different rock types—the basalts of the Bogong and Dargo High Plains being two of the best known.

Although snow capped for the winter season with a snow line at about 1,000 metres, even the highest peaks—Mt Bogong (1,986 metres) and Mt Feathertop (1,922 metres)—become free of snow in summer.

Western section

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to the Ballarat district in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of

the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to auriferous deep leads (gold bearing gravels). Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over 20 metres onto bedrock.

The following table lists some of Victoria's highest mountains:

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metres)

Mountain	Height	Mountain	Height
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	McKay	1,843
Nelse North	1,883	Cobberas No. 1	1,838
Fainter South	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,874	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,861	Buller	1,804

The most rugged section of highland in western Victoria is The Grampians, a series of resistant sandstone ridges etched out by differential weathering and removal of softer siltstones and shales. The highest peak, Mt William (1,167 metres), has a spectacular easterly facing escarpment and a broad plateau-like summit surface. The Grampians form a major water catchment for the Wimmera and Glenelg systems and provide recreation and wildlife preservation opportunities.

Coastline

The Victorian coastline comprises many types of environments. Broad sandy beaches and impressive cliffed headlands along the ocean coast contrast with mangrove-fringed mudflats and marshland of the sheltered embayments and estuaries. There are approximately 1,200 kilometres of ocean coast between Cape Howe and the South Australian border; in addition three large embayments—Port Phillip Bay (260 kilometres), Western Port (140 kilometres), and Corner Inlet (80 kilometres)—partially enclose protected waters and provide opportunity for port and harbour development.

Much of the ocean coast is exposed to high wave energy from strong and regular ocean swells and storm wave activity generated in the Southern Ocean. In western Victoria, swells arrive predominantly from the west and south-west, while the coastline of eastern Victoria (particularly east of Wilsons Promontory) is subject to swell from the south-east across the Tasman Sea. The shape of the long gently curving Ninety Mile Beach from Corner Inlet to Lakes Entrance is determined by wave action from this swell.

Three general coastal types may be recognised: cliffed coasts, sandy coasts, and salt marsh and swamp coasts. The most extensive cliffed section is west of Port Phillip Bay from Torquay to Warrnambool, including a zone where the Otway Ranges lie adjacent to the coastline. The sandstone rocks of the Otways generally dip seaward and form steep cliffs, commonly with a level rock bench called a shore platform lying between high and low tide marks. Intricate weathering and erosion forms develop, etching out details of rock structures in the cliffs and platforms. Along this sector, sandy beaches are rare, being confined to small embayments or river mouths and often containing a high component of gravel.

West of Cape Otway to Warrnambool and particularly from the Gellibrand River to Peterborough is a spectacular cliffed coastline cut into soft horizontally bedded limestones and clay rocks. Wave action has eroded along fractures and weaknesses in the rock to produce near-vertical cliffs up to 60 metres high and forming blowholes, arches, and isolated rock stacks. Many of these features may be observed in the Port Campbell National Park.

High cliffed sectors are formed in volcanic rocks near Portland where Cape Duquesne and Cape Bridgewater illustrate many of the features associated with volcanic explosions and lava flows. As well, the coast at Cape Schanck and the ocean coast of Phillip Island is cliffed into layers of early Tertiary lava flows. Along the Gippsland coast sandstones form high cliffs at Cape Paterson and Cape Liptrap, while the plunging cliffs of Wilsons Promontory are of granite. Shore platforms occur in both the sandstone and the volcanic rocks but no such feature is found along the granite sectors.

Sandy beaches backed by extensive dune topography extend around Discovery Bay in far western Victoria. In many places these sand ridges are actively eroding and sand is spilling and blowing inland to cover coastal vegetation. Similar erosion is noted along the Ninety Mile Beach and on the sandy beaches and dunes further east between Lakes Entrance and Cape Howe.

Estuary and lagoon systems occur at river mouths or where embayments have been partially or wholly enclosed by sand. Rivers such as the Snowy, the Barwon, and the Glenelg have lagoons occupying their lower reaches and the river mouth may be constricted by the growth of sandy spits. These may be breached and modified by flood discharge: in the floods of early 1971 the Snowy River shifted its outlet over one kilometre to the west by breaking through the dune-capped barrier that deflects the entrance eastward of Marlo.

The Gippsland Lakes are an extensive lagoon system enclosed behind broad sandy barrier systems. In the sheltered lake waters deposits of silt and mud have accumulated among the reed swamps at the mouths of rivers to form long silt jetties or deltas. The largest of these, the Mitchell delta, and its companion at the mouth of the Tambo River are no longer extending, but are subject to erosion by wave action.

In the shallow and sheltered waters of Western Port and Corner Inlet, mangrove swamps and salt marsh form a broad coastal fringe. Creeks and channels cross the soft, sticky mud-flats exposed in front of the mangrove fringe and form intricate patterns of tidal drainage. Smaller areas of mud and mangrove occur in the estuaries of the Barwon River and the Tarwin River; in the latter, the rapid spread of an introduced, salt-tolerant plant (*Spartina anglica*) is of particular interest.

Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 4 on page 57. Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils, as is recognised in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions:

1. Murray Basin Plains:
 - (a) The Mallee
 - (b) The Riverine Plains
 - (c) The Wimmera
2. Central Highlands:
 - A. The Eastern Highlands
 - B. The Western Highlands:
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Tablelands
3. Western District Plains:
 - (a) The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains
4. Gippsland Plains:
 - (a) The East Gippsland Plains
 - (b) The West Gippsland Plains
5. Southern Uplands:
 - (a) The Otway Ranges
 - (b) The Barrabool Hills
 - (c) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (d) The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (e) Wilsons Promontory

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the areas commonly known as the Mallee, the Wimmera, and the Northern Plains or Riverine Plains. The plains are effectively subdivided by a north-south fracture known as the Leaghur Fault which runs sub-parallel with the Loddon River immediately west of Kerang.

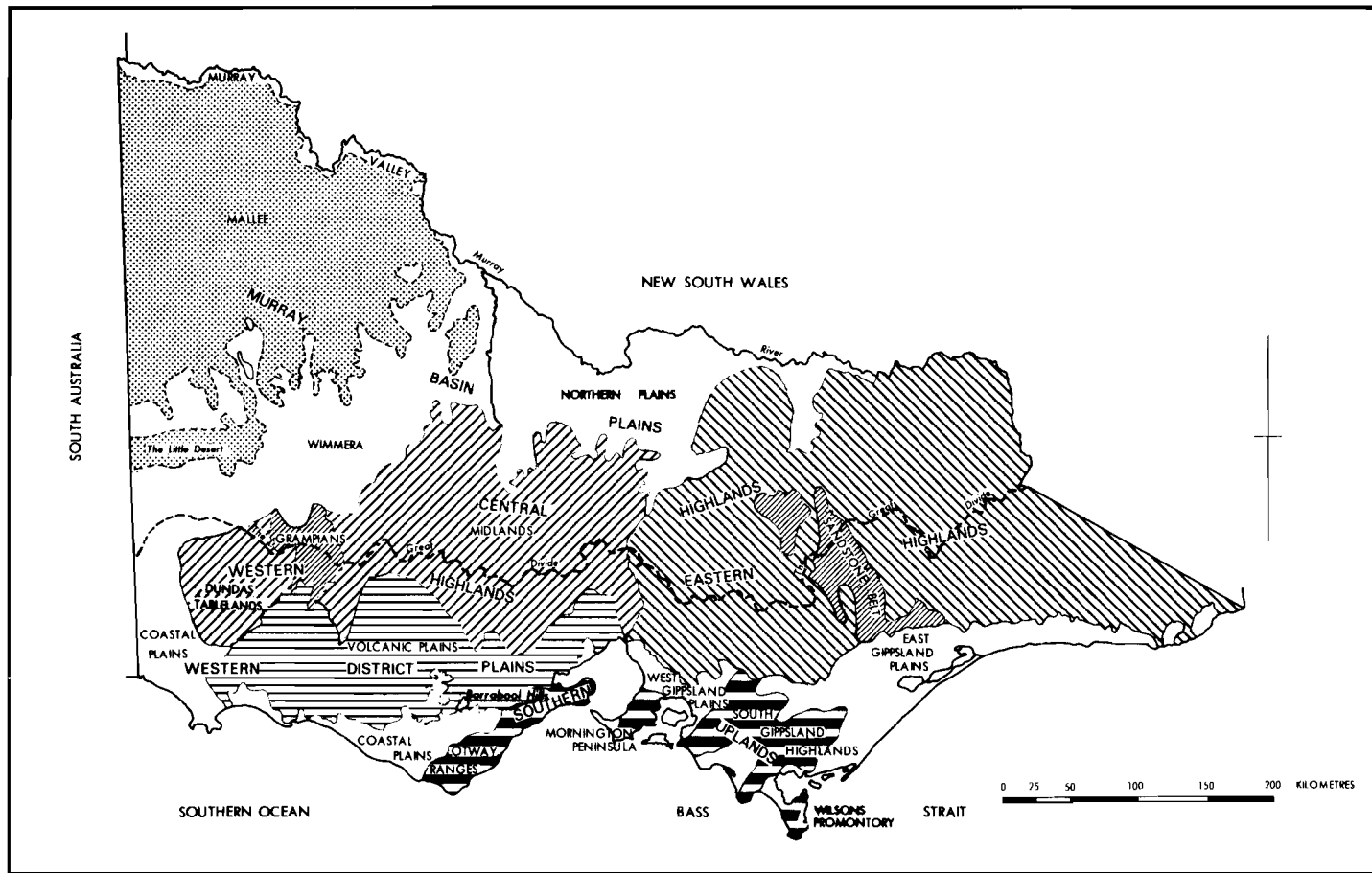


FIGURE 4. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

From the Murray River to the Central Highlands, eastwards of the Leaghur Fault, is the remarkably flat landscape of the Riverine Plains, which are coalescing alluvial plains of the Murray, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, formed by fluvial sedimentation. Crossing the Riverine Plains is an extensive system of dry abandoned stream courses known as prior streams.

West of the Leaghur Fault the landscape and soil are very different. Here the *Mallee* country starts, with its surface cover predominantly of fine sands. Parallel north north-east to south south-east orientated Pliocene beach ridges or dunes which ripple the landscape are the basic landscape element of the Mallee, and formed on the margin of a retreating sea. Hollows between these ridges are partly filled by Pleistocene fluviolacustrine clays; the ridges are partly obscured by younger east to west orientated longitudinal dunes, parabolic dunes, and sand plains. Of significance are areas of groundwater discharge such as the gypsum playas and salinas, as exemplified by Lake Tyrell.

The Mallee is the marine plain from the former Murray Basin, with a veneer of wind-blown sands overlying fossiliferous marine Tertiary sands and silts, which reach eastwards to the Gredgwin Ridge on the Avoca-Loddon divide near Kerang. Westward of the Loddon River all the Mallee streams, because flow volumes are low and percolation and evaporation high, fail to reach the Murray River and terminate in brackish or saline shallow lakes commonly bordered by lunettes.

The *Wimmera* is essentially the low alluvial fans, alluvial plains, and abandoned river channels lying between the Western Highlands and the Murray Basin or the Mallee, as the sand-strewn surface of this basin is commonly known.

Central Highlands

Extending east to west across Victoria is a mountainous and hilly backbone known as the Central Highlands. In eastern Victoria, it is rugged and mountainous, and with plateau-like features commonly capping elevated mountain areas. Known as the *Eastern Highlands*, these mountains in eastern Victoria attain elevations of above 1,800 metres at the highest points such as Mt Bogong and Mt Hotham, and elevations of at least 1,200 metres are common. The major rivers of Victoria with high flow-rates, with the exception of the Glenelg River, all rise in the Eastern Highlands, and characteristically show steep-sided deep and narrow valleys. Residuals of Lower Tertiary basalts occur in the Eastern Highlands, filling old valleys as at the Dargo High Plains and the Bogong High Plains.

The topography of the Eastern Highlands has been strongly influenced by the variety of rock types and structures present. Thus a flat-topped and step-like landscape is found in the hard almost flat-lying Upper Devonian sandstones and rhyolites between Briagolong and Mansfield; plateaux are preserved in granite at Mt Buffalo and the Baw Baws; and lower elevations with dendritic drainage are generally seen in areas of folded Lower Palaeozoic mudstones.

The *Western Highlands*, in contrast to the Eastern, are much lower in elevation and generally are subdued hills rather than mountains. Rugged areas are mostly found only near fault scarps. The general elevation reaches a maximum of about 600 metres at Ballarat, but elevations are usually considerably less. Resistant masses of igneous rocks such as Mt Macedon and Mt Cole rise well above the general level, but fall well short of the main peaks in the Eastern Highlands. Extensive flat and only slightly dissected areas of basalt from the Upper Tertiary cover parts of the Western Highlands, conspicuously in the Ballarat area where they have yielded rich soils, and above the basalt flows rise prominent eruption points such as Mt Warrenheip near Ballarat.

The Grampians, sharp-crested strike ridges of hard sandstone reaching 1,200 metres in height, are prominent mountains rising far above the declining general level of the highlands as they trend westwards. The westerly extremity of the Western Highlands is the Dundas Tablelands, a warped plateau reaching to Dergholm, formed in contorted Lower Palaeozoic rocks capped with laterite and dissected by the Glenelg River system.

Valleys in the Western Highlands are generally broad rather than deep, apart from where rejuvenating movements have occurred along fault scarps to cause, in some cases, gorges.

The Central Highlands owe their elevation—and relief caused by resultant erosion—to varied upwarping movements and faulting during Tertiary time.

Western District Plains

The Western District Plains stretch westwards from Werribee to Camperdown, Hamilton, and Portland. They subdivide naturally into volcanic plains and coastal plains.

Volcanic Plains

With an area of 2,300 square kilometres, the Volcanic Plains are the third largest volcanic plains in the world. They begin at an east-west line through Colac and Warrnambool and reach northwards to the foot of the Grampians.

The Volcanic Plains are almost horizontal, with only a slight southward inclination, and are composed of Pliocene to Holocene basalt flows and some basaltic ash. The Camperdown area shows extensive minor irregularities known locally as “Stony Rises”, formed by lava collapse during solidification; these are so young that they are unmodified by erosion and soil formation. Volcanic cones, frequently of scoria, rise sharply from the plains as at Mt Elephant (394.4 metres) and Tower Hill (98.4 metres), and to some cones can be traced extensive areas of basalt. Much of the scoriaceous basalt of the “Stony Rises” can thus be linked with Mt Porndon (289.2 metres). Crater lakes in some cones occupy craters formed by explosive vulcanism.

The plains are crossed by some streams such as the Hopkins River with narrow incised valleys, but much drainage is internal, with precipitation finding its way to shallow lakes and underground.

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater. A broad coastal plain, bounded by a fault-scarp to the north-east, extends to the west and north-west from Portland.

Gippsland Plains

As a planar surface, the Gippsland Plains begin near Yallourn and Port Albert, and spread eastwards to the Bairnsdale area, between the ocean and the Eastern Highlands. Further east, through Orbost to Cann River, they form coastal downs—a dissected coastal plain—rather than a plain.

West of Yallourn, the Gippsland Plains continue, but they are fractured by late Tertiary block faulting to give the Moe Swamp and the Western Port Sunkland down faulted blocks, and uplifted areas such as the Drouin block and the Haunted Hills which are now maturely dissected. Faulting is responsible for related plains bordering the South Gippsland coast in the Wonthaggi area and landward from Cape Liptrap.

The present plains are the upper surface of a Tertiary and Quaternary basin, in which thick sequences of marine and fresh-water sediments have accumulated, including the major brown coal seams of the La Trobe Valley. The plains are generally covered with piedmont-type sands, sandy clays, and gravels, which originated from the Eastern Highlands during the final late Tertiary movements which elevated them to their present height, and into these gravels the streams have cut broad alluvium-filled valleys with flights of terraces that can be traced back into the Highlands.

A former coastline can be recognised behind the present coastline in the Bairnsdale-Lakes Entrance area. The conspicuous Ninety Mile Beach is a barrier bar which has cut off some of the Gippsland Lakes from the sea, and both spits and islands inland from the beach betray a complex history of barrier formation and erosion related to changed sea levels. Present-day coastal dunes are prominent along sections of the Ninety Mile Beach, and earlier dunes and beach ridges are found on the barriers; earlier dunes are even found north of Woodside and east of Stratford.

Southern Uplands

South-west of the Gippsland Plains is a steep mountainous region, the Southern Uplands, formed by upwarping and faulting, and separated from the Eastern Highlands by the westerly extension of the Gippsland Plains appropriately named by J.W. Gregory as the "Great Valley of Victoria". These mountains, together with the Barrabool Hills near Geelong and the Otway Ranges, are formed of freshwater Cretaceous sandstones and mudstones, and all display a characteristic rounded topography, due in part to very extensive land-slipping and structural weakness in these rocks.

Areas of weathered basalt from the Lower Tertiary are found on the Uplands in plateau-like form at Thorpdale and Mirboo North in South Gippsland, and many smaller remnants are found elsewhere in these ranges; the basalts yield rich soils.

The Otway Ranges similarly originated by upwarping and faulting during Tertiary time.

A further element in the Southern Uplands is the Mornington Peninsula, which is a raised fault block of Palaeozoic granites and sedimentary rocks separating the downwarped Western Port Sunlands and the Port Phillip Sunlands. A subdued spit of calcareous dune rock extending westwards from the Peninsula to Portsea almost closes Port Phillip Bay.

Land surface of Victoria

The present topography of Victoria is the result of interaction between the rock types present, themselves events in geological history, changes in elevation and deformation recorded in that history, processes such as weathering and erosion—including climatic effects—and the stage of development reached by these processes. Hard resistant rocks, for example, will after prolonged erosion tend to stand out in relief, whereas softer more weathered rocks will be topographically more depressed. Over extensive lengths of geological time without major sea-level changes, erosion will tend to wear down a land mass to a surface of low relief—known as an erosion surface—not far above sea-level. In the highlands of Victoria remnants of several such erosion surfaces can be recognised as plateau-like features raised to elevations of hundreds of metres by uplifts.

Jurassic erosion surface

In the Eastern Highlands, plateau remnants are widespread as, for example, the Cobberas, the Mt Hotham area, Mt Buffalo, the Snowy Plains, Mt Wellington, and the Baw Baw Plateau: they are all in hard rocks such as granite, rhyolite, and massive sandstone. These plateau remnants, and ridge tops at similar levels are relics of the most ancient landscape or erosion surface preserved in Victoria. They are the surviving parts of a sub-planar surface which was close to sea-level in Jurassic time, before uplift and warping late in the Jurassic commenced its destruction, and began to form troughs or sedimentary basins in which the sediments represented in the Otways and the South Gippsland Highlands were deposited during Cretaceous time. These upwarps had already begun to define the Central Highlands.

Later evolution

Uplift and downwarping continued intermittently during Tertiary time, with the development of sedimentary basins such as the Murray Basin in north-west Victoria and the Gippsland and Otway Basins in southern Victoria. In the basins was deposited detritus carried down by streams from the rising Highlands, and in swamp conditions great thicknesses of brown coal were laid down in the Gippsland Basin. Deep valleys were cut into the Central Highlands, which were then lower than their present height; in some of these valleys gold-bearing gravels were deposited. Parts of the landscape and some of the valleys were filled with Lower to Mid-Tertiary basalts.

Erosion proceeded to advanced stages during parts of the Tertiary Period, as attested by remains of younger erosion surfaces, preserved at lower levels than the Jurassic erosion surface on the Kinglake Plateau, the hill summits immediately east of Melbourne and around the Dandenong Ranges to Gembrook, and elsewhere in the Central Highlands.

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record

of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening, and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays, and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

The Upper Tertiary and even Quaternary saw vast volcanic activity in central and western Victoria. From Melbourne to Hamilton basalts and tuffs were outpoured and ejected. Flows followed pre-existing valleys in the Western Highlands, burying auriferous gravels as deep leads in the Ballarat district.

Final downwarpings, assisted by the melting of glacial ice at the end of the Pleistocene, led to the drowning which has given Port Phillip Bay and Western Port their present configurations, and concomitant upwarps in the Central Highlands elevated them to their present level.

Changing climate has played a role in this physiographic evolution. Thus the Mid-Tertiary, with the rich flora evident in the brown coals, appears to have been a time of higher rainfall than at present, with the result of larger streams with more erosive power, and changing Quaternary climates are recognised in the changing regimes evident in the former lakes and prior streams of the Riverine Plains.

Further reference: *Geology of Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1976, pp. 77-80*

Hydrology

Water resources

The average annual rainfall over Victoria is about 660 mm. As the area of the State is 227,600 square kilometres, the total precipitation is, therefore, about 148 million megalitres. Only 21 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of the State's river systems. It is not yet known how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but this will be elucidated by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Mines Department.

Victoria's surface water resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering the State as being divided into four segments, by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne. The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of the State's area, and the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment.

Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 parts per million of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 parts per million, except near their sources, and increases downstream to figures in excess of 1,500 parts per million.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern, and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another and from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water.

Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of the average annual flow is accounted for between July and October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak.

Rivers

Topography

The topography of Victoria is dominated by the Great Dividing Range, which extends from a triangular mountainous mass in the east, through the narrower and lower central highlands, and terminates at the Grampians in the west. This divide separates the State and its rivers into two distinct regions: those rivers flowing northwards towards the Murray River and those flowing southwards towards the sea. The only other significant high country within Victoria is formed by the Otways in the south-west and the Strzelecki Ranges in South Gippsland. For further information see Chapter 1 of this *Year Book*.

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See pages 50–1.)

Of the major northern rivers, all except three flow into the Murray River. The three exceptions—the Avoca, Richardson, and Wimmera Rivers—finish their course at inland lakes in the Wimmera–Mallee region, with the Avoca, on rare occasions, overflowing its lakes system, to reach the Murray River.

Of the major southern rivers, the La Trobe, Thomson, Macalister, Avon, Mitchell, and Tambo Rivers all flow into the Gippsland Lakes system, which is linked with the sea by an artificial cut constructed many years ago for navigation purposes. The Woody-Yaloak River in the west flows to the inland Lake Corangamite, while the remaining southern rivers find their way directly into the sea.

Water availability

The eastern rivers of Victoria, both northerly and southerly flowing and those rising in the Otway ranges, have their sources in high rainfall country and provide abundant water resources, while those in the western portion of Victoria, with the exception of the Glenelg, have limited useful yield and many are frequently dry in summer. In fact, approximately 78 per cent of Victoria's available water resources originate in the eastern half of the State and only 22 per cent in the lower ranges to the west.

Physical properties

The actual physical properties of Victorian rivers differ markedly from the east to the west. Rivers in the far east to north-eastern regions of Victoria flow for most of their journey through mountainous terrain in deep gorges, and then into flood plains, before reaching either the Murray River or the sea. Heavy shingle has been scoured from the bed and banks of these fast flowing mountainous streams and finally deposited downstream in the plain area. Water quality of these streams is clear and free from excessive suspended mud and silt.

Rivers in central and western Victoria, on the other hand, have comparatively short mountainous sections, and for the majority of their length wander sluggishly through undulating to flat country. Velocities of flow are far less than for their mountainous counterparts, and material carried by these streams consists of fine silt and clay which causes the muddy turbid waters, distinctive of these central and western rivers.

For those rivers that flow to the sea, there is a tendency at the river mouth to form sand spits and dunes, with the consequent obstruction of the mouth. Some of the smaller streams become blocked entirely and breach only in times of flood.

Salinity

Rivers in the Eastern Highlands, flowing mainly through heavily timbered mountain tracts, generally have very good quality water suitable for all purposes. In the lower Central Highlands, salinities vary from stream to stream but generally flows are fresh in the winter and spring and slightly saline in the summer and autumn. In the south-west regions of Victoria, catchments consist mainly of grasslands, with scrub regions in the north-west, and streams here are slightly to moderately saline for most of the year.

Flooding

Rainfall throughout Victoria is erratic during the year and hence the majority of the State's rivers are prone to flooding at any time, with rivers in Gippsland often subject to summer flooding. Flooding problems on a number of major streams have been markedly reduced by the construction of dams which, although designed for the supply of water and not for flood mitigation, provide substantial temporary storage above the full water supply level.

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Stream	Length	Drainage area	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres				Site of gauging station
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged	
	kilometres	square kilometres					
NORTHERN RIVERS							
Murray	1,926 (from source to Victorian border)	6,527 (upstream of Jingellic)	2,507	6,148	675	90	Jingellic, N.S.W.
Mitta Mitta	286	5,058	1,411	4,256	250	49	Tallangatta
Kiewa	185	1,145	567	2,071	166	94	Kiewa
Ovens	228	5,827	1,312	4,897	221	64	Wangaratta
Broken	193	1,924	227	1,091	19	94	Goorambat
Goulburn	566	10,772	2,211	7,369	145	98	Murchison
Campaspe	246	3,212	236	820	1	78	Elmore
Loddon	381	4,178	235	740	9	85	Laanecoorie Reservoir
Avoca	270	2,624	85	395	3	90	Coonoor
Wimmera	291	4,066	125	589	—	87	Horsham
SOUTHERN RIVERS							
Snowy	162 (in Victoria)	13,421	1,838	4,002	381	43	Jarrahmond
Tambo	200	943	58	121	21	15	Swifts Creek
Mitchell	251	3,903	959	2,834	193	42	Glenaladale
Thomson	209	1,088	400	680	175	50	Cowwarr
Macalister	202	1,891	502	1,533	45	61	Lake Glenmaggie
La Trobe	251	4,144	937	3,240	271	65	Rosedale
Bunyip	63	661	153	304	69	47	Bunyip
Yarra	246	2,328	783	1,494	176	62	Warrandyte
Maribyrnong	183	1,303	107	327	4	49	Keilor
Werribee	124	1,155	92	314	7	63	Melton Reservoir
Moorabool	153	1,114	76	221	1	34	Batesford
Barwon	188	1,269 (excluding Leigh and Moorabool Rivers)	141	328	7	14	Inverleigh
Hopkins	282	1,347	32	127	1	48	Wickliffe
Glenselg	457	1,570	127	540	3	60	Balmoral

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called closed lakes, and those with a natural overflow-channel which may be termed open lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall: this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in level much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. For example, Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus governing the upper lake level and partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes, but Victoria does not possess any natural large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even the use of freshwater lakes is not extensive in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake, although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 1.2 metres of overflowing. The total salt content of the Lake is about 16.32 million tonnes, giving it a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lakes in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, which was opened in 1889, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, seawater entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has destroyed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland

Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Lake Fyans, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Groundwater resources

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason, groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield, and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources.

The present position, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about 4,000,000 hectares or about one-sixth of Victoria's area, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and south-east.

On the other hand, there is about half the State's area, in the central and western sectors, where groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a very important part in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation, the area irrigated from groundwater now being about 12,000 hectares.

For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon Valley, and in Gippsland. However, these prospects can only be clarified by continuing investigation.

Further reference: Natural Resources Conservation League, *Victorian Year Book*, 1965, p. 47

Survey and mapping

The Division of Survey and Mapping of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for the development of the National Geodetic Survey within Victoria; the preparation of topographic maps in standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1958; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act* 1958; surveys for the Housing Commission, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, and other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

An Australia-wide primary geodetic survey was completed in 1966, and in Victoria this is continuously being extended to provide a framework of accurately fixed points for the control of other surveys and for mapping. A State-wide network of levels was completed in 1971. The datum, based on mean sea level values around the whole coast of Australia, is known as the Australia Height Datum (AHD), and its adoption obviates the multitude of local datums formerly in use throughout the State. Issued lists of level values on the AHD are in metres.

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features, has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of National Resources and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint Commonwealth-State Government mapping project, commenced in 1966, is proceeding with the production of topographic maps at a scale of 1:100,000 with a 20 metre contour interval. A number of these maps have been published. The Mines Department and the Forests Commission also contribute to State mapping by publishing maps for geological and forestry purposes.

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area, including the Mornington Peninsula, has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard

topographic maps, at 1:25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has been planned to extend this map coverage over the greater metropolitan area, and to embrace many of the larger provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1:10,000 scale, showing full subdivisional information, are being prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area; similar maps of various rural centres are on programme in conjunction with Commonwealth Government maps at the same scale required for census purposes.

Large scale base maps have been prepared for rapidly developing areas throughout the State, including the outer metropolitan area, Mornington Peninsula, Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, Phillip Island, and a number of other rural areas. These maps were originally compiled at a scale of 1:4,800 (400 feet to 1 inch) with a 5 foot contour interval. However, with the introduction of the metric system, all new maps will be prepared at a scale of 1:5,000, generally with a 2 metre contour interval. The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* has been issued setting out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG), which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys.

The Division carries out cadastral surveys of Crown lands for the purpose of defining boundaries and for determining dimensions and areas of reservations and of allotments for the subsequent issue of Crown grants. This information forms the basis for the compilation of county, parish, and township plans, which are published at various scales and show details of the original subdivision of Crown lands. Recently further investigations have been made with the object of introducing a fully integrated topographic-cadastral map and plan system. Although cadastral requirements may result in the publication of plans using an additional range of scales, it will be a fundamental principle that the Australian Map Grid will be the basic framework of their compilation.

As part of its mapping activity, the Department provides an aerial photography service. As part of the Central Plan Office, a Map Sales Centre now operates at 35 Spring Street, Melbourne, where an Aerial Photography Library comprising approximately 300,000 photographs is maintained. Photographs may be inspected and orders lodged for the purchase of prints and enlargements. Maps and plans are also available for purchase from the Map Sales Centre.

Further references: Hydrography, Coastline, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 33-6; Coastal physiography, 1967, pp. 32-6; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968, pp. 31-7; Marine animal ecology, 1969, pp. 36-40; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970, pp. 39-43; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971, pp. 44-6; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972, pp. 37-43

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3

CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S in the south-east of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to nearly 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east to south-west winds and together with its proximity to the coast, causes the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria's climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in the summer, and on several days at this time of the year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Climatic divisions

Northern plains

The mean annual rainfall varies from below 300 mm in the northern Mallee to 500 mm on the northern slopes of the Dividing Range. Variability of rain from year to year is high and increases northwards. Average monthly rainfall totals range from 20 to 30 mm in the summer to between 30 and 50 mm during the colder six months—May to October.

Cold fronts bring rain to the Wimmera, particularly in winter, but have less effect in the Mallee and the northern country. Rain in these latter districts is usually brought by depressions moving inland from the region of the Great Australian Bight, or from depressions developing over New South Wales or northern Victoria itself.

Summers are hot with many days over 32°C, while winter nights can be very cold with widespread frost.

Highlands

The average annual rainfall depends on elevation, ranging from 500 mm in the foothills in the west to over 1,500 mm on the mountains in the east. The higher mountains are snow covered in the winter months. During the colder part of the year, essentially May to October, monthly rainfall is generally higher than for the remainder of the year. Pasture growth is limited by cold in winter and the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

The lower valleys are subject to hot summer days but mean maximum temperature decreases by about 1°C per 200 metres elevation. Winter nights are very cold and the valleys are particularly prone to frost and fog.

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast.

Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

Sea breezes near the coast temper the heat on many summer days and on many occasions the sea breeze develops into a weak cold front which extends over most of the area. There are, however, a number of days when the temperature exceeds 32°C.

Gippsland

In West and South Gippsland most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter, but some rain also falls in summer from depressions over eastern New South Wales. The difference between winter and summer rainfall is not as marked as in the western districts.

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to East Gippsland and such rainfall can be very heavy. The frequency of a three day rainfall over 75 mm is much greater in this district than elsewhere in Victoria. Rainfall in the east is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Average annual rainfall is less than 600 mm in the Sale-Maffra area, which lies between the influence of western cold fronts and eastern depressions. Over the higher parts of the South Gippsland hills, the average annual rainfall exceeds 1,400 mm. Along the upper valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers, rainfall is much less than on the surrounding highlands.

Most of the closely settled areas are within reach of the sea breeze on summer days and the frequency of high temperatures is less than in other parts of Victoria of similar elevation.

On some winter days, however, the coastal areas of East Gippsland have the highest temperatures in the State, due to the Föhn effect of north-westerly winds descending from the mountains.

Weather patterns

The general weather of southern Australia is determined primarily by the behaviour of high pressure systems, which move from west to east on a more or less latitudinal track. The mean track is centred south of the continent from November to April, but is located between latitudes 30°S and 35°S from May to October. These anticyclones are separated by low pressure areas, which usually contain active frontal surfaces separating air masses of different characteristics. The low pressure areas are often rain bearing systems and their most northerly influence occurs in winter.

Rainfall in most districts is higher in winter and spring than in other seasons. This effect is most marked in the south-west quarter of the State, where the average rainfall in July is three times that of January. East Gippsland, however, receives little rain from cold fronts and depressions approaching from the west. The heaviest rain in that district is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait which have usually developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast. Rainfall in East Gippsland is fairly evenly distributed through the year.

On occasions, in late autumn, winter, or spring, an anticyclone develops a ridge of high pressure to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania. This causes cold and relatively dry air to be brought rapidly across Victoria, bringing windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria or Tasmania, a spell of fine weather with frost or fog results. These spells can last as long as a week.

In summer, the more southerly location of the anticyclone belt frequently brings a light easterly wind flow over Victoria with sea breezes near the coast. When anticyclones move into the Tasman Sea, where they sometimes stagnate for several days, winds tend north-east to northerly and sometimes increase in speed. This situation results in heat wave conditions, which persist until relieved by the west to south-west winds associated with the next oncoming depression. The fall in temperature associated with the wind change can be quite sharp.

The weather over south-eastern Australia in summer is occasionally influenced by the penetration of moist air of tropical origin. Although an infrequent event, this is responsible for some of the heaviest rainfalls over the State.

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 5 on page 69. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There would be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

Except for East Gippsland, more rain falls in winter than in summer. Summer rainfall is more variable and the higher evaporation of this season greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall.

All parts of Victoria are occasionally subject to heavy rain and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals have exceeded 250 mm on several occasions in Gippsland and the north-east and rarely along the west coast. The highest monthly total recorded in the State is 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

Intense rainfall of short duration is usually the result of a thunderstorm. On 17 February 1972, 78 mm fell within one hour over an area of about 3.5 square kilometres in central Melbourne. Falls of similar intensity and duration occur from time to time in Victoria, but because such a small area is affected, not all are officially recorded.

The average annual number of days of rain (0.2 mm or more in 24 hours) is over 150 on the west coast and West Gippsland, and exceeds 200 over the Otway Ranges. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast.

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area is given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometres) (a)					
	Average	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Under 300	18.4	—	1.4	49.6	62.4	3.3
300-400	36.5	—	29.7	32.7	27.8	15.4
400-500	27.5	18.5	25.1	21.3	20.3	45.8
500-600	34.9	23.5	22.1	31.4	33.9	21.6
600-800	52.3	81.7	64.2	51.9	45.7	43.7
800-1,000	29.0	38.1	35.8	29.6	28.4	38.3
Over 1,000	29.0	65.8	49.3	11.1	9.1	59.5

(a) Total area of Victoria is 227,600 square kilometres.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS (mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North-Eastern	Western	Central	Gippsland
1969	408	443	481	690	878	679	664	915
1970	367	474	515	843	993	857	937	1,122
1971	384	568	529	891	888	905	849	872
1972	261	365	331	576	522	600	564	601
1973	634	764	905	1,144	1,307	856	933	908
1974	530	692	763	993	1,254	805	895	1,102
1975	406	531	618	885	1,081	818	787	920
1976	268	362	307	599	594	667	640	792
1977	263	336	322	621	596	667	709	762
1978	419	488	587	839	1,041	827	969	1,194
Average (a)	335	467	473	719	872	728	743	863

(a) Average for 66 years 1913 to 1978.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability

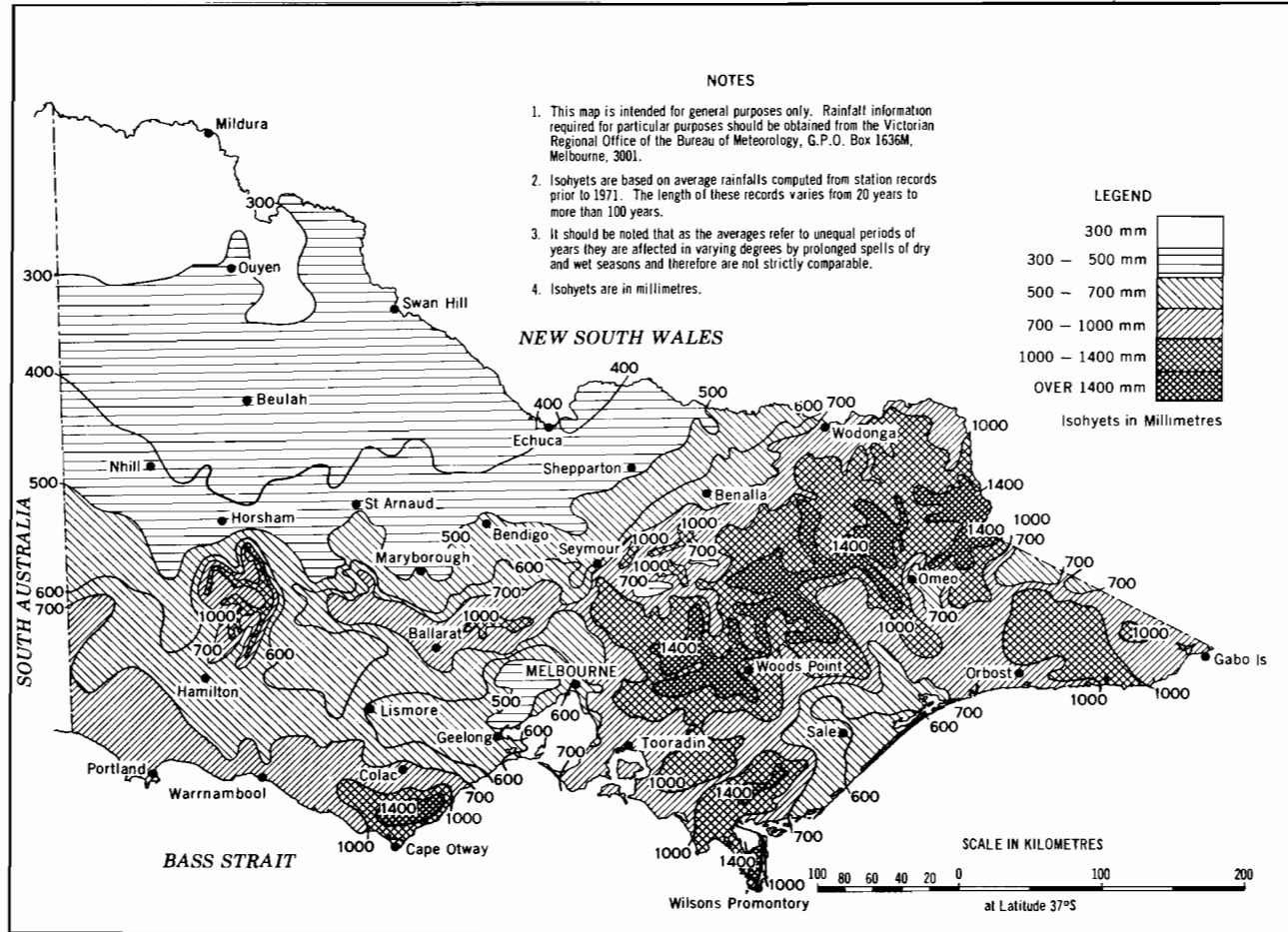


FIGURE 5. Average annual rainfall map of Victoria.

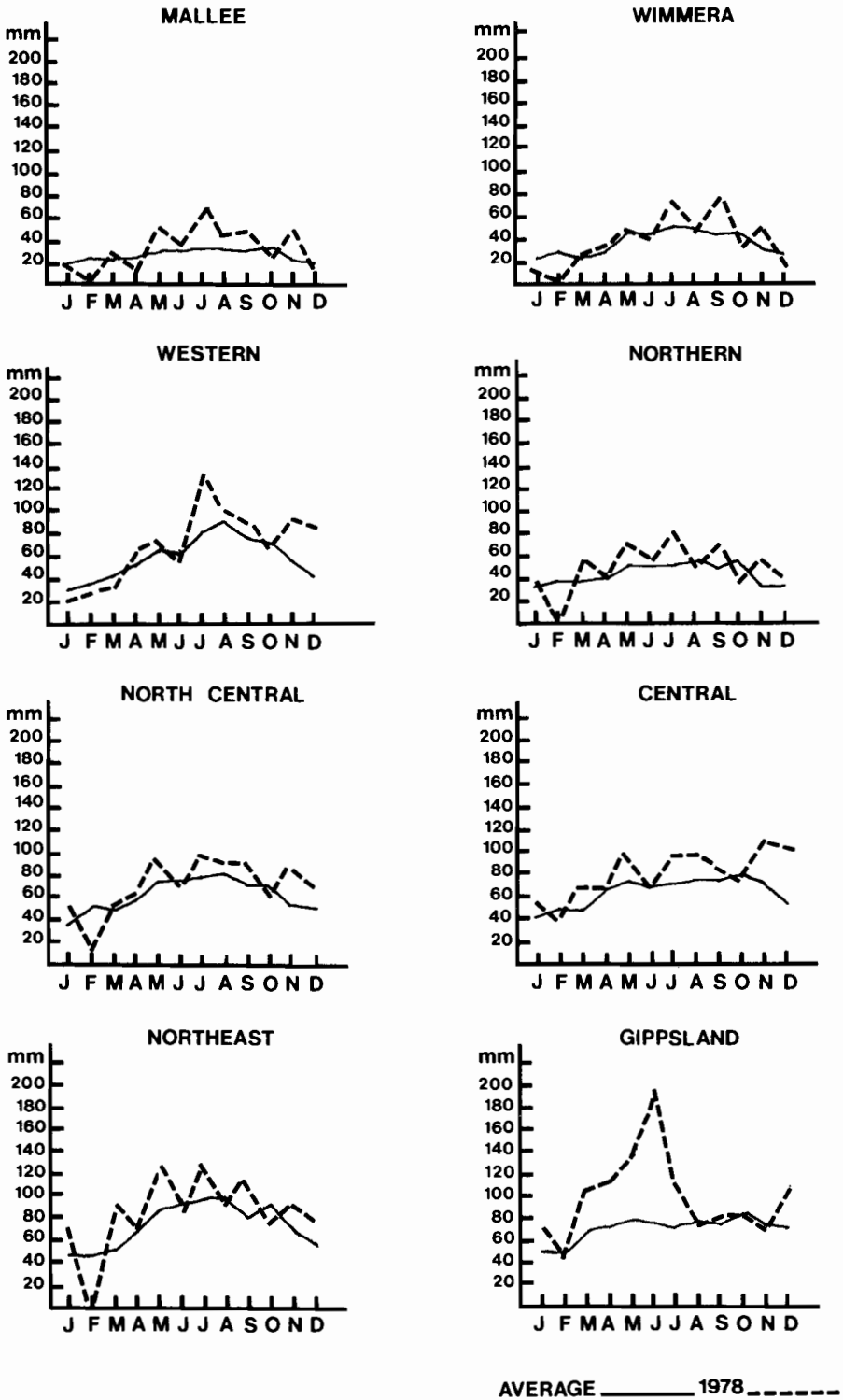


FIGURE 6. Victoria—district monthly rainfall: average and 1978.

likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability, or likely deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. This percentage coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 7) for the 66 years 1913 to 1978 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Coast	778	124	15.9
2 West Gippsland	921	149	16.2
3 East Central	895	149	16.6
4 Western Plains	636	113	17.8
5 West Central	617	123	19.9
6 East Gippsland	784	157	20.0
7 South Wimmera	501	108	21.6
8 North Central	722	164	22.7
9 North Wimmera	415	98	23.6
10 Upper North-east	1,111	274	24.7
11 Lower North-east	779	210	27.0
12 South Mallee	354	98	27.7
13 Upper North	519	156	30.1
14 Lower North	436	133	30.5
15 North Mallee	309	95	30.7

(a) Average for 66 years 1913 to 1978.

The higher the value of the percentage coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the possible departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

Droughts

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence, but some widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major drought occurred in northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought recorded since European settlement in Australia occurred in the period from 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and until August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1877, 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly in 1925, 1927, and 1929.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309-12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Drought prevailed in East Gippsland in 1971. In 1972, this drought extended westwards to affect most parts of the State by the end of the year, before ending after heavy rain in February 1973.

Northern Victoria experienced drought conditions for about 10 months until September 1975, while in 1976 the failure of summer and early autumn rains in the south led to severe rainfall deficiencies, particularly in South Gippsland. The drought had extended to most of Victoria before ending with good rains in September and October. Almost the whole of Victoria experienced serious to severe rainfall deficiencies during at least part of the latter 6 months of 1977.

Floods

Flooding occurs in all districts but is most frequent in the north-east and in Gippsland. The occurrence of flooding in place and time is highly variable since it depends on the location and intensity of rainfall. In general, in Victoria, flooding is most likely in late winter or early spring, since this is the time of maximum rainfall and maximum catchment wetness, but floods can occur at any time of the year. On many streams, particularly in East Gippsland, some of the most severe events have been in January or February.

The extent and effect of flooding is dependent not only on rainfall but also on topography, land-use, water control structures, and the location of towns.

All districts of Victoria have experienced disastrous flooding, although it is relatively unusual for major floods to occur on several catchments at once. East Gippsland suffered major flooding in 1971. In 1973, 1974, and 1975 widespread flooding, varying from moderate to major, occurred throughout Victoria, particularly in the Northern, North-Eastern, West Central, and East Gippsland Districts.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

January and February are the hottest months of the year. Average maximum temperatures are under 20°C on the higher mountains and under 24°C along the coast, but exceed 32°C in parts of the Mallee.

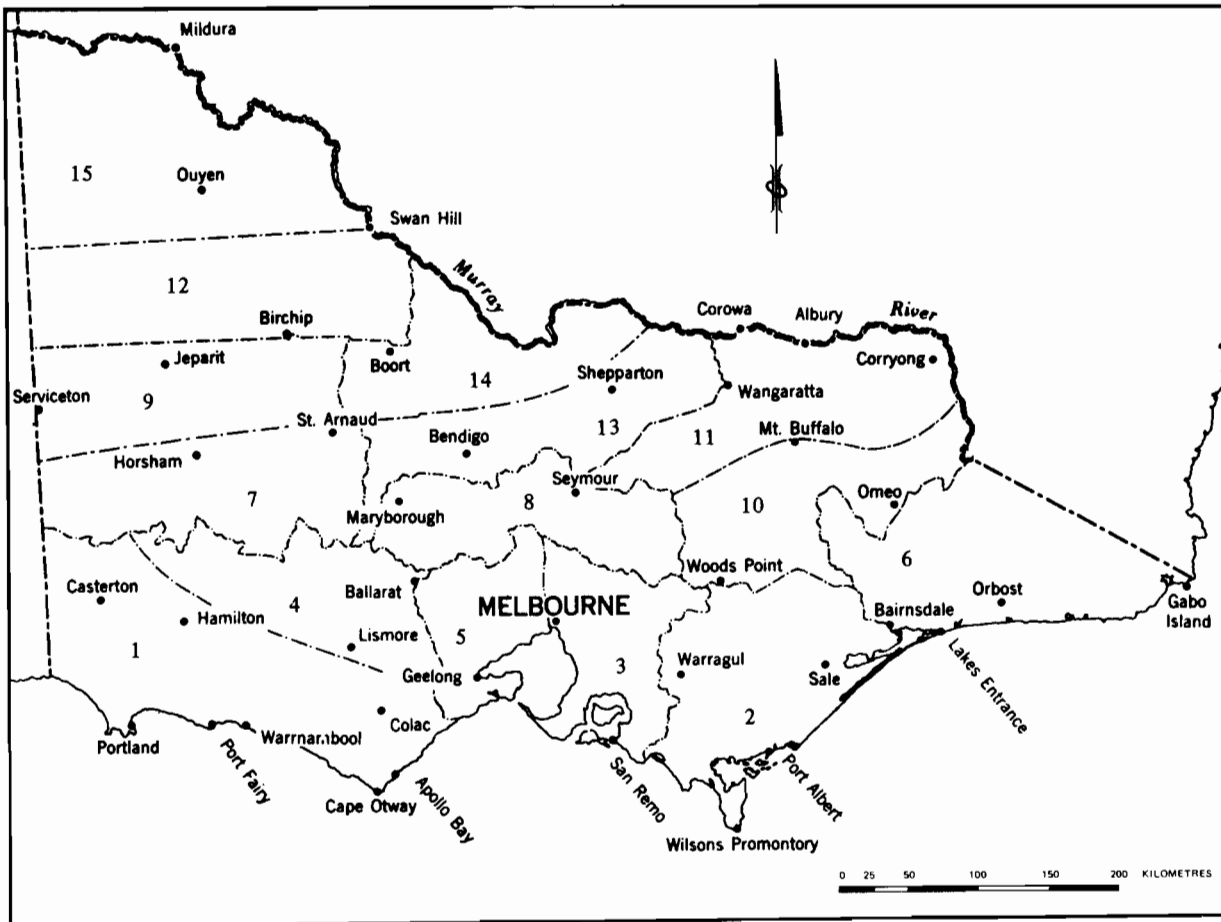


FIGURE 7. Relative rainfall variability by districts. Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 71.

Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July, when they are below 10°C over most of the Dividing Range, and less than 3°C on the higher mountains. Over the lower country there is little variation across the State, ranging from 13°C near the coast to 16°C in the northern Mallee.

In summer, high temperatures may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 43°C with an all time extreme for the State of 50.8°C at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change when the temperature may fall as much as 17°C in an hour. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature has exceeded 38°C. On rare occasions, extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in January and February. They are below 9°C over the higher mountains, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C to 15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded along the Murray River and on the East Gippsland coast. Average July minima exceed 6°C along parts of the coast, but are below 0°C in the Alps. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in the mountains, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record to date is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights (station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of -22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 1,840 metres)—a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

Frosts may occur at any time of the year over the ranges of Victoria, whereas along the exposed coasts frosts are rare and severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) do not occur. Frost, however, can be a very localised phenomenon, dependent on local topography. Hollows may experience frost, while the surrounding area is free of frost.

The average frost-free period is less than 50 days over the higher ranges of the north-east while it exceeds 200 days within 80 kilometres of the coast and north of the Divide. The average number of severe frosts (air temperature 0°C or less) exceeds 20 per year over the ranges. The average number of light frosts (air temperature between 0°C and 2°C) varies from less than 10 per year near the coast to 50 per year in the highlands of the north-east.

The first frosts of the season may be expected in April in most of the Mallee and northern country and in March in the Wimmera. Over the highlands of the north-east, frosts may be severe from March to November. Severe frosts on the northern side of the Divide are twice as frequent as on the southern side at the same elevation.

Humidity

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than over other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. The most humid weather in Victoria occurs when light north-easterly winds persist for several days in summer, bringing moist air from the Tasman Sea or from further north. On these occasions the dew point can rise to 20°C.

When northerly winds blow over Victoria in summer and dry air arrives from central Australia, the dew point can fall to 0°C or lower. When combined with high temperatures, the relative humidity can fall below 10 per cent. The cold air which arrives over the State from the far south from time to time in winter can also be very dry, with a dew point of about 3°C.

Evaporation

Since 1967, the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is now used exclusively at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were 67 at the end of 1977, 61 of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made in the past with the Australian tank at about 30 stations, about half of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 1,000 mm. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of East Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 200 mm to 400 mm. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and this is shown by the wind roses for selected towns, which are shown in Figures 8 and 9 on pages 78 and 79. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

The wind is usually strongest during the day, when the air in the lower atmosphere is well mixed. As the ground cools after sunset, stratification of the air above it takes place, and the wind near the surface dies down. In valleys, however, the cooler air near the ground begins to flow down the slope, and the valley or katabatic breeze may blow through the night, to die down after sunrise.

At the surface of the earth the wind is rarely steady, particularly over land where there are obstructions to its flow. In the central areas of large cities, where there are tall buildings, there are many gusts and eddies. The mean wind speed for meteorological purposes is taken as the average over a period of ten minutes. In this time the actual speed can vary considerably, reaching much higher levels in gusts which last for only a few seconds.

The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only a few places in Victoria and the highest gust recorded to date is 164 km/h at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962, although here the anemometer is 23 metres above ground level compared to the standard 10 metres for meteorological anemometers. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 160 km/h or more.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. Between ten and twenty storms occur each year in most of Victoria, but the annual average is about thirty in the north-eastern ranges. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months, and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

Further reference: *Bushfires, Victorian Year Book 1978*; pp. 78-9

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the metropolitan area. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 27°C, while along the Bay, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality		Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura	{ 1	31	18	26	24	20	28	24	26	27	28	35	26	20	302
		{ 2	31	31.9	30.9	28.1	23.2	18.7	16.0	15.4	17.1	20.1	22.9	26.8	29.7	23.4
		{ 3	31	16.6	16.4	13.9	10.2	7.4	5.2	4.3	5.4	7.3	9.8	12.1	14.6	9.9
	Swan Hill	{ 1	94	21	24	23	25	34	35	32	35	32	35	26	24	346
		{ 2	77	31.4	31.1	27.8	22.7	18.3	14.8	14.4	16.3	19.3	22.8	26.8	29.9	23.0
		{ 3	71	15.3	15.4	12.9	9.6	6.8	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.5	8.9	11.5	13.8	9.6
WIMMERA	Horsham	{ 1	104	22	27	25	34	47	50	46	48	45	44	34	28	450
		{ 2	69	29.9	29.8	26.5	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	21.0	24.8	27.7	21.1
		{ 3	70	13.3	13.6	11.4	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	5.6	7.6	9.7	11.9	8.4
	Nhill	{ 1	92	22	24	23	31	41	47	45	47	43	41	30	27	421
		{ 2	72	29.6	29.4	26.7	21.2	17.3	14.3	13.7	15.1	17.8	21.0	24.8	27.8	21.8
		{ 3	3	12.9	13.3	11.0	8.3	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.4	8.0
WESTERN	Ballarat	{ 1	70	37	49	47	56	70	64	69	77	74	70	57	52	722
		{ 2	66	24.9	24.8	21.9	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.4	22.3	16.2
		{ 3	65	10.8	11.8	10.1	7.7	5.9	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.8	9.6	7.2
	Hamilton	{ 1	107	33	33	43	55	69	73	75	77	72	66	52	45	693
		{ 2	90	25.7	25.6	23.0	18.8	15.2	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.3	17.7	20.5	23.3	18.6
		{ 3	91	11.4	12.0	10.5	8.6	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0	7.9
Warrnambool	{ 1	81	32	36	48	61	78	76	88	85	73	66	55	45	743	
	{ 2	74	22.1	22.1	21.0	18.5	16.0	13.8	13.2	14.0	15.6	17.3	18.9	20.6	17.8	
	{ 3	74	12.7	13.3	12.2	10.3	8.6	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.0	11.6	9.6	
NORTHERN	Bendigo	{ 1	117	33	34	37	41	54	60	55	57	54	53	38	32	548
		{ 2	110	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.1	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
		{ 3	108	14.1	14.3	12.4	9.1	6.4	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.4	8.8
	Echuca	{ 1	99	27	29	33	34	42	44	40	42	40	44	32	29	436
		{ 2	94	30.8	30.4	27.1	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.3	15.1	18.2	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.1
		{ 3	93	15.2	15.3	13.1	9.0	6.7	4.8	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.5

NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	97	41	39	51	53	65	72	71	74	67	70	57	49	709
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
		3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
NORTH CENTRAL	Kyneton	1	94	37	39	47	54	75	90	82	84	74	69	52	50	753
		2	78	27.0	26.6	23.5	18.2	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	14.7	17.9	21.4	24.9	18.2
		3	71	9.9	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	1	99	31	37	41	45	50	49	46	48	51	52	48	40	538
		2	66	25.1	25.0	23.2	19.9	16.6	14.0	13.6	14.6	16.8	19.1	21.2	23.4	19.4
		3	67	13.2	13.8	12.5	10.2	8.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.3
CENTRAL	Mornington	1	87	45	44	52	63	71	70	68	71	71	70	59	53	737
		2	43	25.0	25.0	23.3	19.4	16.2	13.5	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.9
		3	40	13.4	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.1
NORTH-EASTERN	Omeo	1	98	51	53	54	47	54	58	52	55	62	72	64	62	684
		2	93	26.2	25.8	23.1	18.7	14.1	10.8	10.2	12.1	15.2	18.3	21.5	24.5	18.4
		3	94	9.4	9.6	7.8	4.8	2.2	0.8	-0.2	0.6	2.6	4.7	6.4	8.3	4.7
NORTH-EASTERN	Wangaratta	1	99	38	40	47	48	56	71	64	63	60	64	47	43	641
		2	74	30.9	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.5	12.7	14.5	17.5	21.0	26.2	28.9	22.4
		3	73	15.0	15.0	12.3	8.4	5.4	3.7	3.2	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.2	8.7
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	1	29	49	56	57	63	94	78	82	96	89	87	86	69	906
		2	28	24.7	24.4	21.1	18.1	14.7	12.5	11.9	13.0	15.2	17.6	19.5	22.1	18.1
		3	28	12.7	13.3	12.1	9.7	7.5	5.8	4.7	5.3	6.5	8.3	9.6	11.1	8.9
WEST GIPPSLAND	Sale	1	35	45	45	53	47	58	51	41	53	51	65	64	59	632
		2	32	25.1	25.0	23.3	20.1	16.5	14.0	13.6	14.7	16.7	18.9	20.7	23.1	18.7
		3	32	12.5	13.5	11.4	8.6	6.1	4.2	3.2	4.2	5.4	7.6	9.2	11.1	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	1	65	60	50	67	50	54	58	50	49	57	70	64	68	697
		2	68	24.6	24.7	23.1	20.4	16.8	14.4	14.0	13.9	17.5	19.6	21.6	23.5	19.6
		3	67	12.4	12.8	11.2	8.6	6.1	4.3	3.5	4.2	5.9	7.8	9.5	7.9	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Orbost	1	95	69	60	68	74	72	87	67	61	70	79	69	77	853
		2	35	25.1	25.1	23.6	20.7	17.4	14.6	14.2	15.2	17.1	18.5	20.1	23.5	23.0
		3	35	12.8	13.4	11.9	9.2	6.8	5.0	4.0	4.7	6.0	8.2	9.9	11.6	8.7

(a) Legend: 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all available years of record to 1978).
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1977).
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1977).

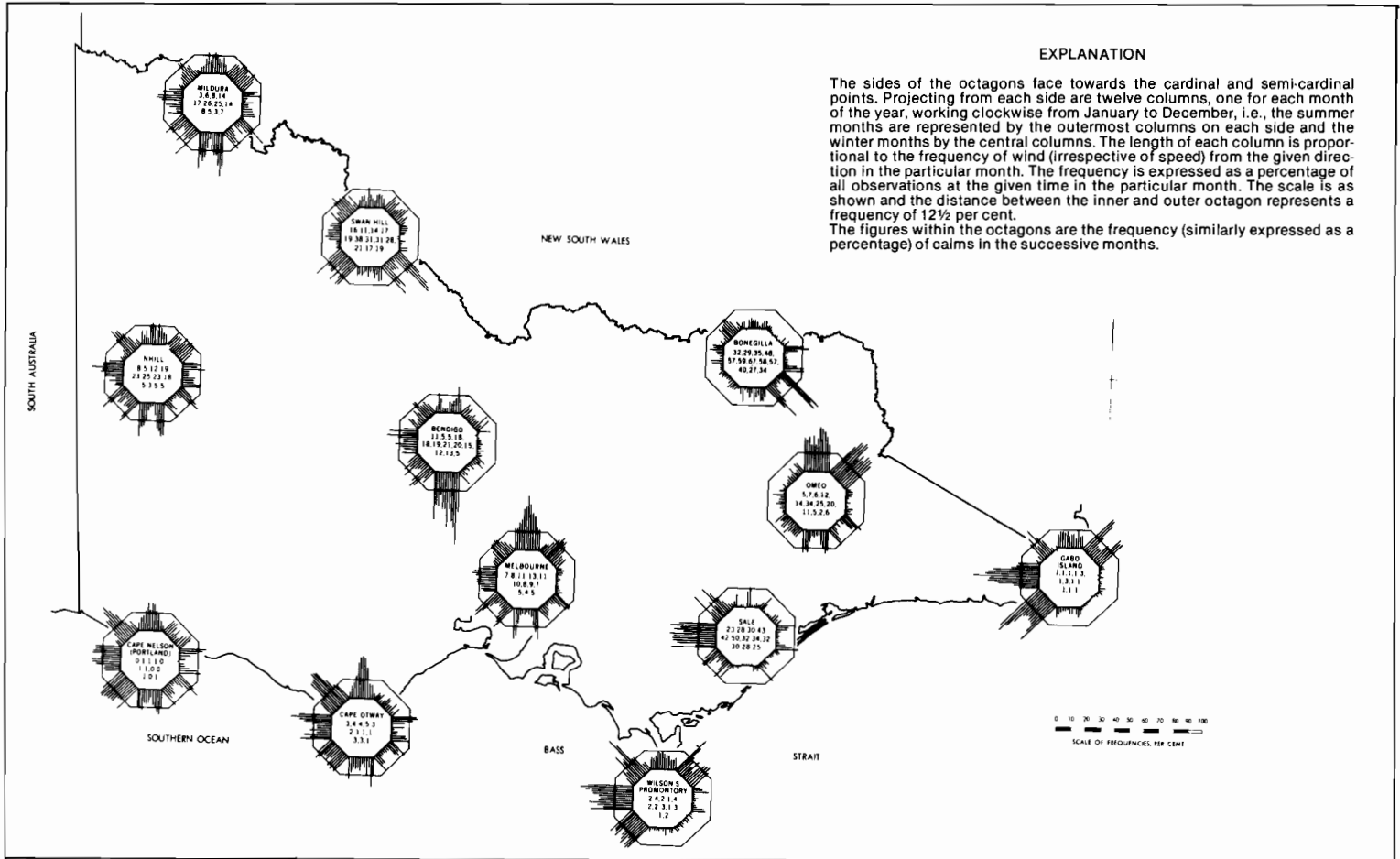


FIGURE 8. Victoria—wind roses for 9 a.m. showing monthly percentage distribution of wind directions to eight points of the compass.

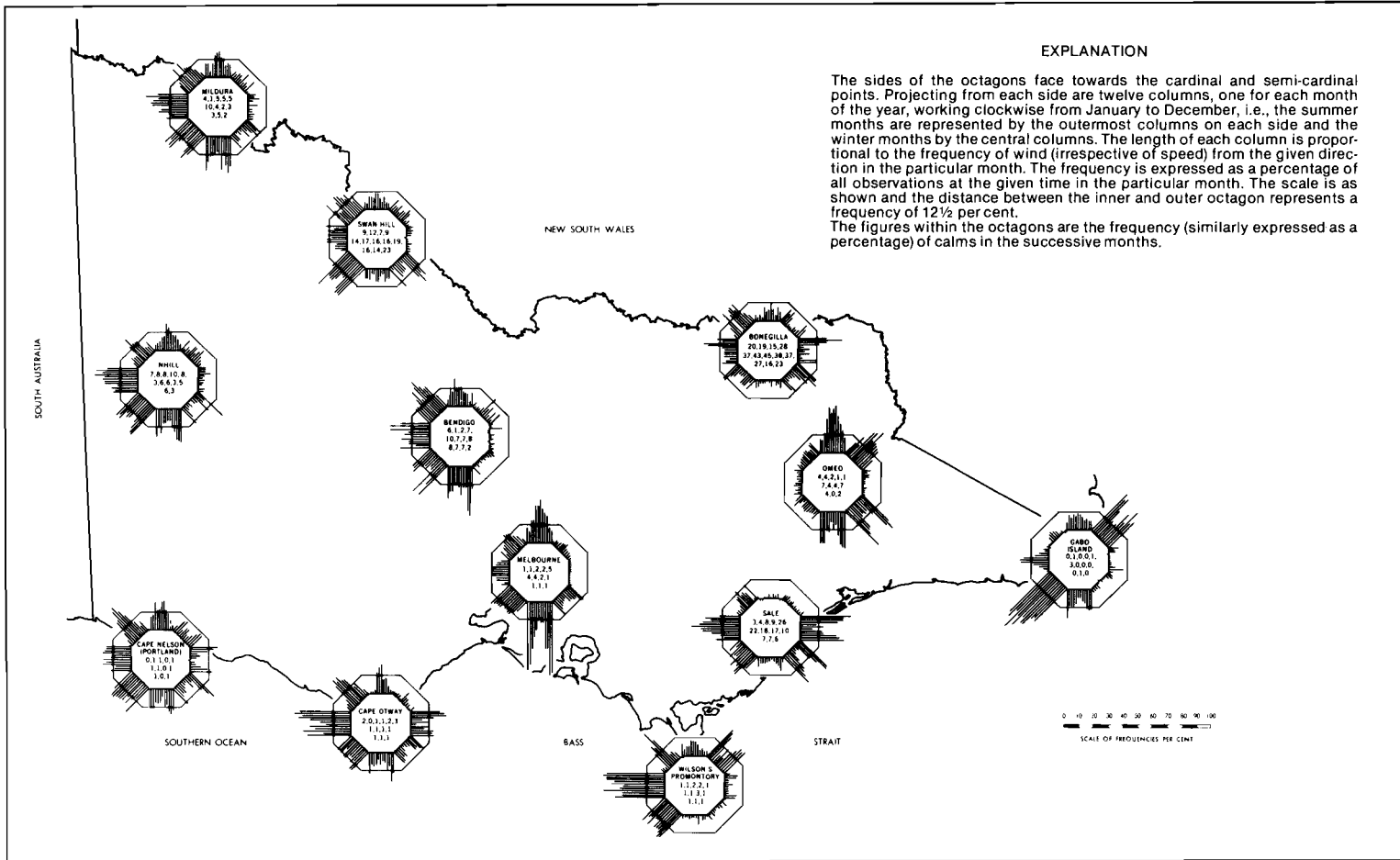


FIGURE 9. Victoria—wind roses for 3 p.m. showing monthly percentage distribution of wind directions to eight points of the compass.

Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 38°C is about four, but there were fifteen in the summer of 1897-98 and there have been a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 32°C is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year. During the early years of record, temperatures below 0°C were recorded during most winters. However, over more recent years, the urban "heat island" effect has resulted in such low temperatures occurring only once in two years on average. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C. During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but frequencies increase to over twenty in the outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the city, and approaching 300 days along parts of the bayside.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne, computed from all available official records, are given in the following table:

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.9	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.3	19.4	15.3	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	11.6	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	64	62	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	187	156	170	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.0	7.7	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	6.0	11.0

(a) Measured by Australian Sunken Tank (prior to 1967).

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Measured at Melbourne (prior to 1968)

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each of the years 1974 to 1978 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,015.7	1,015.8	r1,016.7	1,017.2	r1,016.4
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.6	15.6	15.5	r15.1	r15.0
Mean daily maximum	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.5	19.2
Mean daily minimum	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0
Absolute maximum	36.5	39.6	40.6	40.3	38.1
Absolute minimum	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.6
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	3	7	7	4	5
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	5	3	3	4	0
Rainfall (mm)	804	710	504	605	867
Number of days of rain	r164	169	143	137	148
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	r1,418	1,393	1,390	1,388	1,254
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100) (b)	73	71	69	69	72
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—*continued*

Meteorological element	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	r6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.8
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	9.4	10.3	10.9	8.7	8.1
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	59	43	51	54	32
Number of days of fog	5	13	6	3	7
Number of days of thunder	11	10	10	7	15

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

(b) Scale: 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the city is 661 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January to 68 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, and observed totals have ranged from 7 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period, monthly totals have ranged between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain has been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months — September to April. Only twice has over 50 mm during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne metropolitan area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of only 500 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 900 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges, and at Sassafra the annual average is over 1,300 mm.

The number of days of rain, defined as days on which 0.2 mm or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of seven in February and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of days of rain in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the city is twenty-seven, in August 1939. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of Melbourne's records — April 1923. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

Fogs

Fogs occur on an average of four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average twenty days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of more than eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less despite a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of possible hours, range between 55 per cent for January and February and 35 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.7 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of only a few seconds up to or even over 95 km/h. At the Melbourne observing site, gusts exceeding 95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon, a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

Thunder, hail, and snow

Thunder is heard in Melbourne on an average of 14 days per year, the greatest frequency being in the summer months. On rare occasions thunderstorms are severe, with damaging wind squalls. Hail can fall at any time of the year, but the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. Most hail is small and accompanies cold squally weather in winter and spring, but large hailstones may fall during thunderstorms in summer.

Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snowstorm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and house-tops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 centimetres deep at some places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic and caused accidents, some of which were fatal.

VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY 1978

Rainfall in Victoria during the second half of 1977 was such that at the beginning of 1978 most areas north of the Divide and some sections of southern Victoria were suffering from serious to severe rainfall deficiencies. Good rains which began by affecting Gippsland in autumn and relieved dry conditions generally by mid-winter were not without their consequences. East Gippsland's autumn district average of 422 mm was the highest since district averages commenced in 1913. The first nine months were also the "wettest ever" in this district. The incidence of flooding particularly during late autumn and winter was notable and while some degree of flooding was experienced in most catchments, Gippsland rivers were most severely and frequently affected. Overall, above normal rainfall was experienced during 1978 in all districts, with many stations experiencing one of their wettest years on record.

Both January and February continued to conform to the established dry pattern of the previous months with the result that summer rainfall was below average throughout Victoria. The Mallee, Wimmera, and Lower North received only about 35 per cent of normal summer rainfall. Average maximum temperatures were close to normal, although 17.5°C was the lowest January maximum in Melbourne since 1965 and in February isolated 40°C registrations occurred in the north and north-west on 3 and 20 February. Fog in the Central District caused some disruption to aviation services on 31 January, while three people died as a result of bush fires in the Paynesville, Lakes Entrance area on 14 and 15 January.

March and April district rainfalls were predominantly above average, alleviating dry conditions in the south and east. The most significant March rainfall occurred when a deep low pressure system moving south-westward from Queensland brought heavy rain first to Gippsland and then to remaining districts between 18 and 22 March. Flooding occurred in some Gippsland rivers. An east coast low which deepened off Gippsland was responsible for heavy falls, particularly in East Gippsland on 2 and 3 April, where 48 hour totals from many stations exceeded 200 mm and Cabbage Tree recorded 353 mm. Major flooding occurred on the Snowy and moderate flooding affected the Mitchell River. On 9

and 10 April, severe thunderstorms occurred over most of Victoria. Flash flooding and heavy hail occurred in the Melbourne metropolitan area during the evening and night of 9 April. There was a prolonged warm spell from 5 to 18 March when daily maxima averaged 10°C above normal. On 11 March, Sale recorded a maximum of 40°C, 17°C above normal, while 38.1°C in Melbourne was the highest March temperature for 12 years. An active cold front on 26 April brought heavy hail and rain, squally winds and the first snowfalls of the season. Snow fell at Olinda and Melbourne's maximum temperature of 13.4°C was the coldest April day for 12 years.

May and June were notable for "cut-off" low activity and east coast developments resulting in recurrent flooding predominantly in Gippsland rivers and streams. The first of these events brought good rains to parts of the drought affected Mallee and Wimmera before depositing totals of the order of 70 mm to 150 mm over Gippsland between 18 and 21 May with associated flooding; Sale experienced significant flooding from local heavy rains. Rain fell throughout Victoria between 2 and 5 June in association with an intensifying low moving south-westward from the northern N.S.W. coast. Totals were heavier in Gippsland and most exceeded 100 mm. Around Genoa, Walhalla, and in the Tarra Valley there were totals of 200 mm to 300 mm. Extensive moderate to major flooding occurred in Gippsland rivers and the Barwon catchment was also affected. On two more occasions, between 13 and 15 June and 17 and 19 June east coast developments were responsible for heavy Gippsland rains and further moderate to major flooding in most Gippsland rivers. Average temperatures in May were significantly above normal. Melbourne's mean minimum temperature of 10.9°C was the highest on record for May and on four consecutive days 28°C was equalled or exceeded in the city, making it the first May since 1866 that this has occurred. Serious to severe pollution occurred in Melbourne in the last four days of June under anticyclonic conditions. The June district average rainfall of 245 mm in East Gippsland made it the wettest month ever in the district.

In July, rainfall was above normal in all districts with the Mallee recording twice its average rainfall. For August, although heavy rain fell throughout in the first two weeks, monthly district averages were close to normal. Heavy rainfalls on the first weekend in July, 22 and 23 July, 7 to 9 August and 12 and 13 August, caused significant river rises throughout the State and some minor flooding. Good snow falls occurred at most resorts in July with falls to lower levels from 5 to 7 July. On the night of 6-7 July ice covering the road at Pyke's Creek on the Western Highway, caused many accidents. Frequent snowfalls occurred between 9 and 23 August, with widespread falls down to 300 metres on 13 and 22 August. In general, daily average temperatures were close to normal for both months; however, the mean August maximum temperature of 13.7°C for Melbourne was the lowest for August for 18 years.

District rainfall was above normal in all Victorian districts except East Gippsland in September, while October totals were below normal throughout despite heavy rain in southern and eastern parts during the last week of the month. Severe hailstorms were reported from the Central District on 1 September and in the Sunraysia area on 26 September. The earlier event caused a 3.5 km stretch of the Calder Highway near Mt Macedon to be blocked by hail for several hours; major hail damage was also sustained at localities in the Sunraysia area on 26 September. On 12 and 13 September, a series of vigorous cold fronts resulted in rain, squally winds, and snow to low levels. On 1 and 2 October the whole of South Australia came under the influence of destructive gale force winds which occasionally reached storm force. A "willy-willy" destroyed a storage shed at Hallam at this time.

Both November and December district rainfalls were above normal except for the north-west in December. In November, the west Central District was 142 per cent above average, the second wettest since averages commenced in 1913. On 5 November there were sightings of funnel clouds near Korumburra and Colac and on 7 November to the north of Tullamarine Airport. Gum trees were uprooted and a garage destroyed on a property 4 kilometres west of Korumburra confirming that the funnel cloud touched down briefly. Widespread thunderstorm activity also occurred between 5 and 7 November and there were some reports of heavy hail. On 18 November, an active cold front brought widespread heavy rain, particularly to Central Victoria. Major flooding occurred in the

Leigh and Barwon Rivers, moderate flooding in the Werribee River and there was local flash flooding over parts of the metropolitan area.

Mean maximum temperatures in December were significantly below normal at almost all reporting points and in Melbourne were the lowest since 1958. A major flash flood occurred in some Geelong suburbs on 17 December in association with severe thunderstorm activity. Severe thunderstorms affected central and eastern parts of the State, including the Melbourne metropolitan area on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Further references: Agricultural meteorology, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 33-4; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967, pp. 53-5; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968, pp. 55-8; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969, pp. 61-2; Meteorological observations, 1970, pp. 62-3; Computers and meteorology, 1971, p. 65; Hydrometeorology, 1972, pp. 62-3; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974, pp. 1-24; Floods, 1975, pp. 61-3; Forecasting for the general public, 1975, pp. 80-1; Forecasting for aviation, 1976, pp. 99-100; Maritime meteorology, 1977, pp. 95-6; Bushfires, 1978, pp. 78-9; Climate of Victoria's forest areas, 1978, pp. 79-80; World Weather Watch, 1978, pp. 87-8; Urban meteorology, 1979, p. 63

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

The Constitution of Victoria is now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*, an Act of the Victorian Parliament. The Bill was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1975 and reserved for the Royal Assent, which was given on 22 October 1975 and notified in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 19 November 1975. The Act was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 December 1975. Details of the Act may be found in the *Victorian Year Book 1977* on pages 924-43.

During the first 120 years of responsible government in Victoria, the Constitution was contained in the Schedule to an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament passed in 1855. The Victorian Parliament has had at all times the power to adopt a Constitution for Victoria based upon an Act of the Victorian Parliament, and it is somewhat surprising that the Victorian Parliament waited until 1975 to exercise this power.

In the *Constitution Act 1975* there are to be found the basic laws governing the relationship of the Crown to the State, the constitution and powers of the Parliament, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court, and the relationship of the Executive to the Parliament.

The Constitution is a flexible constitution and can be altered at any time by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, although in some cases an absolute majority in each House is required for a Bill which would alter some of the fundamental provisions in the Constitution.

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and the Commonwealth Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Victorian Parliament may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

Relation to Commonwealth Constitution

The Victorian Constitution must be understood in relation to the effect of the Commonwealth Constitution on the jurisdiction of the States. There are three main provisions in the Commonwealth Constitution which establish its relationships with State Constitutions in Australia. The first is section 51, which sets out most of the areas within which the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws. Matters outside the listed areas of power are the province of the States.

The second provision is section 109, which states that where the Commonwealth and a State have made laws which are inconsistent with one another, the State law is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid. However, if the Commonwealth has exceeded its powers in making its law, it has not really made the law at all, so there is no inconsistency and the State law stands.

The operation of these two provisions leaves the States, including Victoria, with power to make laws in the following cases:

- (1) Where the Commonwealth has no power to make laws;
- (2) where the Commonwealth has power in a particular field but has not exercised it at all; and
- (3) where the Commonwealth has power which it has exercised, but not so as to cover the whole legislative field.

Where the Commonwealth has power over a particular field and has exercised that power to the full, any law a State passes will be inconsistent with the Commonwealth law and inoperative.

The third provision, section 96, provides that the Commonwealth may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Commonwealth Parliament thinks fit. Section 96 has been used in conjunction with the taxing power of the Commonwealth to establish the economic supremacy of the Commonwealth over the States. The Commonwealth has done this since 1942 by levying income tax at a uniform rate and then giving a portion of this back to the States on the condition (attached under the power given by section 96) that the States refrained from levying income tax themselves.

This financial pre-eminence of the Commonwealth has led to the distinction between its province and the province of the State becoming blurred in practice. Nevertheless, some generalisations are possible. The Commonwealth exercises exclusive power in fields such as defence and foreign affairs where it is important to consider the nation as a whole. As the Commonwealth holds financial pre-eminence, it automatically assumes the task of economic planning. The Victorian Government, on the other hand, is primarily responsible for such things as health, education, law enforcement, the administration of justice, the control of resources, and the provision of roads, water, sewerage, power, and other services. Under Victorian law a complete system of local government has been established. The State has established a complete system of courts, a police force, a teaching service, and many public statutory bodies to provide services for the people.

Australian Constitutional Convention

*Outline of events, 1973–1979**

The first plenary session of the Australian Constitutional Convention was opened in the Sydney Town Hall on Monday, 3 September 1973 by the then Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck.

Its overall objective was to achieve a consensus in constitutional matters among Federal and State politicians and representatives of local government which would eventually lead to significant constitutional reform. In practice it was thought that if consensus could be reached at all levels of government, then the prospects of referenda put to the electorate by the Federal Government would be more likely to be successful.

The Convention was considered a success by most observers and as a result four Standing Committees were established to discuss the agenda items referred from the Convention. These Committees met continually throughout 1974 and although hindered by the Double Dissolution in May, the reports of Standing Committees "B", "C", and "D" were essentially finalised. These reports were to be tabled at the next Convention planned in Adelaide from 4 to 8 November 1974.

However, the Commonwealth Parliament was unable to appoint a delegation because of the failure to resolve the composition of its membership. In addition, the Queensland Parliament was dissolved on 2 November and writs issued for a General Election on 7 December. As a consequence, no Queensland delegation would be represented and the

**Victorian Year Books 1974–1979* contain more detailed information about the Convention.

Adelaide session was abandoned as it was considered that full representation of delegations would be necessary to ensure the Convention's ultimate success.

However, the Executive Committee was resolute in its intention that another full session should reconvene to receive the reports of the four Standing Committees and discuss the agenda. Although Standing Committee "A" had not made any significant progress, the other Standing Committees had substantially completed their reports. Preparation for the next Convention in Melbourne in September 1975 continued amidst the growing constitutional crisis and with several States suggesting that the Convention be abandoned or deferred. The Queensland Government eventually withdrew its attendance and the other non-Labor States and the Commonwealth Liberal/National Country Parties suggested postponement in view of lack of representation of a full delegation.

The Convention went ahead without full representation and when the Victorian Government decided to withdraw facilities at Parliament House, it was decided to hold the Convention at the Hotel Windsor.

The Convention met from 24 to 26 September and discussed a variety of agenda items. Although the absence of a full representation of all delegates did detract from the goal of achieving a worthwhile consensus, observers considered that it was useful and more productive than anticipated. The Convention agreed that another session of the Convention should take place in Hobart in 1976 to discuss the remaining agenda items.

Standing Committees were reconstituted and delegations re-formed. Although the Federal Election in December 1975 and the request by the Federal Government that the further work undertaken by Standing Committee "A" be suspended, did hinder further progress, the Convention proceeded towards the full plenary session in Hobart.

The Convention met in the Convention Centre, Wrest Point, on 27 October 1976 and included a full representation from the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, Territorial assemblies, and local government. The agenda items passed at Melbourne were reconsidered as well as additional agenda items agreed to by the Executive Committee.

There was established amongst almost all levels of government a consensus over a range of items. Several of the resolutions adopted at Hobart formed the basis in essence of the Federal Government's four referenda proposals put to the Australian electorate on 21 May 1977.

The fact that three out of the four referenda were passed indicated the importance of establishing a bipartisan approach to constitutional questions using the Convention mechanism. Although the proposals put to the Australian electorate were not considered issues of far-reaching importance, the creation of a constitutional climate responsive to constitutional change was considered by observers to be a fundamental role of the Constitutional Convention.

The Hobart Convention finally decided to hold another plenary session in Perth in 1977, although at a later meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to defer the Convention until July 1978. Any remaining agenda items would be discussed together with any new items emerging from outstanding work then being undertaken by Standing Committees "A" and "D".

It was thought that the progress and results of the referenda in 1977 would form the basis for parties at all levels of government to further a consensus on some of the more major controversial questions. If this were to eventuate, then a greater measure of success might be anticipated from any further proposals put to the Australian electorate.

The Convention met again in Perth in July 1978 with all delegations present. It considered an agenda of eighteen items. A number of these items were recommendations on the federal judiciary made by Standing Committee "D" which were passed by substantial majorities. Another was the report of Standing Committee "D" on the "Senate and Supply" which caused lengthy and unproductive debate. No referenda on proposals passed in Perth or outstanding from the Hobart session have been put to the electorate as yet. However a number of additional references were made in Perth to the Standing Committees, which are continuing their work.

The Convention resolved to hold a further plenary session in Adelaide, at a time to be determined by the Executive Committee after the views of the Premiers' Conference had been obtained.

EXECUTIVE

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment, and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those for which specific provision is made under a Statute, to make official proclamations, and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 89 in the section describing the Ministry.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of government whether within or without Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor is guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasises the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is His Excellency the Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.St J., Q.C. who assumed office on 1 June 1974.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 can be found on pages 1149-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission, reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely, the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is the Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, etc., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or ministerial decisions.

Ministry

Formation and composition

Victoria has followed the system of government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than six of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly whom he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative Acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in the Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Department of the Premier prepares a draft agenda for each meeting, but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat, but the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Department of the Premier issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries 1943 to 1979

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES: 1943–1979 (a)

Ministry and name of Premier	Date of assumption of office	Date of retirement from office	Duration of office (days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan	18 September 1943	2 October 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan	2 October 1945	21 November 1945	51
John Cain	21 November 1945	20 November 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway	20 November 1947	3 December 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway	3 December 1948	27 June 1950	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950	28 October 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway John Gladstone Black McDonald	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Cain	31 October 1952	17 December 1952	48
John Cain	17 December 1952	31 March 1955	835
John Cain	31 March 1955	7 June 1955	69
Henry Edward Bolte	7 June 1955	23 August 1972	6,288
Rupert James Hamer	23 August 1972	Still in office	

(a) A complete list since responsible government in 1855 can be found on pages 1150–1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1973*.

Ministry at 30 June 1979

A triennial election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament were held conjointly on 5 May 1979. The 64th Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

VICTORIA—64th MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1979

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R.J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier and Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
The Hon. L.H.S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Treasurer and Chief Secretary
The Hon. J.C.M. Balfour	Minister for Minerals and Energy
The Hon. W.A. Borthwick	Minister of Health
The Hon. I.W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. B.J. Dixon	Minister of Housing and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. R.R.C. Maclellan	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. J.H. Ramsay	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. T.L. Austin	Minister of Public Works and Minister for Property and Services
The Hon. L.S. Lieberman	Minister for Planning and Assistant Minister of Health
The Hon. A.R. Wood	Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. N. Lacy	Minister of the Arts and Assistant Minister of Education

VICTORIA—64th MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1979—*continued**From the Legislative Council*

The Hon. A.J. Hunt	Minister of Education
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. D.G. Crozier	Minister for Local Government
The Hon. W.V. Houghton	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. F.J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament*General*

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973, the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding Officers and Chairman of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the

expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 96-8 for lists of members.) Of the forty-four members of the Legislative Council, twenty-seven belong to the Liberal Party, thirteen to the Australian Labor Party, and four to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-one belong to the Liberal Party, thirty-two to the Australian Labor Party, and eight to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1976, and 1979. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party of Australia (Victoria) sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .". The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Public Accounts Committee

The Victorian Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee is the longest established Select Committee of the Victorian Parliament and the longest established Public Accounts Committee in Australia.

The appointment of a Public Accounts Committee was first considered in May 1870, but it was not until January 1895, that the Legislative Assembly provided for the appointment by adopting Standing Order No. 169A. In accordance with this Standing Order, a Committee was appointed by the House in each Session of Parliament from 1895 until 1931, when the Committee was not re-appointed, reputedly on the grounds of economy. The Committee was not revived until December 1955, after an interval of approximately 25 years, but Public Accounts Committees have been appointed in each Session of Parliament since that time.

The Committee comprises eight Members of the Legislative Assembly and is now constituted in accordance with Standing Order No. 220 of the Legislative Assembly. This Standing Order is basically identical to the former Standing Order No. 169A. The Committee's duties are prescribed by the Standing Order as follows:

- (1) To examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State and to bring under the notice of the House any items in those accounts, or any circumstances connected with them which it may consider appropriate;
- (2) to report to the House any alteration which may appear desirable to be introduced in the form of or method of keeping the Public Accounts, or in the mode of receipt, control, issue, or payment of the public money;
- (3) to inquire into and report upon any questions which may have arisen in connexion with the Public Accounts;
- (4) to inquire into and report to the House upon the investment of and dealings with the funds of Commissioners of the State Bank of Victoria; and
- (5) to deal with any special references that may be made to them by the House.

The Committee's powers are mainly derived from the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly and the *Parliamentary Committees Act* 1968. These powers include the powers usually given to Select Committees of the Victorian Parliament to send for persons, papers, and records.

Generally, the Committee selects its own subjects of inquiry but does not adopt specific terms of reference as, in most cases, the lines of inquiry develop from the evidence and written information received by the Committee during the course of an inquiry. This flexible approach has proven to be most satisfactory.

In recent years, the Committee has adopted a policy of conducting annual inquiries into the Auditor-General's Reports to Parliament, Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer, and the carry-over of unpaid accounts at the end of each financial year. The annual inquiry into the Auditor-General's Reports is frequently the starting point for major inquiries into specific areas of government administration, while the inquiries into the Treasurer's Advance and unpaid accounts mainly tend to highlight faults which may exist in departments in relation to budgetary and commitment control.

The Committee's inquiries since 1955 have been of a diverse nature, ranging from inquiries into the performance of functions within a specific area of administration, for example, the State Electricity Commission (1962 and 1963) and the Public Works Department (1968), to inquiries into the performance of a particular function by a number of departments and authorities, for example, the Victorian Government Light Motor Transport System (1969). One of the most significant reports presented to the House by

the Committee related to estimating and budgetary control (1959). This report led to important changes and improvements in estimating and control of expenditure, and in the form and presentation of the Estimates. Other major reports presented to the House by the Committee since 1955 include the following: Forests Commission — Newport Seasoning Works (1956); State Insurance Offices (1957 and 1974); Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board (1958); Horsham Kyosan Engineering Company Ltd (1960); Board of Land and Works contract with W.C. Bourne and Sons (1961); Portland Harbor Trust (1964); Derailments on the Victorian Railways System (1964); University of Melbourne (1965); Police Department (1967); Stores Management and Control (1969); Public Trustee (1970); Government Expenditure on Tourism (1971); Victorian Railways (1972); State Superannuation Fund (1975); and Teacher Housing Authority (1975).

In considering any question the Committee hears evidence and/or obtains information from the departments or authorities concerned and, if necessary, obtains additional evidence or information from external sources. The Committee does not conduct public hearings or publish evidence and rarely exercises its power to require evidence on oath.

As is evident from the prescribed duties, the Committee is mainly confined to retrospective examination. However, many useful recommendations flow from its reports and a significant number have been implemented over the years. The Committee has also found on a number of occasions that the very fact that it has directed specific inquiries to a department has been sufficient to bring about changes or improvements without the necessity of reporting to Parliament.

When each report is tabled in the Legislative Assembly action is taken by the Committee to obtain a Treasury Minute in relation to the report. Departments and other bodies affected by the report are requested to furnish comments to the Committee in respect of the relevant sections of the report and copies of these comments are then forwarded by the Committee to Treasury, which prepares a Treasury Minute incorporating Treasury and departmental comments on the report. These comments usually outline the reaction to the report of the bodies affected and indicate what action, if any, has been taken to implement the Committee's recommendations. The Minute prepared by Treasury is examined by the Committee and, if necessary, additional information or evidence is obtained. The Treasury Minute, together with any additional Committee comment (if considered necessary by the Committee), is then presented to the House in report form.

From 1895 to 1931, the Committee presented 72 reports to the Legislative Assembly and in the period from 1955 to 1979 the Committee presented 62 reports, excluding Treasury Minutes, to the House. The Committee's reports are printed as Parliamentary Papers and appear in the list of reports presented to Parliament, published in each edition of the *Victorian Year Book* (see pages 105–7).

The *Parliamentary Committees (Public Accounts and Expenditure Review Committee) Act 1979* (No. 9357) provided for a joint committee of the Legislative Assembly (eight members) and the Legislative Council (four members) to replace the existing Public Accounts Committee. The terms of reference for the new committee are set out in section 5 of the Act as follows:

- (1) To examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State and to bring to the notice of the Victorian Parliament any items in those accounts, or any circumstances connected with them which it may consider appropriate;
- (2) to inquire into and report to the Victorian Parliament on any question in connection with public expenditure which is referred to it by the Council or the Assembly;
- (3) to consider and report to the Victorian Parliament how, if at all, the administration of government programmes and policies may be carried out more efficiently, effectively, and economically; and
- (4) to report to the Victorian Parliament any alteration which may appear desirable to be introduced in the form or method of keeping and presenting the Public Accounts, or in the mode of receipt, control, issue, or payment of the public money.

Further references: Private legislation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 86–7; Money Bills, 1963, pp. 73–4; Parliamentary Committees, 1964, pp. 52–4; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965 pp. 79–82; Parliamentary privilege, 1966, pp. 72–7; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967, pp. 73–7; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968, pp. 71–7; Hansard, 1969, pp. 77–81; Houses of Parliament, 1970, pp. 77–81; Conduct of debate, 1972, pp. 77–9; Royal Commissions, 1974, pp. 73–5; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, pp. 97–103; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976, pp. 115–8; Liberal Party in Victoria, 1979, pp. 82–5

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1979 there have been forty-eight Parliaments. The forty-eighth Parliament was opened on 29 May 1979. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54 (released in 1959), page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9
Forty-seventh	1976-1979	1,066	159	14.9	134	12.6

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1975 to 1979. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (\$'000)

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)		Select Committees, etc.	
1974-75	20	591	709	2,420	3,062	269	143	7,214
1975-76	20	626	886	3,330	5,359	1,573	747	12,541
1976-77	20	683	998	3,262	6,310	453	709	12,435
1977-78	20	939	1,145	3,445	6,928	417	518	13,412
1978-79	20	851	1,161	3,656	8,213	2,585	26	16,512

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of members of the Victorian Parliament are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
 (LP) Liberal Party
 (NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979 (Term of office commended 15 July 1979)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern	90,724	85,745	94.51
Baylor, Hon. Hilda Gracia (LP)	Boronia	124,540	117,326	94.21
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Nunawading	122,452	115,042	93.95
Bubb, Hon. Clive (LP)	Ballarat	90,442	85,853	94.93
Butler, Hon. Glyde Algernon Surtees (ALP)	Thomastown	123,890	116,245	93.83
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (ALP)	East Yarra	112,088	102,539	91.48
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan (ALP)	Melbourne West	115,951	108,849	93.87
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	83,013	78,997	95.16
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Central Highlands	96,898	89,666	92.54
Hayward, Hon. Donald Keith (LP)	Monash	109,530	99,271	90.63
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	121,831	113,874	93.47
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	96,423	89,518	92.84
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril James (ALP)	Waverley	122,086	114,178	93.52
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Chelsea	127,390	119,434	93.75
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham	112,157	104,695	93.35
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	84,931	79,406	93.49
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick Alexander (ALP)	Geelong	90,659	85,409	94.21
Radford, Hon. John William Storrier (LP)	Bendigo	87,468	82,883	94.76
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North	115,148	105,060	91.24
Walker, Hon. Evan Herbert (ALP)	Melbourne	109,211	95,428	87.38
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla	132,345	124,780	94.28
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North Western	81,230	77,290	95.15

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1979 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976 (Term of office commenced 27 June 1976)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	81,532	77,634	95.22
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	78,565	74,107	94.33
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown	114,574	106,863	93.27
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	85,260	80,464	94.37
Foley, Hon. Dr Kevin James (LP)	Boronia	113,888	105,954	93.03
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	85,641	78,876	92.10
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	115,968	104,257	89.90
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	115,497	107,293	92.90
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading	118,275	110,667	93.57
Howard, Hon. Dr Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe	115,316	107,260	93.01
Jenkins, Hon. Glyn (LP)	Geelong	85,047	81,358	95.66
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	83,528	79,384	95.04
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla	120,955	113,431	93.78
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	83,059	79,146	95.29
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley	114,654	106,958	93.29
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea	117,786	109,003	92.54
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	115,158	105,732	91.81
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland	80,733	75,285	93.25
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West	114,890	105,890	92.17
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne	123,270	105,715	85.76
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,514	108,498	91.55
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern	85,172	78,899	92.63

Legislative Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. Sidney James Plowman.

Chairman of Committees: Alexander Thomas Evans.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 5 May 1979. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfry Ian (ALP)	Morwell	26,878	25,308	94.16
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	26,703	25,485	95.44
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	27,236	25,715	94.42
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West	25,968	24,362	93.82
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbuk	30,262	27,951	92.36
Brown, Alan John (LP)	Westernport	31,323	29,341	93.67
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	25,168	24,149	95.95
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora	31,052	29,308	94.38
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	30,171	28,132	93.24
Chambers, Mrs Joan Heywood (LP)	Ballarat South	27,545	26,125	94.84
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (ALP)	Werribee	34,550	32,223	93.26
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,789	28,004	94.01
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park	32,386	30,558	94.36
Cox, George Henry (LP)	Mitcham	28,827	27,241	94.50
Crabb, Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	31,114	29,550	94.97
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	28,051	26,170	93.29
Culpin, John Albert (ALP)	Glenroy	27,615	26,060	94.37
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	27,012	23,629	87.48
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	31,823	29,375	92.31
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	26,532	24,965	94.09
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale	28,098	26,001	92.54
Ernst, Graham Keith (ALP)	Geelong East	26,575	25,105	94.47
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North	27,461	26,048	94.85
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	26,563	24,621	92.69
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	29,798	28,238	94.76
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	28,052	25,945	92.49
Gavin, Peter Murray (ALP)	Coburg	28,773	27,263	94.75
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Keilor	35,783	33,690	94.15
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	29,065	26,516	91.23
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	26,107	24,889	95.33
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Wantirna	36,973	34,769	94.04
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, J.P. (ALP)	Bentleigh	27,913	26,538	95.07
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	26,288	24,869	94.60
Jolly, Robert Allen (ALP)	Dandenong	35,979	33,891	94.20
Jona, Hon. Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	27,060	24,154	89.26
Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood	27,458	25,513	92.92
King, Kevin Francis (ALP)	Springvale	30,402	28,658	94.26
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	27,627	25,348	91.75
Lacy, Hon. Norman (LP)	Warrandyte	32,056	30,095	93.88
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (LP)	Benambra	28,168	26,164	92.89
Mathews, Charles Race Thorson (ALP)	Oakleigh	28,849	26,905	93.26
McArthur, Peter Stewart (LP)	Ringwood	30,448	28,655	94.11
McCance, Keith Robert (LP)	Bennettswood	28,444	26,915	94.62
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	27,203	25,899	95.21
McGrath, William Desmond (NP)	Lowan	25,261	24,051	95.21
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (NP)	Gippsland South	26,619	24,718	92.86
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	25,746	24,569	95.43
Mackinnon, Donald James (LP)	Box Hill	28,836	26,768	92.83
Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick	33,097	30,817	93.11
Miller, Robert Henry (ALP)	Prahran	26,766	23,607	88.20
Patrick, Mrs Jeanette Tweeddale (LP)	Brighton	27,271	24,920	91.38
Plowman, Hon. Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	32,891	30,505	92.75
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	28,505	26,435	92.74
Remington, Keith Henry (ALP)	Melbourne	25,415	21,871	86.06
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (LP)	Gisborne	32,026	30,156	94.16
Richardson, John Ingles (LP)	Forest Hill	31,724	29,933	94.35
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick	28,666	25,738	89.79
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	26,880	25,709	95.64
Rowe, Barry John (ALP)	Essendon	27,594	26,046	94.39
Sidiropoulos, Theo (ALP)	Richmond	28,908	25,263	87.39
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	30,020	28,142	93.74
Simpson, John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie	29,152	27,900	95.71
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	30,459	28,597	93.89
Smith, Aurel V. (LP)	South Barwon	29,031	27,604	95.08
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	25,749	24,528	95.26
Spyker, Peter Cornelis (ALP)	Heatherton	30,909	28,964	93.71
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	29,523	27,773	94.07
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (LP)	Caulfield	27,954	25,088	89.75
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	28,873	26,860	93.03
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern	28,751	25,943	90.23
Toner, Mrs Pauline Therese (ALP)	Greensborough	34,703	32,254	92.94
Trewin, Thomas Campion (NP)	Benalla	25,869	24,164	93.41
Treize, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	28,355	26,612	93.85
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (ALP)	Glenhuntly	26,622	24,776	93.07

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 5 MAY 1979—*continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Walsh, Ronald William (ALP)	Albert Park	27,902	24,671	88.42
Weideman, Graeme, J.P. (LP)	Frankston	32,904	30,775	93.53
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	25,566	24,057	94.10
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	29,338	26,614	90.72
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Doncaster	30,473	28,842	94.65
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	34,979	32,664	93.38
Wood, Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	25,922	24,763	95.53

Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as Draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of the twentieth century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar Office had been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and nine Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 30 years no less than 3,713 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of Statutes and Statutory Rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government Printer.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist, whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Supreme Court Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

Victorian Acts passed during 1978

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1978

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| 9084 | Aerial Spraying Control (Amendment) Act amends section 8 of the <i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i> . | of certain special areas of Crown land, and for other purposes. | |
| 9085 | Dairy Products (Repeal) Act repeals the <i>Dairy Products Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. | 9094 | Molesworth (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain lands in the Parish of Whanregarwen, and for other purposes. |
| 9086 | Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing Powers Amendment) Act deems section 2 of the <i>Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing Powers) Act 1976</i> to have come into operation on 7 December 1976, and for other purposes. | 9095 | Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust (Licences) Act amends section 31 of the <i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977</i> with respect to the granting and termination of licences to sell produce by wholesale, and for other purposes. |
| 9087 | Constitution Act amends section 94 of the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> to increase the amount payable out of the Consolidated Fund for the Clerk and expenses of the Executive Council. | 9096 | Public Service (Amendment) Act amends certain sections of the <i>Public Service Act 1974</i> . |
| 9088 | Marine (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Marine Act 1958</i> with respect to licences to act as Pilots for Port Phillip, charges payable by the masters of ships, and other matters. | 9097 | St Andrew's Hospital Act establishes a body corporate under the name of St Andrew's Hospital, and for other purposes. |
| 9089 | Architects (Professional Conduct) Act amends section 11 of the <i>Architects Act 1958</i> with respect to the penalties which may be imposed on persons who are guilty of offences relating to the professional conduct of architects. | 9098 | Environment Protection (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9090 | Victorian Film Corporation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i> to make provision for and with respect to committees. | 9099 | State Savings Bank (Amendment) Act amends the <i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9091 | Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers Amendment) Act deems section 2 of the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act 1977</i> to have come into operation on 18 October 1977, and for other purposes. | 9100 | St Andrew's Hospital (Guarantee) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee repayment of certain moneys proposed to be borrowed by St Andrew's Hospital. |
| 9092 | Co-operative Farmers and Graziers Direct Meat Supply Limited Act authorises the Co-operative Farmers and Graziers Direct Meat Supply Limited to obtain certain financial accommodation and authorises the giving of a guarantee in respect of financial accommodation obtained by the said Co-operative, and for other purposes. | 9101 | Education (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Education Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. |
| 9093 | Reference Areas Act makes further provision with respect to the management | 9102 | Land (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Act 1958</i> , to make provision with respect to the proceedings of Committees of Management appointed under sections 220 (1) and 221 (1) of that Act, provides for the surrender of certain lands to the Crown, and for other purposes. |
| | | 9103 | Probate Duty (Application) Act amends the <i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i> and the <i>Probate Duty Act 1977</i> , and for other purposes. |
| | | 9104 | Supply (1978-79, No.1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1978-79. |

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1978—*continued*

- 9105 Teaching Service (Appointments) Act amends section 48 of the *Teaching Service Act 1958*.
- 9106 Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the *Fisheries Act 1968*, to increase the fees payable for certain licences, makes further provision with respect to the Fisheries Research Fund, makes provision for special amateur fishing licences, and for other purposes.
- 9107 Road Traffic (Amendment) Act amends the *Road Traffic Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9108 Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9109 Granya (Land Exchange) Act provides for the exchange of certain Crown land in the Parish of Granya and certain land in the Parish of Bungil East, and for other purposes.
- 9110 Sandringham Land Act authorises the granting of leases of certain Crown land at Sandringham in the Parish of Moorabbin along Port Phillip Bay.
- 9111 Vegetation and Vine Diseases (Parasites) Act amends the *Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958*, enables further action to be taken in relation to the fruit fly, and provides for the control of Argentine ants.
- 9112 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority.
- 9113 Railway (Legal Actions) Act amends division II of part III of the *Railways Act 1958*.
- 9114 National Parks (Amendment) Act amends the *National Parks Act 1975* and the *Forests Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9115 Co-operation (Amendment) Act amends the *Co-operation Act 1958*, increases the aggregate liability that the Treasurer of Victoria may incur under guarantees.
- 9116 Local Government (Promotion of Decentralization) Act amends part XLA of the *Local Government Act 1958*.
- 9117 Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act makes further provision with respect to superannuation benefits payable under the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968*, amends that Act, and for other purposes.
- 9118 Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act amends section 82 of the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*.
- 9119 Teaching Service (Migrant Instructors) Act amends section 55A of the *Teaching Service Act 1958*.
- 9120 Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the *Stamps Act 1958*, and the *Motor Boating Act 1961*.
- 9121 State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*, and the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9122 Building Industry Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act amends the *Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975*, and for other purposes.
- 9123 Melbourne University (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne University Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9124 Motor Car (Fees and Penalties) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9125 Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the *Superannuation Act 1958* in relation to the classification of contributors, and for other purposes.
- 9126 State Development, Decentralization and Tourism Act establishes a Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, repeals the *State Development Act 1970*, and for other purposes.
- 9127 Melbourne Harbor Trust (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958*, increases the borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, and makes further provision with respect to financial accommodation.
- 9128 Cluster Titles (Amendment) Act amends the *Cluster Titles Act 1974*, the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*, and the *Sale of Land Act 1962*, and for other purposes.
- 9129 Victoria Conservation Trust Act amends the *Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972*, amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9130 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rate Exemption) Act amends section 280 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9131 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Administration and Rates) Act adds certain lands to the area which may be declared as the drainage area administered by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, makes further provision with respect to the levying of the Barwon River Improvement Rate, amends the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9132 Mildura Irrigation and Water Trust (Merbein) Act amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*, reconstitutes the Mildura Urban Water Trust, and for other purposes.
- 9133 Egg Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the *Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973*, and for other purposes.
- 9134 Workers Compensation (Special Provisions) Act makes provision with respect to circumstances in which employers will not be liable to pay compensation under the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* to persons who

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1978—*continued*

- are contestants in sporting or athletic activities, and for other purposes.
- 9135 Environment Effects Act requires the environmental effects of certain works to be assessed, and for other purposes.
- 9136 Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9137 Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*, and the *Motor Car (Breath Testing Stations) Act 1976*, and for other purposes.
- 9138 Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*, makes provision for the re-subdivision of the Milleara estate at Keilor by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes.
- 9139 Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*.
- 9140 Petroleum Products Subsidy (Amendment) Act amends section 3 of the *Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965*.
- 9141 Water (Amendment) Act amends the *Water Act 1958*.
- 9142 Railways (Amendment) Act validates the construction of certain railways, authorises the dismantling of certain railways and the divesting of former Crown land no longer required for railway purposes, reduces the minimum period for entitlement to payment in lieu of long service leave to redundant employees, provides additional powers for the Railways Construction Board, amends section 135 of the *Railways Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9143 Local Government (Regional Refuse Disposal) Act provides for the constitution of Regional Refuse Disposal groups, amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, the *Health Act 1958*, and the *local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9144 Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963*, and for other purposes.
- 9145 Post-Secondary Education Act provides for the better promotion, development, and co-ordination of post-secondary education in Victoria, establishes a Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, and for other purposes.
- 9146 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the *Racing Act 1958*.
- 9147 Physiotherapists Act re-enacts and amends the law relating to the registration of physiotherapists, and for other purposes.
- 9148 Local Government (Municipal Districts) Act amends section 23 and section 24 of the *Local Government Act 1958*.
- 9149 Ministry of Transport (Passenger Services) Act amends the *Ministry of Transport Act 1958* in relation to the co-ordination of fixed route passenger services in the Melbourne metropolitan area and the provision of fixed route omnibus services, and for other purposes.
- 9150 Geelong Regional Interim Development Order (Validation) Act validates an interim development order made by the Geelong Regional Planning Authority for the municipal districts of the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown, and South Barwon, and the Shires of Bellarine, Barrabool, Bannockburn, and Corio, and the Borough of Queenscliffe.
- 9151 Credit Reporting Act makes provision concerning the records of credit reporting agents, and for other purposes.
- 9152 Magistrates' Courts (Amendment) Act amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1971* and the *Water Act 1958* with respect to the civil jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts, and for other purposes.
- 9153 Wrongs (Actions for Damages) Act amends the *Wrongs Act 1958* with respect to certain actions for damages.
- 9154 Magistrates (Interstate Enforcement) Act makes the directors of a body corporate personally liable to pay certain moneys payable under certain convictions and orders against the body corporate, amends section 26A of the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9155 Crimes (Hijackings and Other Offences) Act amends the *Crimes Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9156 Evidence (Amendment) Act amends the *Evidence Act 1958*.
- 9157 Motor Car Traders (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*.
- 9158 Bail (Amendment) Act amends the *Bail Act 1977* and the *Crown Proceedings Act 1958*.
- 9159 Water Drainage Act amends the *Water Act 1958*, the *Local Government Act 1958*, and the *Drainage of Land Act 1975*, and for other purposes.
- 9160 Legal Profession Practice (Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal) Act constitutes a Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal, amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9161 Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act makes provision with respect to the registration of chiropractors and osteopaths, and for other purposes.
- 9162 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958* and repeals section 74 of the *Health Act 1958*.
- 9163 Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act makes provision for the determination of the terms and conditions of employment or appointment of and the salaries or rates of remuneration of certain medical practitioners and certain other persons, establishes a Hospitals Remuneration

- Tribunal, amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and the *Health Commission Act* 1977, and for other purposes.
- 9164 Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9165 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Reconstitution) Act provides for the reconstitution of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958 in relation to that and other matters, and for other purposes.
- 9166 Victoria Conservation Trust (Amendment) Act amends the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act* 1972, and for other purposes.
- 9167 Shrine of Remembrance Act makes provision for the care, management, maintenance, and preservation of the Shrine of Remembrance and other memorials, and for other purposes.
- 9168 Pounds (Amendment) Act amends the *Pounds Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9169 Queenscliff Land Act authorises the granting of leases of certain Crown land in the Township of Queenscliff.
- 9170 Securities Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Securities Industry Act* 1975, and for other purposes.
- 9171 Labour and Industry Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9172 Dandenong Valley Authority (Recreational and Environmental Areas) Act makes provision with respect to the removal and disposal of certain vehicles abandoned in recreational areas and environmental areas, amends the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act* 1963, and for other purposes.
- 9173 Petroleum (Amendment) Act amends the *Petroleum Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9174 Victoria Law Foundation Act amends the Constitution of the Victoria Law Foundation, amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9175 Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9176 Judges Salaries Act amends the *Constitution Act* 1975 and the *County Court Act* 1958 with respect to salaries of judges.
- 9177 Country Roads (Amendment) Act amends the *Country Roads Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9178 Port of Melbourne Authority Act constitutes The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners into the Port of Melbourne Authority, amends the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1958, the *Local Government Act* 1958, the *Marine Act* 1958, the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1958, the *Road Traffic Act* 1958, the *Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act* 1960, the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act* 1965, and the *Railways (Amendment) Act* 1978 in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
- 9179 Melbourne (Snowden Gardens) Land Act amends the *Melbourne (Snowden Gardens) Land Act* 1975.
- 9180 Surveyors Act consolidates and amends the law relating to surveyors, makes certain consequential amendments to various acts, and for other purposes.
- 9181 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to state forests.
- 9182 Gas and Fuel Corporation (Municipal Rates) Act amends the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1958 and the *Local Government Act* 1958.
- 9183 Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Land Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9184 Road Traffic Act amends the *Road Traffic Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9185 Tocumwal Railway Extension (Supplementary Agreement Ratification) Act ratifies an agreement between the State of New South Wales and the State of Victoria to fix permanently the lifting span in the bridge at Tocumwal in the State of New South Wales.
- 9186 Appropriation (1978-79, No.1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1978-79 and appropriates the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and for other purposes.
- 9187 Lifts and Cranes (Amusement Structures) Act amends the *Lifts and Cranes Act* 1967 with respect to amusement structures and repeals division 1A of part XI of the *Health Act* 1958.
- 9188 Health Commission (Amendment) Act amends division 1 of part VI of the *Health Commission Act* 1977, and for other purposes.
- 9189 Railways Act amends the *Railways Act* 1958.
- 9190 Land Tax Act amends the *Land Tax Act* 1958, and for other purposes.
- 9191 Country Roads (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Country Roads Act* 1958, enables the Country Roads Board to borrow moneys on overdraft and on issue of debentures and inscribed stock, and for other purposes.
- 9192 Pay-roll Tax Act alters the general exemption from liability to pay-roll tax, amends the *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971 and the *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1977, and for other purposes.
- 9193 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Bundoora Tramway) Act authorizes the

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1978—*continued*

- construction by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of an electric tramway in the City of Preston, the Shire of Diamond Valley, and the Shire of Whittlesea, and for purposes connected therewith.
- 9194 Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust (Amendment) Act deems certain provisions of the *Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977* to have come into operation on the first day of April 1978, makes provision with respect to the validity of certain documents and amends the *Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977* with respect to the acquisition of land by the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust, and other matters.
- 9195 Education (Work Experience for Handicapped Children) Act amends part IVA of the *Education Act 1958* with respect to handicapped children engaged in work experience.
- 9196 Market Court Act makes provision for the Constitution and establishment of a market court, to confer jurisdiction thereon, and for other purposes.
- 9197 Consumer Affairs (Amendment) Act amends the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* and *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*.
- 9198 State Co-ordination Council (Amendment) Act amends the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975*.
- 9199 Broiler Chicken Industry Act establishes a Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee, improves stability in the broiler chicken industry, and for other purposes.
- 9200 Liquor Control Act makes provision for and with respect to a convention facility licence, enables sub-branches of the Returned Services League of Australia to be granted club licences, amends the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, and for other purposes.
- 9201 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the *Racing Act 1958*.
- 9202 Legal Profession Practice (Discipline) Act makes provision with respect to the discipline of barristers, amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9203 Ballarat (Children's Home) Land Act revokes certain grants and reservations relating to certain land in the Township of Ballarat East, authorises the granting of the said land to the Ballarat Children's Home, authorises the said Ballarat Children's Home to sell and otherwise deal with the said land, and for other purposes.
- 9204 Trustee (Authorized Investments) Act amends Part 1, of the *Trustee Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9205 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes.
- 9206 Co-operative Housing Societies (Indemnities) Act increases the aggregate amount of liability that the Treasurer may undertake in relation to indemnities of co-operative housing societies loans.
- 9207 Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act 1970* in relation to the control of noise, exemptions from licence fees, and for other purposes.
- 9208 Stamps Act amends the *Stamps Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9209 Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement, and other purposes.
- 9210 Transport Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways and road transport.
- 9211 The Constitution Act Amendment (Conduct of Elections) Act amends the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*.
- 9212 Crown Land (Reserves) Act provides for the reservation of Crown lands for certain purposes and for the management of such reserved lands, and for other purposes.
- 9213 Wine Grape Processing Industry Act improves stability in the wine grape processing industry.
- 9214 Summary Offences (Amendment) Act amends the *Summary Offences Act 1966*, and for other purposes.
- 9215 Workers Compensation (Share Farmers) Act amends the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* with respect to share farmers, and for other purposes.
- 9216 The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act amends the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* with respect to the holding and conduct of conjoint elections.
- 9217 Education (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Education Act 1958*, and for other purposes.
- 9218 Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958* to increase borrowing powers of the Authority.
- 9219 Public Records (Transfer of Administration) Act amends section 3 of the *Public Records Act 1973*.
- 9220 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the *Educational Grants Act 1973*.
- 9221 Port of Melbourne (World Trade Centre) Act makes provision with respect to a World Trade Centre in the Port of Melbourne.
- 9222 Town and Country Planning (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1978—*continued*

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| | the <i>Town and Country Planning Act</i> 1961, and for other purposes. | 9237 | Wheat Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act</i> 1974. |
| 9223 | Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act enacts a code of conduct for Members of the Parliament of Victoria, establishes a Register of certain interests of Members of that Parliament, and for other purposes. | 9238 | Victorian Dairy Industry Authority (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act</i> 1977, the <i>Milk Board Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1958. |
| 9224 | Local Government (Rates and Fees) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958 with respect to rates and certain fees, amends the <i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act</i> 1970, and for other purposes. | 9239 | Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Trade Waste) Act amends the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1958 with respect to trade waste. |
| 9225 | Valuation of Land Act amends the <i>Valuation of Land Act</i> 1960, the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958, the <i>Liquor Control Act</i> 1968, and for other purposes. | 9240 | Trustee Companies (Amendment) Act makes provision consequential upon sections 25A and 25B of the <i>Trustee Companies Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9226 | Magistrates' Courts (Stipendiary Magistrates) Act amends the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act</i> 1971 in relation to Stipendiary Magistrates, and for other purposes. | 9241 | Sewerage Districts (Transfer of Works) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1958 to permit transfer of works between public bodies and authorities, and for other purposes. |
| 9227 | Charities Act amends the law relating to charities, and for other purposes. | 9242 | Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958. |
| 9228 | Crimes (Criminal Damage) Act consolidates and amends the law relating to malicious injuries to property, amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Magistrates' Courts Act</i> 1971, repeals certain enactments, and for other purposes. | 9243 | Motor Car Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958. |
| 9229 | Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act relates to offences committed at sea and matters connected therewith, amends the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. | 9244 | Health (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Health Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9230 | Crimes (Competence and Compellability of Spouse Witnesses) Act amends the law relating to the competence and compellability of married persons and to the privilege attaching to marital communications, amends the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Evidence Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. | 9245 | Legal Aid Commission Act establishes a Legal Aid Commission, and for other purposes. |
| 9231 | Domicile Act abolishes the dependent domicile of married women and otherwise reforms the law relating to domicile. | 9246 | Housing (Amendment) Act reconstitutes the Ministry of Housing and the Housing Commission of Victoria, establishes a Housing Advisory Council, repeals the <i>Housing Ministry Act</i> 1972, and amends the <i>Housing Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9232 | Dog (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Dog Act</i> 1970, increases fees and penalties, and for other purposes. | 9247 | National Parks Act creates new national parks, amends the <i>National Parks Act</i> 1975 and the <i>Forest Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9233 | Dental Technicians (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Dental Technicians Act</i> 1972. | 9248 | Community Welfare Services Act amends the <i>Social Welfare Act</i> 1970, the <i>Education Act</i> 1958, the <i>Children's Court Act</i> 1973, and the <i>Public Service Act</i> 1974, alters the title of the first mentioned Act, establishes a Department of Community Welfare Services, and for other purposes. |
| 9234 | Administrative Law Act makes provision with respect to the review of certain decisions made by certain administrative tribunals, and for other purposes. | 9249 | Victorian Brown Coal Council Act constitutes a Victorian Brown Coal Council, makes provision for and with respect to the evaluation of the brown coal resources of Victoria, undertakes and promotes research into and the development of the potential uses of brown coal, and for other purposes. |
| 9235 | Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act amends the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. | 9250 | Police Offences (Offensive Publications) Act amends division 1A of part V of the <i>Police Offences Act</i> 1958, and for other purposes. |
| 9236 | Mines (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the <i>Mines Act</i> 1958 and the <i>Lifts and Cranes Act</i> 1967, and for other purposes. | | |
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Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1978-1979

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1978-1979 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

**VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1978-1979**

Finance:

- A.1. Finance 1977-78 — Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 1978, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30 June 1978.

Message from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30 June, 1979.

Returns to Orders of the House:

- C.1. Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Post-Secondary Education.
- C.2. Supplementary Report on Fair Consumer Credit Laws to the Attorney-General for Victoria by a Committee of the Law Council of Australia.
- C.3. "Personal Explanation" to the Parliament of Victoria by D.B. Jennings, M.L.A Member for Westernport, September, 1978.
- C.4. Beach Petroleum N.L. — Report of Commissioner for Corporate Affairs upon Investigation of Share Trading between 1 April 1978 and 10 May 1978.

Reports from Select Committees:

- D.1. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee — Second Progress Report — Use of Insulation in Buildings and Conservation of Energy Generally together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.2. Privileges Committee — Report on Complaint relating to Alleged Inducements offered to the Member for Caulfield together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.3. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Imperial Acts Application Act 1922 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon Section 44 of the Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975.
- D.5. Public Accounts Committee — Further Report upon Expenditure on Parliamentary Printing together with an Appendix.
- D.6. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon the Procedure to be Adopted for Raising Matters of Privilege.
- D.7. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon Extensions to Time Limits on Speeches on Adjournment Motions.
- D.8. Public Accounts Committee — Treasury Minutes on the Interim and Further Reports upon Expenditure on Parliamentary Printing together with Extracts from those Reports.
- D.9. Road Safety Committee — Nineteenth Progress Report — Impounding of Registration Plates, Penalties for Unlicensed Driving and Some Aspects of Alcohol and Road Safety together with Appendices.
- D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon Access to Information concerning Adoptions together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.11. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon Official Recording of Dissent of an Individual Member.
- D.12. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1976-77 and Unpaid Accounts 1976-77 together with an Appendix.
- D.13. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon the Quorum Requirement of the Legislative Assembly.
- D.14. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Law relating to Animals on Highways together with an Appendix.
- D.15. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the proposals contained in the Constitution (Local Government) Bill 1978 together with an Appendix.
- D.16. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon Committal of Bills.
- D.17. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Publication of Lists of Writs and Summonses.
- D.18. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon Certain Matters relating to Trustee Companies together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee.
- D.19. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the use of the Steel-Jawed Leghold Trap together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1978-1979—*continued*

Papers presented to Parliament.

- No.47. Consultative Council — Report on Congenital Abnormalities in the Yarram District.
 No.68. Consumer Affairs Council — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.11. Consumer Affairs — Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1976-77.
 No.13. Co-operative Housing Societies — Report of the Registrar for year 1975-76.
 No.14. Co-operative Societies — Report of the Registrar for year 1975-76.
 No.56. Country Roads Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.26. Education — Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1975-76.
 No.4. Education — Report of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Special Education for the year 1976-77.
 No.74. Education — Report of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Special Education for the year 1977-78.
 No.63. Egg Marketing Board — Report for the pool year ended 1 July 1978.
 No.42. Environment Protection Authority — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.72. Equal Opportunity Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.71. Equal Opportunity Board — Report of the Commissioner for the year 1977-78.
 No.45. Forests Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.16. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations — Report of the Government Statist for the year 1975-76.
 No.20. Gas and Fuel Corporation — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.65. Gas and Fuel Corporation — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.5. Hospitals and Charities Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.51. Hospitals and Charities Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.40. Hospitals Superannuation Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.53. Housing Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.6. Housing Commission — Report of Board of Inquiry into Certain Land Purchases by the Housing Commission and Questions arising therefrom.
 No.49. Industrial Training Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.27. Labour and Industry Department — Report for the year 1977.
 No.37. Land Conservation Council — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.64. Law Reform Commissioner — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.22. Liquor Control Act 1968 — Report of Board of Inquiry into Operation — Vol. 1.
 No.23. Liquor Control Act 1968 — Report of Board of Inquiry into Operation — Vol. 2.
 No.9. Liquor Control Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.7. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works — Report of Board of Inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.
 No.60. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.10. Motor Accidents Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.44. Motor Accidents Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.24. Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation — Report of Board of Inquiry.
 No.79. National Parks Service — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.1. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 July, 1977 to 30 September, 1977.
 No.2. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 October, 1977 to 31 December, 1977.
 No.12. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 January, 1978 to 31 March, 1978.
 No.39. Ombudsman — Report for the year 1977-78 together with Quarterly Report for the period 1 April, 1978 to 30 June, 1978.
 No.58. Ombudsman — Quarterly Report for the period 1 July, 1978 to 30 September, 1978.
 No.25. Ombudsman — Report on Investigation into Cause of Unrest in 'H' Division, Pentridge During the Weekend Commencing 15 April, 1978.
 No.36. Parole Board (Youth) — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.46. Police Department — Report for the year 1977.
 No.32. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force Vol. 1.
 No.33. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force Vol. 2.
 No.34. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force Vol. 3.
 No.35. Police Force — Report of the Committee appointed to Examine and Advise in Relation to the Recommendations made in Chapter 8 of Volume 1 of the Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed for the Purpose of Inquiring into and Reporting upon Certain Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force — (Part I — Police Procedures Relating to the Investigation of Crime).
 No.8. Police Force — Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Victoria Police Force — Memorandum of Advice by Mr. J. Le. P. Darvall re Complaint to the Board of Inquiry — Charles Francis Q.C. and the Frankston C.I.B.
 No.57. Publications State Advisory Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.54. Railways — Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1977-78.
 No.18. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.78. Rural Finance Commission — Report for the year 1977-78.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1978-1979—*continued*

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- No.41. Social Welfare Department — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.50. Social Welfare Department Statistical Tables — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.75. Social Welfare — Report on the Future of Social Welfare in Victoria.
 No.29. Soil Conservation Authority — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.17. State Development Committee — Progress Report on Port Utilisation and Development in Victoria with particular Reference to the Provision of General Cargo Handling Facilities at Western Port.
 No.21. State Electricity Commission — Report for the year 1976-77 together with Appendices.
 No.77. State Electricity Commission — Report for the year 1977-78 together with Appendices.
 No.15. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1976-77 (Vol.1).
 No.28. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1976-77 (Vol.2).
 No.73. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1977-78 (Vol.1).
 No.75. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1977-78 (Vol.2).
 No.55. State Savings Bank — Reports, Statements, Returns etc., for the year 1977-78.
 No.19. Teacher Housing Authority — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.30. Teachers Tribunal — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.31. Teachers Tribunal — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.69. Town and Country Planning Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.48. Transport Regulation Board — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.80. Victoria Grants Commission — Report for the year 1978.
 No.59. Victoria Institute of Colleges — Report for the year 1977.
 No.66. Victorian Development Corporation — Report for the year 1977-78.
 No.3. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.62. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department — Report for the year 1977-78.
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VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of \$1,000. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years — one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation — except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974*, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be adopted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State Government arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 355 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth and Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth Parliament elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1970	1,852,023	1975	2,176,732
1971	1,857,354	1976	2,264,222
1972	1,890,666	1977	2,301,695
1973	2,124,151	1978	2,307,786
1974	2,183,625	1979	2,371,637

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

(1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1982. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.

(2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).

(3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.

(4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.

(5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where ALL (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ — the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., more than half the number of formal votes cast) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the

unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1975:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: AREAS OF PROVINCES (square kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See page 96 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS (square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Burwood	14.22
Ascot Vale	19.90	Carrum	32.75
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Caulfield	10.70
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Coburg	17.86
Balwyn	16.17	Dandenong	39.91
Benalla	12,610.00	Doncaster	33.09
Benambra	14,690.00	Dromana	344.00
Bendigo	79.00	Essendon	17.00
Bennettswood	18.55	Evelyn	4,087.00
Bentleigh	12.84	Footscray	19.68
Berwick	1,576.00	Forest Hill	20.23
Box Hill	13.39	Frankston	45.69
Brighton	14.26	Geelong East	243.00
Broadmeadows	64.67	Geelong North	1,810.00
Brunswick	13.02	Geelong West	21.00
Bundoora	40.04	Gippsland East	29,630.00

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometres)—*continued*

Gippsland South	7,243.00	Oakleigh	18.30
Gisborne	6,799.00	Polwarth	7,515.00
Glenhuntly	11.75	Portland	13,900.00
Glenroy	16.87	Prahran	7.68
Greensborough	92.84	Preston	15.77
Hawthorn	12.30	Reservoir	18.90
Heatherton	40.01	Richmond	14.30
Ivanhoe	23.88	Ringwood	31.64
Keilor	221.00	Ripon	12,490.00
Kew	19.63	Rodney	7,430.00
Knox	77.54	St Kilda	8.70
Lowan	20,200.00	Sandringham	18.03
Malvern	13.30	Shepparton	2,795.00
Melbourne	28.68	South Barwon	2,546.00
Mentone	17.91	Springvale	32.06
Midlands	8,310.00	Sunshine	34.82
Mildura	29,590.00	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Mitcham	19.58	Syndal	24.43
Monbulk	204.00	Wantirna	24.78
Morwell	1,190.00	Warrandyte	123.00
Murray Valley	4,270.00	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Narracan	3,910.00	Werribee	974.00
Niddrie	32.20	Westernport	3,296.00
Noble Park	99.92	Williamstown	29.22
Northcote	16.70		
		Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See pages 97–8 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections*Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In sixty-nine of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-six of these sixty-nine contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other thirty-three contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in thirty-one instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	53,417	2.54
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	r 3.01

NOTE: Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1955:

**VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Mean population	Average population per member	Number of electors enrolled on date of election	Average number of electors per member	Proportion of persons enrolled to total population
						per cent
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,596,778	49,271	2,088,984	28,616	58.1
1976	81	(a) 3,746,000	45,024	2,267,282	27,991	62.2
1979	81	3,847,400	47,499	2,350,407	29,017	61.1

(a) Census count 30 June 1976, adjusted for under-enumeration.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of forty-four members, representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 5 May 1979, there were contests in all Provinces and in thirteen of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In four of these thirteen contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other nine contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in seven instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,191,128	93.22	77,361	3.53

NOTE: Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Constitutional provisions*General*

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the Commonwealth *Representation Act* 1948 when each State became eligible to elect ten Senators. In 1973, the number of Senators was further increased by the Senate (Representation of Territories) Act which provided for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to be each represented by 2 Senators. The term of office of these 4 Senators expires upon the dissolution of the House of Representatives.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

In 1948, the number of Senators was increased to 10 for each State and as a consequence the number of members in the House of Representatives was increased to 123 — although only 121 were elected from the States: the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one member with restricted voting powers. At 30 June 1978, the House of Representatives consisted of 124 members, 121 from the States, two from the Australian Capital Territory and one from the Northern Territory.

Electoral redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966 and 1971 population censuses. As a result of amendment to the *Representation Act* 1905 by the *Representation Amendment Act* 1977, a further electoral redistribution was undertaken in all States in 1977. The Distribution Commissioners' recommendations were approved by the Commonwealth Parliament in respect of all States and the net effect was to decrease the membership of the House of Representatives to 124. The 1977 House of Representatives elections were conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to those elections, State representation in the House of Representatives became: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5. Australian Capital Territory representation was increased to 2 in 1974. The members representing that Territory and the Member representing the Northern Territory now have full voting rights.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	r 127
1977 (c)	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

Elections

Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections

An elector on a Federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for candidature for either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a Member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows:

“If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

“Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a Senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

“Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this [Commonwealth] Constitution.

“The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.”

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1978 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (AD) Australian Democrats
- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NCP) National Country Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS
AT 1 JULY 1978

Senator	Retires
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1984
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (AD) (a)	1984
Evans, Gareth John (ALP) (a)	1984
Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1981
Hamer, David John D.S.C. (LP) (a)	1984
Lewis, Austin William Russell (LP)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1984
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1981
Webster, Hon. James Joseph (NCP)	1981

(a) Elected on 10 December 1977. Term of service commenced on 1 July 1978.

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 124 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 10 December 1977.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 10 December 1977 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 10 DECEMBER 1977

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (LP)	Henty
Baillieu, Marshall (LP)	La Trobe
Bourchier, John William (LP)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (LP)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (ALP)	Wills
Burns, William George (LP)	Isaacs
Cameron, Ewen Colin (LP)	Indi

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 10 DECEMBER 1977—*continued*

Member	Division
Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Falconer, Peter David (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>NCP</i>)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt Hon. John Malcolm, C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Holding, Allan Clyde (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Brian Leslie (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Innes, Urquhart Edward (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
Johnston, James Roger (<i>LP</i>)	Hotham
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>NCP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Rt Hon. Phillip Reginald (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>NCP</i>)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Short, James Robert (<i>LP</i>)	Ballarat
Simon, Barry Douglas (<i>LP</i>)	McMillan
Snedden, Rt Hon. Sir Billy Mackie, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Staley, Hon. Anthony Allan (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand
Yates, William (<i>LP</i>)	Holt

Further reference: Referendums, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 126-7; 1977 redistribution of electoral boundaries, 1979; pp. 103-5

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Government administration in Victoria is of a tripartite nature, involving the activities of the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Government, and a local government network of 211 municipalities. The role of the Commonwealth Government is discussed briefly in the following paragraph, followed by a comprehensive description of the administration of the Victorian Government's Departments of State and statutory bodies. An outline of the system of local government, which is described in more detail at the beginning of Chapter 6 of this *Year Book* is followed by a comprehensive treatment of planning activities in Victoria. The chapter concludes with a section dealing with public safety.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Since Federation, there have been considerable changes in the functions actually performed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, because of various constitutional amendments and inter-governmental agreements affecting functions. The main fields of activity of the Commonwealth Government today are: foreign affairs and diplomatic representation; maintenance of the armed forces; customs and excise; posts and telegraphs; control of broadcasting and television; control of civil aviation; repatriation of ex-servicemen; immigration; industrial arbitration for national industries; control of coinage and currency; overseas trade promotion; employment service; age, invalid, widows, and various other pensions; national health benefits; Federal territories and overseas dependencies; census and statistics; meteorological service; Federal courts and police; control of banking; collection of sales and income taxes; housing assistance and defence service homes; scientific and industrial research; management of State and national debt; lighthouses and navigation; and Australian territorial sea and seabed. A more detailed treatment of this subject can be found in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, included on pages 7-24 of *Year Book Australia* (No. 62).

A comprehensive guide to the organisation and functions of the Commonwealth Government can be found in the annual *Commonwealth Government Directory*, which lists all Commonwealth Parliamentary departments, courts, tribunals, Ministers, and their departments. Each ministerial portfolio includes its enactments, Ministerial staff listing, and details of departmental establishment, role and functions, and the executive staff of its divisions, and branch offices or representatives throughout Australia and the world.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in the teaching service, the police force, or in local government or in those statutory authorities which do not have staff employed under the Public Service Act. Its duty is to administer legislation, implement government policy, and provide policy advice to government. There are about 26,500* permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions: the First Division comprising officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions, the Second

* At 30 June 1979.

Division comprising other officers performing duties of an administrative or professional nature, and the Third Division comprising a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, stenographers and typists, chauffeurs, tradesmen, and various inspectors.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers are either promoted from within the Service or appointed from outside. Entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination and there is also special provision for the recruitment of graduates for administrative work. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in a number of areas.

Because of the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Divisions provides for some progression by salary increments in most positions, commensurate with increased knowledge and experience, but subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices is by Order of the Governor in Council after recommendation by the Public Service Board. For new offices, the Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available before the offices can be created.

About 5,600* persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits their employment to a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements in special circumstances. A further group of about 7,300* persons known as "exempt employees" are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act and are engaged in intermittent or casual work or are employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Board determinations, or at special rates determined by the Public Service Board.

Public Service Board

Functions of the Board

The Public Service Board is constituted under the *Public Service Act 1974*, and operates as the central personnel agency of the Victorian Public Service.

The primary function of the Board is to ensure that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing efficiently and effectively. The Board assists departments in making improvements to their management, organisation, and work procedures. It supervises Public Service recruitment and provides facilities for the development and training of Public Service officers and employees. While a separate Promotions Appeal Board hears appeals against the provisional promotion of officers in the Second and Third Divisions of the service, the Board does this for First Division officers.

The Board has an important industrial role. It determines salaries, wages, and conditions of employment, either on its own initiative or that of departments, or on the basis of claims submitted by approved Public Service staff associations.

Composition of the Board

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. One of the members is appointed Chairman until the age of sixty-five. A second member is appointed for a term of five years. Depending on the matter being considered by the Board, the third member is either of two persons appointed for a term of five years, having been:

- (1) Elected by officers of the Public Service generally; or
- (2) elected by officers of the Third Division of the Mental Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria.

Structure of the Board's Office

The two senior officers of the Board are the Chief Public Service Inspector and the Secretary. The Board's Office is divided into seven divisions, each of which is administered by a Director. The divisions are as follows: Administration Division, Claims and Industrial Divisions, Conditions of Employment Division, Management Systems Division, Recruitment and Staff Development Division, Research and Special Projects Division, and Staffing and Classification Division.

* At 30 June 1979.

Victorian Government Departments and Ministries

Brief descriptions of the functions and services of Victorian Government Departments and Ministries constituting the Public Service of Victoria are shown below, followed by a list of statutory authorities under the jurisdiction of the respective ministers.

These are instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department although this is often the method used. Alternatively, section 21(3) of the *Public Service Act 1974* can be used. It empowers the Governor in Council by order to abolish any department, alter the name of any department, or create a new department.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture provides a range of services to ensure an adequate supply of high quality agricultural products, while contributing to the protection of public health and the improvement of the environment.

Having proper regard to social and economic factors in the community, this role is achieved through the following functions: developing and reviewing Victorian Government policies, Acts, and Regulations, and attending to their administration; contributing to the development of national rural policies and participating in national programmes; protecting and improving the health of livestock, crops, and persons; improving the skills, competence, and knowledge of persons involved or interested in agriculture; assisting the rural community to adjust to changing circumstances; developing more efficient farming practices; the development of sound and stable marketing practices; and assisting in the planning, development, and use of natural resources, and in the improvement of the environment in urban and rural Victoria.

The various branches and agencies are: Animal Health Services: Veterinary Field Services, Veterinary Laboratories, Veterinary Public Health; Animal Services: Animal Industries, Animal Research, Dairying; Plant Services: Plant Industries, Plant Research, Plant Standards; Education, Extension, and Economic Services; and Agricultural Chemical Services. A number of statutory bodies also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pages 105-8.)

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister: Minister of Lands

Permanent Head: Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes, and survey work in this connection; co-ordination of all survey work in Victoria and compilation of comprehensive maps; management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of Victoria; provision of Crown land for recreational and other reserves; destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1968*, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

Ministers: Minister of Education

Assistant Minister of Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive efficient and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students. Courses are, as far as possible, flexible, appropriate to the needs of the individual school and local community, and adaptable to the changing needs of society. Much of the administration of the Department is now decentralised, each of the eleven educational regions in Victoria being controlled by a Regional Director of Education. The Department's policy is to give more decision-making authority to individual schools and principals and to encourage community involvement in school affairs. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration; provision,

maintenance, and equipment of school buildings; salaries for teachers; school transport for children in country areas; and in-service education.

The five operating divisions each administered by a director are: Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education, Special Services, and Teacher Education. Currently there are four service divisions each administered by a director. These are: Planning Services, Building Operations, Personnel, and Administrative Services. Details of all aspects of education within Victoria are covered in Chapter 25 of this *Year Book*.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10; for a detailed history see Volume 1 of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: A centenary history of State education in Victoria*.)

Health Commission

Ministers: Minister of Health

Assistant Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Chairman of the Health Commission

The Health Commission comprises three line divisions — Hospitals, Mental Health, and Public Health, and five service divisions: Building and Services, Finance, Personnel, Planning and Research, and Management Services. A further line division, the Division of Mental Retardation, is expected to be established in the near future.

The Health Commission is concerned with the provision of the best possible health services for the people of Victoria. This involves the co-ordination of existing facilities and their renovation or updating as necessary. It also necessitates research into possible areas of need and the implementation of the resultant reports. (Further information on the history of the Department of Health can be found on pages 109-11 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1974.)

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department is concerned with the administration and enforcement of legislation relating to conditions of employment, Wages Board Determinations, and with the registration and inspections of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts and cranes, and scaffolding. Its main functions involve industrial relations, the control and regulation of matters affecting safety, health, and welfare in industry, and training within industry.

These functions are performed by the Industrial Relations Division, the Wages Board Secretariat, the Industrial Training Commission, the Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, and the following Inspectorates: Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Lifts and Cranes, and Scaffolding.

In addition, the Department is responsible for administration of the legislation relating to workers compensation, compensation for motor accidents, hairdressers registration, and liquor control. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 140-4.)

Law Department

Minister: Attorney-General

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Law Department

The Law Department is primarily responsible for the administration of the legal system in Victoria. Its principal function is to provide administrative services to the Supreme, County, Magistrates', Children's, and Coroner's Courts in Victoria. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the Victorian Government, registration of transfers of land, drafting of statutes, the administration of estates, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, registration of various individuals and organisations, and the management of Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry. Broadly, its role is to provide the means whereby an individual may protect his rights.

The various branches are: Courts, Crown Solicitor's Office, Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Public Solicitor's Office, Public Trust Office, Corporate Affairs Office, Office of Titles, and Registrar-General's Office.

In addition, a number of Committees and Boards come within the administration of the Attorney-General. These are: Appeal Costs Board, Companies Auditors Board, Crimes

Compensation Tribunal, Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, Government Shorthand Writers Office, Law Reform Commissioner, Legal Aid Committee, Metropolitan Fair Rents Board, Motor Accidents Tribunal, the Patriotic Funds Council, Raffles and Bingo Permits Board, Registry of Estate Agents, Registry of Friendly Societies, State Classification of Publications Board, and Victorian Taxation Board of Review. (For the history of the Department, see pages 100-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.)

Local Government Department

Minister: Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head: Secretary for Local Government

This Department supervises administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts. It functions with an administrative core and a number of specialised sections handling a variety of matters including the examination of legislative proposals, the preparation of legislation, statutory procedures, the making or revision of building and other regulations, the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various specific purposes, the distribution of untied grants being a proportion of personal income tax as recommended by the Victoria Grants Commission, and the giving of advice to councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally.

In addition to these functions, the Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office, whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities, and the Weights and Measures Branch, headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation and generally supervises the operations of local weights and measures authorities. (For the history of the Department, see pages 103-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1972.)

Department of Community Welfare Services

Minister: Minister for Community Welfare Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Community Welfare Services

This Department provides welfare services for families, children, and the community; deals with the problems of young persons and promotes youth welfare; controls all correctional establishments; supervises persons on probation, under detention, and when released on parole; and provides training courses in matters pertaining to welfare services.

The various divisions are: Regional Services Division; Correctional Services Division; Family and Adolescent Services Division; Research and Social Policy Division; Administrative Services Division; and Community Welfare Training Institute.

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister: Minister for Minerals and Energy

Permanent Head: Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act* 1976 which enabled the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power to be amalgamated.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Department's activities relate mainly to administering the *Fuel and Power Act* 1965 and parts of the *Pipelines Act* 1967. It is responsible for the development and co-ordination of energy policies for Victoria and for granting permits to own and use pipelines conveying crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, liquified petroleum gas, and ethane gas.

A committee known as the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee, established in 1975, is operating within the Department for the purpose of studying all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources other than for the generation of electricity and with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. (See also Chapter 12 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978 for a more detailed description of the functions and operations of the Department.)

The Department also administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases, and inflammable liquids. It is responsible for the survey and assessment of Victoria's mineral resources including groundwater and for mapping Victoria's geological

structure. It provides technical services, information, and financial assistance to the mining industry. (For the history of the Department, see pages 105-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1970*.)

Department of the Premier

Minister: The Premier

Permanent Head: Secretary, Department of the Premier

The functions of the Department are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character, and include co-ordination and implementation of government policy. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and it is responsible for administering and maintaining governmental contact with the Office of the Agent-General in London. Also within its organisation is the office of the Governor and the Executive Council.

In 1976, the Victorian Government established the State Co-ordination Council within the Department's administration to evaluate and advise on the formulation and evaluation of policies and programmes and their likely effect on the physical, economic, social, and environmental conditions of Victoria.

The various branches are: Audit Office, Office of the Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Office of the Public Service Board (for the history of the Board see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 146-9), the Ministry for Federal Affairs and the Community Services Centre incorporating Migrant Advisory, Women's Advisory, Anti-Discrimination and Interpreter Services Bureau, and the Government Information Office. (For the history of the Department, see pages 81-4 of the *Victorian Year Book 1964*.)

Department of Property and Services

Minister: Minister for Property and Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Property and Services

The Department was created by Order-in-Council on 16 May 1978. The objects of the Department are: to monitor and independently check all aspects of property dealings by government departments and statutory authorities; to be responsible for the functions of the Government Printing Office, the Government Computing Service, and the Public Record Office; to collect and register statistical information; and to conduct elections to members of the Victorian Parliament and a number of government and semi-government bodies.

The following Divisions operate within the Department: Government Computing Service, Government Printing Office, Land Purchases and Sale Monitoring Division, Management Services Division, Office of the Government Statist and Actuary, Public Record Office, and the State Electoral Office.

Public Works Department

Minister: Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head: Director-General of Public Works

The Department is Victoria's major building construction authority; responsibilities also include the control of port navigation, port development, maintenance of shipping channels, foreshore protection works along the Victorian coastline, and the purchase, leasing, and rental of properties for Government Departments.

The Divisions of the Department are: Building, Ports and Harbors, Property and Services, and Administration.

As Victoria's building construction authority, the Building Division is responsible for the design, construction, engineering, furnishing, maintenance, and consultant services for departments, government agencies, schools, and institutions.

The Ports and Harbors Division advises government on port and marine matters, develops, operates, and manages Victorian ports (except Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland); and controls coastal waters, foreshore protection, beach renourishment, dredging of shipping channels, navigation aids, and prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters. The Marine Board, which is a corporate board of twelve members appointed by the Victorian Government representing both industry and government, is responsible for regulating pilotage in all ports subject to compulsory pilotage in Victoria.

It is also the ship survey authority for all Victorian intra-state commercial vessels including fishing vessels, and issues licences and certificates for crew manning. When necessary, the Board convenes the Court of Marine Inquiry to undertake formal investigation of shipping casualties in Victoria.

The Property and Services Division is responsible for the purchase, rental, allocation of accommodation, and security of property for governmental purposes, canteen, janitorial services, and the State garage and petrol centre.

The Administration Division is responsible for the following functions: legal services; E.D.P. financial planning and control; accounting; procurement and supply; personnel; manpower planning; industrial relations and staff development; client/public relations; methods; and registry activities. (For the history of the Department, see pages 98-100 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1967.)

Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Minister: Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Permanent Head: Director of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Activities of the Department are directed towards the balanced development of population and industry throughout Victoria through the encouragement and promotion of industry and commerce and the development and promotion of tourist attractions and facilities throughout Victoria, the encouragement of overseas investment in Victoria, and the development of overseas markets for goods manufactured in Victoria.

The various branches are: Decentralization, Research, Policy and Development, Tourism, and Administration.

State Forests Department

Minister: Minister of Forests

Permanent Head: Chairman, Forests Commission

This Department controls and manages State forests, including the establishment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and renewal of hardwood and softwood varieties. It also regulates harvesting and marketing of forest produce, trains foresters, and supervises forest areas allotted for public recreation and water catchment.

The various divisions are: Administration, Economics and Marketing, Forest Protection, Forest Education and Research, Forest Management (including Forest Environment and Recreation), Forest Operations, and seven Field Divisions. (For the history of the Department, see pages 152-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.)

Treasury

Minister: The Treasurer

Permanent Head: Director of Finance

The Treasury exercises overall control of financial administration. Its prime functions and responsibilities relate to the raising of revenue, control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority, and the financial aspects of Government policy. (For the history of the Department, see pages 97-100 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

The various branches are: State Taxation Office, Stamp Duties Office, State Tender Board, State Superannuation Board, and State Insurance Office.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister: Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent Head: Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth; to promote fitness and general health; and to improve facilities in Victoria for leisure-time pursuits. This involves regular consultation with public and private youth, sporting, and recreational organisations or bodies, and administering the *Racing Act* 1958, the *Professional Boxing Control Act* 1975, and the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act* 1972.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister: Minister of the Arts

Permanent Head: Director, Ministry for the Arts

While the enabling Act was passed in 1972, this Ministry was not established as a separate Department until 1 August 1975. Its aims are to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding, appreciation, and practice of the arts in Victoria through increased availability and accessibility; assistance in providing facilities for performance and display; and by continual assessment and encouragement.

The various branches are: National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, State Library, Victorian Film Corporation, and State Library and National Museum Building Committee.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister: Minister for Conservation

Permanent Head: Director of Conservation

This Ministry consists of a number of organisations dealing with conservation and management of Victoria's natural resources. It is concerned with management of the State's fish and wildlife resources; management of national parks and other parks; protection of the environment and the minimising of pollution through waste management; the reduction of adverse environment effects associated with major works and projects; an overall responsibility for the effective management of the foreshore around Port Phillip Bay; appropriate future uses of Victoria's Crown land in the interests of the community; the conservation of Victoria's soil resources, and, where necessary, the restoration of damaged areas; archaeological research and protection of archaeological and Aboriginal relics; co-ordination of Victoria's national estate programme; administration of Victoria's animal welfare legislation; and, in general, the co-ordination of activities directed towards effective management of natural resources.

The agencies and divisions of the Ministry are: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Divisions of Environment Assessment, Environment Studies, and Administration.

Ministry for Police and Emergency Services

Minister: Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Permanent Head: Secretary

This Ministry was established on 1 July 1979, following the abolition of the Chief Secretary's Department. (Further information on the Chief Secretary's Department can be found on pages 100-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1963 and also page 685 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.) Its major functions include the maintenance of law and order in Victoria, which involves preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime; planning, organising, co-ordinating, and implementing measures to guard against or minimise the effects of emergencies harmful to life, health, or property; and the prevention and suppression of fires in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country area of Victoria.

The major branches and agencies which comprise the Ministry include the Police Department, (including the Motor Registration Branch), the Victoria State Emergency Service, the Registry of Private Agents, the Road Safety and Traffic Authority, the Country Fire Authority, and the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. Although the Road Safety and Traffic Authority is staffed by public servants, members of the Authority itself are appointed outside the Victorian Public Service.

The committees and boards falling within the administration of the Ministry are: Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board, Police Discipline Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, and Police Superannuation Board.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Ministry was created by legislation in 1973. Its objectives are generally to protect and promote the interests of consumers through investigations and recommendations on

matters affecting their interests as consumers and through programmes designed to fully inform them of goods and services offered to consumers.

Associated with the Ministry are the Consumer Affairs Council, Consumer Affairs Bureau, Small Claims Tribunal, and Motor Car Traders Committee.

Ministry of Federal Affairs

Minister: Minister for Federal Affairs

Permanent Head: Secretary Department of the Premier

The Ministry of Federal Affairs established in February 1975, functions administratively as a branch of the Department of the Premier.

The Ministry disseminates information from Commonwealth Services to Victorian Departments and Agencies; examines Commonwealth legislation for its relevance to and implication for State functions and responsibilities, and co-ordinates Victorian Government submissions to the Commonwealth and other States; and undertakes specialised analysis and policy evaluation.

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent Head: Secretary of Housing

The function of the Ministry is to encourage the provision of housing of suitable type, in suitable locations, and at a suitable price to best satisfy the needs of the people of Victoria. Through the Housing Commission, the Ministry is responsible for the provision of adequate and suitable housing for lease or sale to persons of limited means. The Ministry's functions also include the improvement and renewal of existing housing, the provision of housing finance for purchase, and construction and the provision of housing for decentralised industry employees and the teaching service.

Activities of the Ministry include the planning and development of land for housing, the construction of houses, provision of community facilities, regulation of co-operative societies, and the provision of movable dwelling units.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Housing Commission, Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, Registry of Permanent Building Societies, Home Finance Trust, Teacher Housing Authority, Decentralised Industry Housing Authority, Urban Renewal Technical Advisory Panel, and the Housing Advisory Council.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Minister: Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head: Director, State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Activities of the Ministry are directed towards the promotion and the provision of facilities for the settlement of migrants in Victoria; the processing of sponsorship applications lodged by residents of Victoria on behalf of United Kingdom citizens seeking permanent residence in Australia; and the promotion of the welfare and interests of migrants and their families within the State of Victoria. It also aims at the promotion and encouragement of the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have expression of identity and the co-ordination of measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society.

The various divisions are: Ethnic Affairs, Community Relations and Liaison, Ethnic Affairs Research Unit, and Immigration.

Ministry for Planning

Minister: Minister for Planning

Permanent Head: Secretary for Planning

This Ministry was established under the *Ministry for Planning Act 1973* to be responsible for the administration of the Town and Country Planning, Development Areas, Historic Buildings, and the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Acts. It ensures that government planning policies are implemented by co-ordination and assisting with the functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, Regional Planning Authorities, and all other Responsible Authorities in Victoria.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport

Permanent Head: Director of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of Victoria's land transport system. (For the history of transport administration in Victoria, see pages 129-30 of the *Victorian Year Book 1979*.)

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister: Minister of Water Supply

Permanent Head: Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

This Ministry is the administrative organisation for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission which is Victoria's statutory authority for:

- (1) The conservation and distribution of rural water resources for irrigation, industrial, and urban purposes, and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria;
- (2) the provision of drainage and flood protection works in constituted districts; and
- (3) the investigation, evaluation, implementation, and co-ordination of drainage, flood mitigation, and river management proposals.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the water supply authority responsible for the conservation and distribution of water to the Melbourne metropolitan area, is also under the administration of the Minister of Water Supply.

Victorian Government statutory authorities

In addition to ministerial departments, there is also a wide variety of Victorian Government statutory authorities, some of which are bodies corporate. Such authorities are constituted by specific Acts of Parliament, are governed by controlling Boards or Commissions, and have varying degrees of freedom from ministerial direction. Some are staffed under the Public Service Act; some employ their own staff; and in others, the authority employs its own staff under conditions approved by the Public Service Board.

The largest of the statutory authorities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the Country Roads Board.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Stock Medicines Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee	Australian Barley Board Grain Elevators Board Marketing boards — Citrus Fruit Tobacco Leaf Victorian Egg Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Dried Fruits Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust
Minister for the Arts	Ministry for the Arts	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria	Exhibition Trustees Geelong and District Cultural Institute Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister for the Arts— <i>continued</i>		National Museum of Victoria Council Victorian Film Corporation State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee	Victorian Council of the Arts
Attorney-General	Law	Appeals Costs Board Companies Auditors' Board Crimes Compensation Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Estate Agents Committee Metropolitan Fair Rents Board Motor Accidents Tribunal Patriotic Funds Council Public Trustee Raffles and Bingo Permits Board Registry of Estate Agents State Classification of Publications Board Victorian Taxation Board of Review	Council of Legal Education Board's of Inquiry Law Reform Advisory Council Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Commission Legal Aid Committee Legal Aid Review Committee
Minister for Police and Emergency Services	Ministry for Police and Emergency Services	Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Services Board Police Superannuation Board Registrar of Private Agents Road Safety and Traffic Authority	Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeals Tribunal Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board Metropolitan Fire Brigade Superannuation Board
Minister for Conservation	Conservation	Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel Environment Protection Appeal Board Environment Protection Authority Fisheries Management Committee Land Conservation Council Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) National Parks Advisory Council Port Phillip Authority Port Phillip Consultative Committee Soil Conservation Authority	Victorian Institute of Marine Science Victorian Conservation Trust Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Ministry of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs Council Market Court Motor Car Traders Committee	
Minister of Education	Education	Committee of Classifiers Council of Public Education Primary Teachers Registration Board Secondary Teachers' Registration Board Teacher Registrations Council Teachers Tribunal Technical Teachers' Registration Board	Council of Adult Education Victorian Post Secondary Education Committee State College of Victoria Victoria Institute of Colleges Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Minister for Special Education			Special Education Authority State Council for Special Education
Minister for Forests	State Forests	Baw-Baw Alpine Reserve Committee Mt Buller Alpine Reserve Committee Forests Commission	Board of Forestry Education Timber Promotion Council
Minister for Health	Health	Cinematograph Operations Board Advanced Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Hospitals Accreditations Committee Chiropractors and Osteopaths Registration Board Dieticians Registration Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Food Standards Committee Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Medical Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Advisory Committee Victorian Psychological Council	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Chiroprodists Registration Board Dental Board of Victoria Physiotherapists Registration Board Optometrists Registration Board Pharmacy Board Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee Victorian Nursing Council Fairfield Hospital Board

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Building Societies Advisory Committee Co-operative Societies Advisory Council Credit Societies Reserve — Fund Committee Death Benefits Advisory Committee Decentralised Industry Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Teacher Housing Authority Urban Renewal Advisory Committee	Housing Advisory Council
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Board of Examiners (Under the Scaffolding Act) Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Industrial Appeals Court Industrial Safety Advisory Council Industrial Training Commission Scaffolding Regulations Committee Wages Board Liquor Control Commission Workers Compensation Board	Hairdressers Registration Board Motor Accidents Board
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Management Committee Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee Place Names Committee Surveyor's Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees Yarra Bend Park Trustees
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors' Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Valuer's Qualification Committee Victoria Grants Commission	Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal Drillers' Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	Electrical Approvals Board Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission State Coal Mines Industrial Tribunal Victorian Brown Coal Council Yallourn Town Advisory Council
Minister for Planning	Ministry for Planning	Historic Buildings Preservation Council Historic Buildings Classification Sub-Committee Town Planning Appeals Tribunal Victorian Urban Land Council	Loddon-Campaspe Regional Planning Authority Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Westernport Regional Planning Authority Town and Country Planning Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Planning Division)

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Premier	Department of the Premier	Equal Opportunity Board Promotion Appeals Board Public Service Board Public Works Committee State Co-ordination Council State Development Committee	State Relief Committee
Minister for Property and Services	Property and Services	Public Records Advisory Council	
Minister for Public Works	Public Works	Government Buildings Advisory Council Marine Board Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Board State Accommodation Committee Victorian Public Offices Corporation	Architects Registration Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister for Community Welfare Services	Community Welfare Services	Adult Parole Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Prisons Advisory Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister for Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance Commission
Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism		Albury-Wodonga Corporation Emerald Tourist Railway Board Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority Small Business Development Corporation Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Victorian Development Corporation Victorian Government Travel Authority Melbourne Tourism Authority Regional Tourist Authority
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport		Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Appeal Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction Board Transport Regulation Board Victorian Railways Board Victorian Railways Appeal Board West Gate Bridge Authority Street Lighting Committee
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry for Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Water Resources Council	Ballarat Water Commissioners Dandenong Valley Authority Drainage Tribunal Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works West Moorabool Water Board
Treasurer	Treasury	Bookmakers and Bookmakers Clerks Registration Committee Hardship Relief Board Investment Advisory Committee Premiums Committee Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank of Victoria
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourses Licences Board State Recreation Council State Sports Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Council Board Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

In the following list, each statutory authority is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function:

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION**

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| <p>1. <i>Legal, protective, registry services</i>
 Adult Parole Board
 Appeal Costs Board
 Country Fire Authority
 Credit Societies Reserve Fund Committee
 Crimes Compensation Board
 Law Reform Commissioner
 Legal Aid Committee
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 Office of the Ombudsman
 Raffles Board
 Youth Parole Board
 Victorian Taxation Board of Review</p> | <p>5. <i>Regulation of general standards</i>
 Building Regulations Committee
 Co-operative Societies Advisory Council
 Food Standards Committee
 Land Valuation Boards of Review
 Liquor Control Commission
 Marine Board
 Motor Accidents Board
 Municipal Valuation Fees Committee
 Place Names Committee
 Premiums Committee
 Public Trustee
 Scaffolding Regulations Committee
 State Advisory Board on Publications
 Stock Medicines Board
 Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Regulation of primary production</i>
 Australian Barley Board
 Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel
 Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
 Dairy Produce Board
 Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries)
 Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
 Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee
 Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
 Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 Tobacco Quota Committee
 Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee
 Victorian Dairy Industry Authority
 Victorian Dairy Products Board
 Victorian Dried Fruits Board
 Victorian Egg Marketing Board</p> | <p>6. <i>Regulation of professional and occupational standards</i>
 Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board
 Architects Registration Board
 Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers
 Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)
 Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)
 Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers
 Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
 Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels
 Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act)
 Board of Forestry Education
 Chiropodists Registration Board
 Chiropractors and Osteopaths' Registration Board
 Cinematograph Operators Board
 Committee of Classifiers
 Companies Auditors Board
 Council of Legal Education
 Dental Board
 Dental Technicians Licensing Committee
 Dietitians Registration Board
 Drillers' Licensing Board
 Electricals Approval Board
 Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee
 Medical Board
 Motor Car Traders Committee
 Municipal Auditors Board
 Municipal Building Surveyors Board
 Municipal Clerks Board
 Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
 Municipal Engineers Board
 Optometrists' Registration Board
 Pharmacy Board</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Regulation of industry and commerce</i>
 Consumer Affairs Council
 Extractive Industries Advisory Committee
 Market Court
 Motor Car Traders Committee
 Premiums Committee
 Small Claims Tribunal
 Transport Regulation Board</p> | |
| <p>4. <i>Regulation of labour conditions</i>
 Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal
 Hospitals Superannuation Board
 Industrial Appeals Court
 Industrial Training Commission
 Local Authorities Superannuation Board
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal
 Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board
 Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board
 Wages Board
 Workers Compensation Board</p> | |

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

- Physiotherapists' Registration Board
Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
Primary Teachers' Registration Board
Registry of Estate Agents
Registrar of Private Agents
Secondary Teachers' Registration Board
Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Dental Board)
Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Medical Board)
Surveyors Board
Teacher Registration Council
Technical Teachers' Registration Board
Valuers' Qualification Board
Veterinary Board of Victoria
Victorian Psychological Council
Victorian Nurses Council
7. *Public utility, conservation, and development*
Albury-Wodonga Corporation (Victoria)
Ballarat Water Commissioners
Building Societies Advisory Committee
Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee
Community Advisers Panel
Country Roads Board
Dandenong Valley Authority
Decentralized Industry Housing Authority
Emerald Tourist Railway Board
Environment Protection Appeal Board
Environment Protection Authority
Environment Protection Council
Exhibition Trustees
Fisheries Management Committee
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioner
Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority
Government Buildings Advisory Council
Grain Elevators Board
Ground Water Advisory Committee
Historic Buildings Preservation Council
Home Finance Trust
Housing Advisory Council
Housing Commission
Land Conservation Council
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
Local Government Advisory Board
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Tourist Authority
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
- Mildura Irrigation and Water Trust
Mt Hotham Alpine Resort
National Parks Advisory Council
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Port Phillip Authority
Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee
Public Records Advisory Council
Public Works Committee
Railway Construction Board
Regional Tourist Authority
Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Sludge Abatement Board
Small Business Development Corporation
Soil Conservation Authority
State Co-ordination Council
State Development Committee
State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority
Timber Promotion Council
Town and Country Planning Board
Town Planning Appeals Tribunal
Trustees of various cemeteries
Urban Renewal Advisory Committee
Various local water and sewerage authorities
Various regional tourist authorities
Various river improvement and drainage trusts
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
Victorian Conservation Trust
Victoria Promotion Committee
Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee
Victorian Brown Coal Council
Victorian Development Corporation
Victoria Grants Committee
Victorian Public Offices Corporation
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Travel Authority
Victorian Urban Land Council
Water Resources Council
West Gate Bridge Authority
West Moorabool Water Board
Western Metropolitan Market Trust
Yallourn Town Advisory Council
8. *Social welfare*
Crimes Compensation Board
Death Benefits Advisory Committee
Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
Equal Opportunities Board
Family Welfare Advisory Council
Hardship Relief Board
Patriotic Funds Council
Prisons Advisory Council
Social Welfare Training Council
State Relief Committee
9. *Education and recreation*
Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

<p>Council of Adult Education Council of Legal Education Council of Public Education Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Greyhound Racing Control Board Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council Post-Secondary Education Commission Racecourse Licences Board Raffles and Bingo Permits Board Special Education Authority State Recreational Council State Sports Council State College of Victoria State Classification of Publications State Youth Council Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board Victoria Institute of Colleges Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee Victorian Council for the Arts Victorian Institute of Marine Science Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Victorian Film Corporation of Victoria Zoological Board</p>	<p>10. <i>Public health</i> Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Hospitals Accreditation Committee Hospitals and Charities Commission Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Medical Board of Victoria Mental Health Authority Milk Pasteurization Committee Mt Hotham Alpine Resort, Management Committee Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee</p> <p>11. <i>Industrial health</i> Industrial Safety Advisory Council</p> <p>12. <i>Internal administrative services</i> Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Pilots Superannuation Board Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Promotion Appeals Board Public Service Board State Accommodation Committee Superannuation Board Teacher Housing Authority Teachers' Tribunal Tender Board</p>
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Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 15 June 1979 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to Amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE
1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1979

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Community Welfare Services also Law
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier	<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Agriculture
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Age of Majority Act 1977</i>	Law
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1979—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Administrative Law Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Community Welfare Services Act 1970</i>	Community Welfare Services
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health	<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Construction Safety Act 1979</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Co-operation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Bail Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Credit Reporting Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Crimes (Offences at Sea) Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Crimes Compensation Tribunal
<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law
<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>	Housing	<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government
<i>Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979</i>	Treasury	<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury	<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education
<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury
<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health
<i>Cattle Breeding Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health
<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury <i>also</i> Agriculture	<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health <i>also</i> Law	<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
<i>Charities Act 1978</i>	Law	<i>Dietitians Registration Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law	<i>Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943</i>	Law
<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health	<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1978</i>	Health	<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government
<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport	<i>Domicile Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Clean Air Act 1958</i>	Conservation	<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government	<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Law		
<i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i>	Transport		
<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1979—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health
<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Treasury	<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i>	Treasury	<i>Historic Buildings Act 1974</i>	Planning
<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Property and Services	<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>	Conservation	<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation	<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing Commission <i>also Treasury</i>
<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1977</i>	Premier	<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture
<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Estate Agents Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act 1960</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law <i>also</i> Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1979</i>	Premier
<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture	<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Law	<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation	<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Rural Finance Commission
<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission	<i>Land Surveyors Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law	<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i>	Premier	<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education
<i>Game Act 1958</i>	Conservation	<i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	Premier <i>also</i> State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Legal Aid Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Gas Franchises Act 1970</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Legal Aid Commission Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Arts
<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Arts
<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Gordon Technical College Act 1976</i>	Education	<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works	<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i>	Law
<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Litter Act 1964</i>	Local Government
<i>Harbour Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Livery and Agistment Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Local Government		
<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>	Health		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1979—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Ministry for Planning Act</i> 1973	Planning
<i>Local Government Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Ministry for the Arts Act</i> 1972	Arts
<i>Local Government Department Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Ministry of Transport Act</i> 1958	Transport
<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966	Law	<i>Mint Act</i> 1958	Treasury
		<i>Monash University Act</i> 1958	Education
<i>Magistrates' Courts Act</i> 1971	Law	<i>Money Lenders Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act</i> 1975	Law	<i>Motor Accidents Act</i> 1973	Labour and Industry
<i>Maintenance Act</i> 1965	Law	<i>Motor Boating Act</i> 1961	Police and Emergency Services <i>also</i> Transport
<i>Margarine Act</i> 1975	Agriculture	<i>Motor Car Act</i> 1958	Police and Emergency Services <i>also</i> Country Roads Board <i>also</i> Transport
<i>Marketable Securities Act</i> 1970	Law	<i>Motor Car Traders Act</i> 1973	Consumer Affairs
<i>Marine Act</i> 1958	Public Works	<i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act</i> 1972	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act</i> 1958	Law	<i>Municipalities Assistance Act</i> 1973	Local Government <i>also</i> Treasury
<i>Market Court Act</i> 1978	Labour and Industry	<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act</i> 1966	Arts
<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act</i> 1970	Arts
<i>Markets Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>National Parks Act</i> 1975	Conservation
<i>Marriage Act</i> 1958	Law	<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act</i> 1960	Public Works
<i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act</i> 1968	Treasury	<i>Nurses Act</i> 1958	Health
<i>Medical Act</i> 1958	Health	<i>Ombudsman Act</i> 1973	Premier
<i>Medical Practitioners Act</i> 1970	Health	<i>Optometrists Registration Act</i> 1958	Health
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1958	Local Government	<i>Parliamentary Committees Act</i> 1968	Premier
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act</i> 1958	Transport	<i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act</i> 1962	Premier
<i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act</i> 1958	Public Works	<i>Parliamentary Officers Act</i> 1975	Premier
<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act</i> 1970	Transport	<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act</i> 1968	Premier
<i>Melbourne University Act</i> 1958	Education	<i>Partnership Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act</i> 1977	Local Government	<i>Patriotic Funds Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Members of Parliament (Register of Interests) Act</i> 1978	Premier	<i>Pawnbrokers Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Mental Health Act</i> 1959	Health <i>also</i> Community Welfare Services	<i>Pay-roll Tax Act</i> 1971	Treasury
<i>Metric Conversion Act</i> 1973	Local Government	<i>Penalties Act</i> 1958	Law
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act</i> 1958	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Pensions Supplementation Act</i> 1966	Treasury
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act</i> 1976	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act</i> 1968	Law
<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act</i> 1958	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Pesticides Act</i> 1958	Agriculture
<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>Petroleum Act</i> 1958	Minerals and Energy
<i>Milk Board Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act</i> 1965	Treasury
<i>Milk Pasteurization Act</i> 1958	Agriculture	<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act</i> 1967	Minerals and Energy
<i>Minerals and Energy Act</i> 1976	Minerals and Energy	<i>Petrol Pumps Act</i> 1958	Local Government
<i>Mines Act</i> 1958	Minerals and Energy	<i>Pharmacists Act</i> 1974	Health
<i>Mining Development Act</i> 1958	Minerals and Energy	<i>Physiotherapists Act</i> 1978	Health
<i>Ministry for Conservation Act</i> 1972	Conservation	<i>Pipelines Act</i> 1967	Minerals and Energy
<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act</i> 1973	Labour and Industry	<i>Poisons Act</i> 1962	Health
<i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act</i> 1976	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs	<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act</i> 1968	Police and Emergency Services
		<i>Police Offences Act</i> 1958	Law
		<i>Police Regulation Act</i> 1958	Police and Emergency Services
		<i>Port Phillip Authority Act</i> 1966	Port Phillip Authority
		<i>Portland Harbor Trust Act</i> 1958	Public Works

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1979—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i>	Education	<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Poultry Processing Act 1968</i>	Agriculture	<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture
<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Private Agents Act 1966</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>	Treasury	<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture
<i>Property Law Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Protection of Animals Act 1966</i>	Conservation	<i>Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>	Health	<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Soil Conservation Authority
<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury	<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Rural Finance Commission
<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>State College of Victoria Act 1972</i>	Education
<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works	<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier
<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Property and Services	<i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier
<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>State Development Decentralization and Tourism Act 1978</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier	<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Treasury
<i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier	<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Arts
<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Special Projects) Act 1969</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Property and Services
<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture	<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law
<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Conservation	<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture
<i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>	Conservation	<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture
<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Property and Services	<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Law
<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Scaffolding Act 1971</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>	Treasury
<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Arts		
<i>Seamen's Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1979—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Victoria Law Foundation Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Victorian Brown Coal Council Act 1978</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Surveyors Act 1978</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i>	Agriculture
<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture	<i>Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i>	Arts
<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Treasury	<i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Teacher Housing Act 1970</i>	Housing	<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation
<i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works
<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>	Premier
<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act 1972</i>	Police and Emergency Services
<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture	<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Local Government	<i>Water Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Water Resources Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Tramways Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1974</i>	Agriculture
<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Wild Life Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury	<i>Wills Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Wine Grape Processing Industry Act 1978</i>	Agriculture
<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Police and Emergency Services	<i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976</i>	Planning	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing	<i>Workers Compensation Act 1958</i>	Labor and Industry
<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Law	<i>Wrongs Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government	<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967</i>	Conservation
<i>Veneral Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey		
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture		
<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation		
<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	Local Government		
<i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965</i>	Education		

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act 1958*. He is not subject to the Public Service Act nor is he subject to the direction of a Minister.

His function is to undertake an independent audit and review of the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, to verify the Treasurer's annual statement, and to submit a report

on these matters to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He is also required to audit the accounts of statutory authorities such as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, harbour trusts, and universities. He is a countersignatory to the Governor's Warrant, the constitutional document by which the Governor authorises the withdrawal of moneys from the Public Account.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Audit Act gives the Auditor-General the power to address queries and observations to the Treasurer or other persons; for these purposes he may require the production of books and papers. He may also disallow expenditure and, in certain circumstances, surcharge a defaulter with the amount of any deficiency or loss.

The Auditor-General's staff is not appointed under the Audit Act but under the Public Service Act. Under the Public Service Act the Auditor-General has all the powers of, or exercisable by, a permanent head of a department.

OMBUDSMAN

First Six Years of Office, 1973-79

Introduction

The office of Ombudsman was created in 1973, and in view of its far reaching association with the processes of government, a conspectus of the first six years of operation is presented as an historical record.

Between 1973 and 1979, the office received approximately 12,000 written complaints and 19,000 personal and telephone complaints, requests for assistance, and advice. Every citizen has direct access to the Ombudsman, who is an independent official responsible only to the Victorian Parliament and who can impartially investigate complaints, ascertain the facts, and, where appropriate, recommend rectification. Even in those cases where the Ombudsman lacks jurisdiction, he can lend a sympathetic ear and give assistance to the complainant.

Experience during this period has demonstrated the effectiveness of the office in:

- (1) The redressing of grievances;
- (2) the removal of misunderstandings and a sense of grievance felt by complainants not in possession of the full facts; and
- (3) improved departmental administration, practices, and procedures.

At the time of the Ombudsman's appointment, it was hoped that the office would be accepted by both public and government departments. To this end it was essential that the office should not be identified with any party as having either bias or prejudice.

Recommendations

The Ombudsman has power only to recommend the rectification of a wrong and if recommendations are to be implemented, then the respondent to the complaint must see him as an independent and impartial official. The Ombudsman Act provides that where a recommendation is made and is not implemented, the Ombudsman may make a special report to the Governor in Council and to the Victorian Parliament. Between 1973 and 1979, he had to make only one such special report. In that case, however, the respondent concerned was *functus officio* and incapable of rectifying the wrong. In many cases, however, complaints have been rectified without a formal recommendation being necessary. Of 107 formal recommendations which have been made, 105 being capable of implementation have been implemented. Of the two cases not rectified, one was the matter referred to above and the other raised doubts that the action of rectification might itself cause more anomalies than if it remained uncorrected.

Modus operandi

In Victoria approximately 34 per cent of the population resides outside the Melbourne metropolitan area and, while it is true that personal and telephone inquiries mainly emanate from the city, over 40 per cent of written complaints, the basis of any investigation, comes from areas outside Melbourne. The Ombudsman has all the powers

of a Board of Inquiry and can summon witnesses and files. In no instance has this been necessary. He has only to ask for a file or witness to attend and the request is acceded to.

It is desirable that the Ombudsman should deal personally with every complaint. The organisation of the office is such that every written complaint received, and the written record of every personal interview and telephone complaint or inquiry, is read personally. He signs every letter which leaves the office. Through regular discussions with his officers, he is aware of the continuing nature of their investigations and, when their investigations are complete, he reads their reports and files before amending or confirming the reports or letters relating to each complaint.

Challenges to jurisdiction

In the first three years of the appointment, several challenges in the Supreme Court to the Ombudsman's jurisdiction were made by departments but no such challenge has been made for the past three years. The area of jurisdiction is now well defined and departments are less prone to make such challenges. Indeed from time to time where the Ombudsman believes he has jurisdiction and commences an investigation, a Principal Officer will reply expressing doubts as to the jurisdiction but indicate that he does not wish to raise the issue and in fact will extend the fullest co-operation to him.

Preliminary inquiries and investigations

It has been often preferable to dispose of a complaint by means of a preliminary inquiry which can be made by telephone or letter and which brings about a quick result.

Each year, of the complaints which are received, approximately one-third are outside the Ombudsman's jurisdiction, one-third are disposed of by preliminary inquiry, and one-third are investigated after serving formal notice on the Minister and the Principal Officer.

In all cases where this jurisdiction is in doubt, the Ombudsman commences a preliminary inquiry. Where a question of the jurisdiction arises, e.g., where the complainant is in the service of an authority and his complaint relates to his conditions of employment, he cannot investigate his complaint unless he is satisfied that it merits investigation in order to avoid injustice. If a complainant has or had a legal remedy the jurisdiction is similarly restricted.

Frequently, a preliminary inquiry of this nature is more time consuming than some formal investigation and it would be wrong to assume that a preliminary inquiry into a complaint is superficial and of short duration.

Reports

The Ombudsman has continued to publish to the Victorian Parliament, in addition to an Annual Report, his quarterly reports in which are summarised, in the form of case notes, many of the complaints dealt with as well as complete reports on some of the complaints investigated.

The Ombudsman has decreed it important that the Victorian Parliament and the public be regularly informed of the nature of the complaints investigated and the results of those investigations. Their publication is considered vital because they provide:

- (1) All the facts ascertained by him in the course of investigations;
- (2) the conclusions formed and the basis for those conclusions. (The reader is in possession of the same facts as the Ombudsman and is free to form his own independent conclusion on those facts and so test the conclusion expressed by the Ombudsman.); and
- (3) facts and details of aspects of departmental administration.

Secrecy

The Ombudsman Act provides that investigations are conducted in private and thus the facts and conclusions drawn concerning the administrative actions complained of are regularly published for the Victorian Parliament and the public, and, as far as practicable, in full.

Because of the provisions of the Ombudsman Act, investigations are closed from public scrutiny. Ombudsmen the world over preserve the anonymity of complainants when they publish reports. By virtue of the provisions of the Ombudsman Act, the Ombudsman may not publish any facts received by him in the course of his investigation except for the purpose of the investigation itself and of any report or recommendation made by him.

The frequent publication of full reports to the Victorian Parliament brings to notice the administrative practices of government departments, public statutory bodies, and municipalities which have been the subject of complaint.

Complaints received through members of Parliament

The Ombudsman Act requires that complaints be made in writing by the person affected by the complaint, but a member of the Victorian Parliament may make complaints on behalf of an aggrieved person. In the first three years of office, very few complaints were received from members of Parliament, but in 1978-79 there was an increasing number of complaints made by members on behalf of complainants.

One member stated that he was dissatisfied with the nature of the reply he received from a department concerning a complaint he had raised on behalf of a constituent. The reply was somewhat cryptic and gave no reasons for the decision reached. The Ombudsman investigated the matter, and, although the result of the investigation was to support the decision reached by the department, he set out all the facts which he had ascertained in the course of the investigation and which explained the decision. The member expressed his satisfaction as his constituent now had the opinion of an independent official and now knew the reasons for the department's action.

Solicitors

Members of the legal profession are making increasing use of the Ombudsman's office by referring to it clients who feel aggrieved as the result of their dealings with a government department, public statutory body, or municipality.

It is often necessary for the Ombudsman to apply the provisions of section 13(4) of the Ombudsman Act which denies him jurisdiction where the complainant has a legal remedy, unless he considers it would be unreasonable to expect the complainant to exercise such remedy or that the matter merits investigation in order to avoid injustice. He has discussed the effects of this subsection of the Act many times in his Reports.

Many solicitors are also, in their own right, complainants.

Prisoners

Reports continue to demonstrate the demands made upon the Ombudsman's office by persons in custody. Between 1973 and 1979, the most significant changes in administrative practices and procedures mainly brought about by the office have been in the Correctional Services Division of the Department of Community Welfare Services.

Mental patients

The number of complaints received from mental patients has been considerably less than those received from prisoners. Since the Ombudsman's appointment, he has received approximately 100 complaints. They have related mainly to illegal detention, treatment, and quality of food. As a result of criticism of the delay in obtaining Ministerial approval for the transfer of patients from "J" ward (after they have been certified as being no longer in need of treatment in the institution), the procedure has been improved and delay minimised.

Disposition of complaints

The disposition of the complaints received in respect of each of the years he has been in office is shown in the following table, which shows that the number disposed of each year continues to increase. While the number of complaints investigated has substantially increased, the percentage found to be sustained has decreased.

VICTORIA — OFFICE OF OMBUDSMAN: DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Year	No jurisdiction	Trivial	Preliminary inquiry	Investigated	Sustained	Percentage of those sustained	Under investigation	Total
						per cent		
1973-74 (a)	408	23	222	397	78	19.6	313	1,363
1974-75	637	20	653	642	110	17.1	242	2,194
1975-76	581	27	584	446	101	22.6	159	1,797
1976-77	654	11	725	410	62	15.1	175	1,975
1977-78	682	20	717	577	95	16.5	343	2,339
1978-79	770	23	853	730	107	14.7	247	2,623

(a) 8 months.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The *Public Records Act 1973* marked a new era in Victoria by creating an archival establishment in line with western developments overseas. It established a Public Record Office "for the better preservation, management, and utilisation of the public records of the State".

Public records had been deposited sporadically in the Public Library of Victoria from 1893, but the first Archivist was only appointed in 1948, and an Archives Section of the State Library was established in 1955. Thereafter, deposits of public records increased considerably; and the introduction of systematic procedures for records management and, in particular, records selection and disposal, brought widespread recognition among public offices of the importance of records control in current administration. The outcome was the Public Records Act and the creation of the Public Record Office, originally under the control of the Chief Secretary, but now under the Ministry for Property and Services.

The Act also established a Public Records Advisory Council which "in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records shall promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices" and "may report and make recommendations to the Minister on any matter relating to the administration of this Act". There are seven members; four are nominees of permanent heads of departments, three represent tertiary educational institutions, local government, and the State Library, respectively.

Public records are those made or received by any officer in carrying out the official business of any public office or of any court. Public offices are defined as:

- (1) Departments, branches, or offices of the Government of Victoria;
- (2) public statutory bodies corporate or incorporate;
- (3) bodies constituted by or under the *Local Government Act 1958*; and
- (4) any other local governing body corporate or incorporate.

The "management and control of the Public Record Office and the public records therein" is vested in a Keeper of Public Records, subject to the Act and the general control of the Minister. The Keeper is responsible for the security and orderly classification of the records held and for the provision of reasonable facilities to the public for inspecting and obtaining copies of them. A programme for publishing selected documents and preparing finding aids has begun.

Public officers and Public Record Office staff are working together to control the number of records created, to ensure that records of temporary significance are discarded as early as possible and essential records safeguarded, and to arrange regular transfers of non-current permanent material to the Public Record Office.

In June 1975, a new building was purchased at Laverton to serve the Public Record Office as a base repository. This will accommodate a two storey compactus installation comprising more than 100 kilometres of steel shelving, a substantial portion of which is completed and occupied. Specialised storage for computer tapes and microfilm is also available, specialised facilities for maps and plans are also envisaged, and a reference and technical library is being developed for the use of staff and researchers. The development of regional branches and repository storage for the Public Record Office is under consideration and provision is made in the Public Record Act for the establishment of regional "places of deposit".

A city reference room at 1 Little Collins St, Melbourne carries microfilm copies of immigrant passenger lists to 1923 (indexed to 1872). Files from Laverton are made available there at 24 to 48 hours notice.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Local government is the third tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1958* and under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, and his Permanent Head, the Secretary for Local Government, with a staff of some 280 officers as well as about 60 members of various boards, most of whom serve part-time.

The Minister and his Department also administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*, but the majority

of the powers and duties given to municipal councils are set out in the Local Government Act. There are several amendments to this Act each year, as a result of changing community circumstances which affect most citizens. The Act sets out the framework within which each council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern, and the role of the Department is essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework of statutory powers as well as to provide a measure of protection to, and a point of reference for, the communities served by local government.

The Department functions with an administrative core and a number of specialised sections handling a variety of matters, including the examination of legislative proposals, the preparation of legislation, statutory procedures, the making or revision of building and other regulations, the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various specific purposes, and the distribution of untied grants being a proportion of personal income tax as recommended by the Victoria Grants Commission; it also advises councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally. Inspectors of municipal administration and engineers maintain field contact with municipalities and report to the Minister.

Among the Boards operating within the Department are the Local Government Advisory Board which advises the Minister on matters concerning the constitution or alteration of municipal areas, and the Municipal Officers Qualifications Boards. The latter include municipal clerks, auditors, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors, and are all concerned with the qualifications of these respective officers and thus with the maintenance of standards. The power to inquire into conduct and competence is also vested in these boards.

Relationships between the Victorian Government and local government are not confined to the Local Government Department. Indeed, municipalities have extensive direct dealings with many State departments and instrumentalities on a wide range of topics. For example, important areas of concern for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g., home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, etc.) are administered by the Health Commission, the Department of Community Welfare Services, and the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

The Minister and his Department have to ensure that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens. The Department also makes recommendations about desirable legislative changes in order to improve the lives of citizens. The basic aim is not to reduce the autonomy of councils, but to help them match local government to local needs, while co-ordinating their activities for the benefit of all.

More detailed information on the activities of the Local Government Department and municipalities can be found in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

PLANNING IN VICTORIA

Department of the Premier: State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975*. The Council comprises 38 members, including the permanent heads of all government departments and the senior executives of the major statutory authorities.

At the request of the Premier, the Council reports on the effects of adopting major proposals or objectives as policies of government, priorities to be established both within a policy and between competing policies; specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors; and any other matters referred to it. The Council also considers and advises on Statements of Planning Policy; matters of State interest in relation to preparation of regional plans; the effective co-ordination of the activities of all agencies participating in the achievement of the policies of the Government; the effect of changing circumstances on priorities and particular policies and programmes which an agency should develop. In addition, the Council reviews progress and performance in the achievement of policies.

To assist it in carrying out its functions, the Council has established regional co-ordinating groups and special task groups. Wide ranging issues such as liquid waste disposal, demographic forecasting, health, welfare and community development matters, and airport planning are being considered by these groups.

In addition, advice to the groups of the Council has been provided by the Economics Section, which was set up in the Research and Policy Division to develop data sources and undertake economic research and to analyse and evaluate economic issues to be considered by the Victorian Government.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 155-6

Ministry for Planning*

General

The Ministry for Planning is a co-ordinating Ministry established by Act of Parliament in 1973. The Ministry for Planning Act was proclaimed on 2 December 1974. The Ministry administers: the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, the Historic Buildings Act, the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Act, the planning functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, the planning functions of Regional and other Responsible Authorities, and the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund.

Objectives

The Ministry assists the various authorities and groups involved in land-use in the preparation and administration of planning controls, the co-ordination of the planning processes and the achievements of common aims according to established guidelines and government policy. The Act empowers the Ministry to use the staff of any government agency to help carry out its duties, which include planning assistance to all Responsible Authorities, local councils, and Regional Planning Authorities.

Town and Country Planning Board

Introduction

The Town and Country Planning Board was constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944 and commenced operation in February 1946. The Act allows the implementation of statutory Planning Schemes by Responsible Authorities. The Board has been the Minister's adviser on planning matters and, working in liaison with him and the Ministry, the Board has prepared Planning Schemes for specified areas as directed by the Minister. The establishment of the Board marked the beginning of statutory planning in Victoria.

The Board's responsibilities have been to promote and co-ordinate regional planning throughout the State; prepare Statements of Planning Policy; supply planning services to Responsible Authorities at local level; prepare Planning Schemes for specified areas; review and report on Planning Schemes; and advise the Minister on any planning matter.

As an instrument of the Minister, the Board has carried out studies of investigation areas under the provisions of the Development Areas Act and has reported to the Minister. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to designate areas suitable for accelerated development or controlled development.

History

One of the major tasks of the Board in its first decade was the examination of the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (1954) and the objections lodged. At the same time it continued its function of reporting to the Minister on local Planning Schemes, and assisting and advising councils on planning. In 1967, in response to a request from the Minister, the Board and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works prepared comprehensive reports and recommendations on planning for the disciplined growth of metropolitan Melbourne to the year 2000 to accommodate a projected population of 5 million persons. As a result of this study, the Town and Country Planning Act was amended in 1968 to establish a three-tier system of administration:

- (1) The Town and Country Planning Board assisted by a State Planning Council;
- (2) the Board of Works and Regional Planning Authorities; and
- (3) the municipalities within the Board of Works area.

The functions of tier (1) were to promote and co-ordinate planning throughout Victoria and advise the Government on State-wide planning policy. Tier (2) called for the

* As at April 1980, planning law and administration in Victoria were undergoing a major revision, the most important part of which was to be the amalgamation of the Ministry for Planning and the Town and Country Planning Board into a new Department of Planning. Further information can be found on page 148 of this *Year Book*.

establishment of Regional Planning Authorities within the State-wide framework to operate with the Board of Works, as the Metropolitan Regional Authority, tripling the area previously covered by the Board. Tier (3) delegated responsibility for local planning to municipalities within this expanded Board of Works area and within the regional framework of tier (2).

Decline in population growth

The decline in the birthrate and in immigration has reduced the originally accepted projection for Melbourne of about 5 million persons to between 3.2 million and 3.4 million persons by the turn of the century. The two Boards, the Town and Country Planning Board, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, carried out a series of studies on how best the projected population increase could be accommodated. The State Planning Council was disbanded and replaced by the State Co-ordination Council comprising the heads of all government departments and authorities, and the Town and Country Planning Board assumed the responsibilities listed earlier.

Statements of Planning Policy

These provide the Regional Authorities and the municipalities with firm guidelines of government policy and ensure that planning is co-ordinated and that planning proposals fall within overall aims. The Town and Country Planning Board has prepared them in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council. They are referred by the Minister to the Governor in Council. Upon approval by the Governor in Council they are tabled in Parliament for twenty-four days and may be revoked by resolution of either House within that time. The tabling in Parliament of Statements of Planning Policy was introduced by amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in December 1978 to give members of Parliament the means of monitoring government action in the planning field, and to increase public input to planning policies through local members of Parliament.

Statements of Planning Policy are binding on all Responsible Authorities, including government departments. They encompass demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; land characteristics and land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and the development requirements of public authorities.

Application of Statements

There are Statements of Planning Policy for Western Port, Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. Statements of Planning Policy are being prepared for the Melbourne metropolitan area and the whole of the Victorian coastline.

Planning for specified areas

Where a Local Authority does not have the resources, and a Regional Authority is not appropriate to the task, the Town and Country Planning Board has prepared Planning Schemes for special areas or projects of State significance. These include coastal areas, inland lake areas (including the man-made lakes of the water conservation schemes), valuable national resources, and areas of special significance such as the historic gold mining town of Maldon. The Board has also assisted regional authorities in the preparation of strategy plans through special task forces which comprise staff drawn from various state agencies.

Melton and Sunbury

Under the Development Areas Act, Melton and Sunbury were the subject of studies by the Board and the Victorian Government confirmed their future development as satellite cities. An Interim Co-ordinating Committee was set up to study the development potential and supervise planning control under the Board's chairman, with Board staff seconded to the project.

The Interim Committee has since become the Melton-Sunbury Management Committee, electing its own chairman. It has a membership of four councillors, a nominee from the Board of Works and the Ministry for Planning, and an independent member representing local interests. Planning for the satellite cities has placed special emphasis on social and

community needs and the services and facilities required to satisfy them, as well as the more routine aspects of planning. The Victorian Government has reiterated its continuing commitment to the project, which it sees as a co-operative venture between the two councils, the Victorian Government, and private enterprise.

Commonwealth Government co-operation

Commonwealth Government involvement with Victoria in planning began in 1972 with the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development to enable the two Governments to work together in this area.

Commonwealth interest was directed towards the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, providing assistance for other urban and regional projects, and funds for land acquisition, metropolitan improvement programmes, and sewerage works.

The Department of Urban and Regional Development was subsequently incorporated into the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development. The functions of this Department have now been redistributed to the Department of Housing and Construction, the Department of National Development, and the Department of Home Affairs.

The major planning project between the two Governments and the Government of New South Wales was the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre (see below). The Governments were represented by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation. Legislation before the Victorian Parliament will return control over the use of private land to the local Responsible Authorities, the rural City of Wodonga, and the Shires of Yackandandah, Tallangatta, Beechworth, and Chiltern. The Corporation will retain planning control over land that it owns in the area.

Albury-Wodonga

The population of the Albury-Wodonga region grew by 3.21 per cent in 1977-78. At that date, the population was 69,420 persons. The population of the local government areas of Albury and Wodonga grew by 11,140 persons between 1971 and 1978. The five-year target (1977 to 1982) provides for a population increase of about 15,000 persons based on the creation of some 6,500 new jobs in that period. Over 2,000 of these new jobs have already been secured in the first two years of this period.

More than 40 basic industries, large and small, have been established in Albury-Wodonga since 1973. Manufacturing employment rose by 1.5 per cent in 1977-78 compared with an Australia-wide fall of 2.8 per cent during the same period.

Private and public sector investment into the region includes a \$165m newsprint mill now under construction on the outskirts of Albury, a \$10m shopping town in north-east Albury, a new \$4m business stationery plant at Wodonga, and a \$29.5m expansion of Army facilities at Bandida. Office blocks costing some \$15m have been completed in the growth centre during the past three years.

Keen interest is being maintained in the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation's initial residential estates adjacent to the existing cities of Albury and Wodonga and the broad planning for the new towns of Baranduda and Thurgoona has been completed. The Corporation has already started to build at Thurgoona and the first residential estate comprising 260 fully-serviced allotments, was released onto the market in July 1978. By July 1979, 75 per cent of this initial release had been sold or allocated and all projected targets for private home ownership had been achieved. Further development is being undertaken at Thurgoona and adjacent to the proposed new city of Baranduda in line with the five-year development plan agreed to by the three partner governments.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, p. 134

Regional planning

Regional planning began in Victoria in 1944 after the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments agreed to plan post-war development and decentralisation on a regional basis. The Victorian Government appointed a State Regional Boundaries Committee to inquire into physical, economic, and human resources on a State-wide basis. The regions recommended were Barwon, Central Highlands, Corangamite, East Gippsland, West Gippsland, Glenelg, Goulburn, Loddon, Mallee, Port Phillip, Upper Goulburn, Upper Murray, and the Wimmera.

In 1946, a Central Planning Authority was set up to arrange conventions of councils within each region to constitute regional committees; to advise and assist them in surveys of regional resources; to co-ordinate their work; to disseminate planning information; and to report to the Victorian Government on their recommendations. The Authority's secretariat was originally within the Premier's Department, but was subsequently transferred to the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism.

Regional committees were established for all regions, except Port Phillip. They advised on development of resources, problems such as soil deficiencies, transport difficulties, housing shortages, and provided a forum for discussion between local administration and interested parties on the co-ordination of public services.

In 1968, the Town and Country Planning Act was amended to provide the three-tier system of planning administration referred to earlier.

Regional authorities

There are now regional planning authorities for Western Port, the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Loddon-Campaspe Region. A Regional Planning Authority was established for Geelong, but in 1977 its planning powers were transferred to the Geelong Regional Commission which continues to act as a regional planning authority for this area.

Regional offices of the Town and Country Planning Board are established at Bendigo, Warrnambool, Traralgon, and Wodonga.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

The Authority was constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act in 1969. The Western Port region embraces six municipalities, Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, Phillip Island, and parts of the Shires of Cranbourne and Bass. French Island is in the region, but is not incorporated in any municipality. Western Port Bay is the hub of the region as a recreational facility for the people of Melbourne, the habitat of a variety of native flora and fauna, and a vital national economic resource because of its sheltered deep port facilities. More than 50 per cent of the region is given to agriculture, and its topography ranges from the undulating hill country of the Mornington Peninsula to the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges to the former swampland that forms the coastal flats of the Bay.

The Authority consists of two members from each of the six councils. It elects its own chairman and has a small professional staff headed by a director. The Victorian Government pays two-thirds of the running costs and the member councils the remainder.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 276-8

Planning on the Peninsula

In 1970, Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 (Western Port) was brought down. It laid down guidelines for the regional planning for the port facilities and industrial development on the mainland and on French Island, but this was varied in 1976 to exclude the Island and areas north of Watsons Inlet. The Statement limited urban development, set high environmental standards, and laid down that land-use policies be integrated with those of adjacent regions and resources. This resulted in an Interim Development Order over the region. Issues raised by Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 gave rise to a comprehensive study of the Western Port Bay environment and the possible impact of development upon it, and a moratorium on development was imposed from 1973 to 1976.

On completion of the study, the Western Port Regional Planning Authority laid down a number of policies to ensure long-term availability of land for industry associated with the deep water port. These are being incorporated in the Authority's industrial plan. Under Statement of Planning Policy No. 2, also gazetted in 1970, the Authority prepared the Southern Mornington Peninsula Conservation Plan for the area south and south-west of the line between Hastings and Mornington. The Plan followed extensive investigation of physical, ecological, cultural, and sociological aspects, and was gazetted in September 1978 as an amendment to the Interim Development Order for the region. It imposes detailed controls to protect and preserve the scenic and environment value of the area. Administration of the Plan has now been handed back to local municipalities which are

required to refer development proposals which are likely to have a regional impact to the Authority. The Authority has exhibited a plan covering the specialised port area at Hastings, in accordance with Statement 7 Planning Policy MDI (Western Port).

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority

In 1974, the Victorian Government decided on major changes in planning for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Minister for Planning established an Interim Study Group to review existing policies and zonings and make recommendations. Legislation for the Yarra Valley and Dandenongs region was outlined by the Minister for Planning in a Ministerial Statement in 1976, and later that year, the Interim Study Group published its report entitled *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Land Management and Stream Environmental Study*.

The Act establishing the Authority was gazetted in April 1977, thus revoking Board of Works control over the Shires of Lillydale and Sherbrooke. The Act charges the Authority with providing "increased protection for the special features and character of the region", with implementing Statements of Planning Policy for the region, and with preparing a regional strategy plan. The draft strategy plan was released in December 1979.

There are four municipalities in the region: Healesville, Lillydale, Upper Yarra, and Sherbrooke. There are fifteen members of the Authority, two councillors from each Shire, appointed for a one year term; three residents representing primary production, conservation, and commercial interests, who are appointed for three years; and four members representing the Ministers for Forests, Conservation, and Social Welfare, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, who are also appointed for three years.

Geelong Regional Commission

With a population of more than 170,000 persons, Geelong is the largest provincial city in Victoria. Given its geographic location and comprehensive road, rail, and port facilities, Geelong is the major transport and distribution centre for south-western Victoria. As a trade centre, Geelong has a wider sphere of influence, extending beyond its defined regional boundaries, and its port serves not only the Western District but also much of Victoria.

In its report entitled *Organization for Strategic Planning*, the Town and Country Planning Board pointed out that Geelong merited special investigation as a practical alternative to the future sprawling growth of Melbourne. In response to this view, the Victorian Government established the Geelong Regional Commission in August 1977. The Commission's role is to be responsible for the co-ordination, planning, and management of the future development of the Geelong region. The Commission comprises representatives of the nine municipalities of the region, as well as experts on rural matters, industry, and industrial relations.

The Geelong Regional Planning Scheme was recently completed by the Commission, and provides for the region's expansion over the next decade. Future needs to ensure that infrastructure for development is available on time and in the right locations are presently being investigated. In carrying out its charter to promote controlled industrial development of the region, the Commission has purchased a total of 51.5 hectares of land in the South Geelong, Breakwater, Cowie Street, and Furner Street areas since 1977 for development into fully serviced industrial estates. The Cowie Street estate was the first to be completed and was released for sale in April 1979 with encouraging results.

In conjunction with its development and promotion of Geelong as an attractive location for industry, the Commission is undertaking several studies aimed at making the region an attractive place in which to live, safeguarding living standards for future generations.

Further reference: Port Phillip Authority, *Victorian Year Book 1974*, pp. 273-4

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The Historic Buildings Act was proclaimed in 1974 and is administered by the Ministry for Planning through the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Council has a part-time membership of ten. They are a nominee of the Minister for the Arts, a town planner nominated by the Town and Country Planning Board, the Valuer-General, or his nominee, and seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, each representing an appropriate profession.

The Council recommends to the Minister buildings of architectural or historic importance for inclusion in the State's Register of Historic Buildings; it recommends buildings for removal from the Register, in whole or in part; and on its own motion or at the request of the Minister it reports on any matter relating to designated buildings or the administration of the Act.

The Council evaluates applications for permits to remove, alter, or demolish any designated building, and may serve an Interim Preservation Order on the owner of any building under investigation for a period of six months or until the investigation is complete, whichever is the sooner.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance from the owners of designated buildings for their preservation, restoration, or maintenance, and make a recommendation to the Minister.

Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund

Maldon is a unique example of a nineteenth century gold mining town nestling among the hills and mullock heaps near Castlemaine. Because it is virtually intact since the days of the gold rushes, it occupies an important place in the history of Victoria, and is the subject of a special Planning Scheme, the first of its kind in Victoria, to protect and preserve it. The first recognition of the town's significance was in 1960, when the National Trust declared it "a notable town".

Since the 1977-78 budget, funds have been provided for the establishment of an Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund to help with the preservation and restoration of buildings and streetscapes of importance. An architect is resident in Maldon at least two days a week to provide free advice to residents. Finance for restoration is in the form of grants or loans on a basis similar to those provided under the Historic Buildings Act.

Beechworth, Chiltern, and Yackandandah Restoration Fund

The north eastern towns of Beechworth, Chiltern, and Yackandandah share with Maldon the distinction of being intact examples of the gold rush era of the nineteenth century.

A grant of \$25,000 was allocated in the 1979-80 budget to establish an architectural advisory service similar to the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service. An adviser was appointed early in 1980, along with a committee, comprised predominately of local persons, to administer the restoration fund. The advisory service and the restoration fund is a self-help system. Similar services are planned for Ballarat and Queenscliff and later for St Arnaud, Warrnambool, Port Fairy, Portland, and Koroit.

Historic building legislation

In March 1980, the Premier of Victoria announced legislation to strengthen the Historic Buildings Act and to give owners more incentive to conserve and recycle their buildings. The legislation will give the Minister for Planning the authority to raise up to \$1.2m a year to finance a range of incentives. They will include interest free or low interest loans; the freezing of valuations for rate purposes; a special heritage valuation to become the basis for land tax and local government rate assessment; and interest-free loans equivalent to land tax and rates during redevelopment and recycling.

State Department of Planning

As at April 1980, work was advanced on the amalgamation of the Ministry for Planning and the Town and Country Planning Board as a new Department of Planning. Also, work had begun on the updating and streamlining of the Town and Country Planning Act. The amalgamation and the rewriting of the Act were among the major recommendations of the Building and Development Approvals Committee (BADAC) Report implemented through the Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 1979.

Another important BADAC recommendation will be implemented by the Planning Appeals Board Bill, introduced in the 1979 spring session of Parliament and allowed to lie over. Under the Bill, all land-use appeals, planning, Environment Protection Authority, and Local Government Arbitration, will be brought under a single, new appeals tribunal.

New role for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Provision is made in the Town and Country Planning (General Amendment) Act for the introduction of Local Development Schemes, but the relevant clauses have not been proclaimed at this time because they represent a new concept in planning for which ground rules and regulations are being drafted. The effect of the Schemes will be to divest the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works of responsibility for detailed local planning and place it with local councils. This will enable the Board to further concentrate its expertise in devising and updating strategy for the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Board will also assist and advise local councils in the preparation of Local Development Schemes within the framework of such strategy.

Further references: State Planning Council, *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 154-5; Re-structuring of old and inappropriate sub-divisions, 1978, p. 162; Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, 1978, p. 162; Urban Land Council, 1979, p.133

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Town Planning Compensation

This report was presented to the Premier of Victoria in March 1978. It was placed before Parliament on 16 May 1978 by the Minister for Planning.

Appointment

The Government of the State of Victoria, through the Premier's Department, appointed a Committee of Inquiry* to report to the Premier.

Terms of Reference

These concerned:

- (1) Whether there should be any and what extension or clarification of entitlement to compensation in respect of decisions or proposals of a planning nature; and
- (2) the measures which should be adopted to avoid or mitigate hardship and inequity consequent upon such decisions and proposals, and planning policies and procedures generally.

Recommendations

The recommendations are set out in summary form on pages 10-17 of the report. The main recommendations were as follows:

(1) Planning blight

That the Minister for Planning have power, on the request of an owner and where the land is the subject of an announcement of a project by an authority or possible project resulting in the saleability of the land being adversely affected, to declare that a particular piece of land is affected by a reservation for the purpose of sections 41 and 42, such being deemed to have been requested by that authority, thus enabling an owner to have the rights to compensation given by those sections.

(2) Conservation and like zones and controls

(These zones and controls represent the attempt to preserve buildings — either individually or as a group — that are of historical or architectural importance. The controls are also directed to conservation of areas of landscape and natural beauty.)

When the zone or control, insofar as it affects any land, is designed to secure the preservation of a feature of that land for the community at large and the land, because of such zoning or control, is incapable of being put to any reasonably beneficial use in all the circumstances, then compensation should be payable for the loss and damage caused by the planning restrictions in question.

The same principle should apply to controls directed to the preservation or conservation of buildings, whether these are designated as historically or architecturally important under the Historic Buildings Act or, pursuant to Town and Country Planning Act powers, are to be conserved by being retained as free standing buildings or as part of a streetscape.

(3) Zoning changes

No compensation should be paid for loss following zoning changes, beyond that already provided and that recommended in respect of certain preservation or conservation controls.

* The following persons were appointed: Mr J. A. Gobbo, Q.C. (Chairman), Mr David Hains, Mr L. M. Perrott, O.B.E.

No changes in zoning that may have adverse effects on owners should occur without notice to such owners and a proper opportunity to object to an independent tribunal.

(4) Injurious affection: public works where land is not acquired but is injuriously affected

Compensation should be payable for reduction in value caused by reason of injurious affection to property due to noise emanating from the use of a freeway or railway or any road widening. This would include the addition of a carriageway within an existing road reserve.

The entitlement should arise where the noise measured at the face of any building closest to the freeway or road widening exceeds a particular level calculated on the basis of an average over 18 hours a day. Consideration should be given to adopting the English provision which is 68db (A) L10.

(5) Planning procedures

The main recommendation made here was that objections to the content of planning schemes or interim development orders should be considered and heard by an independent tribunal. At or before hearings of objections, the planning authority should provide full reasons for zoning or other planning proposals.

(6) Old and inappropriate subdivisions

The Committee recommended that there be an assessment made of those allotments that are capable of being consolidated and developed, and that funds be provided to enable the purchase of allotments from individuals in necessitous circumstances. It was further recommended that there be power to the Minister for Planning and to responsible authorities undertaking a consolidation scheme to exercise powers of compulsory acquisition where a majority of owners of vacant allotments in a subdivision are in favour of consolidation and redevelopment.

Statistical divisions in Victoria

Origins of statistical division concept

Statistical divisions have traditionally been used as a geographic base for the presentation of the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State. The groupings of local government areas making up statistical divisions in Victoria have been altered since 1974 to reflect associations of the areas in terms of socio-economic links rather than the purely topographic and land-use associations which applied previously.

Geographic sub-divisions of Victoria for presentation of official statistics were first used in 1896. In that year, the Statistical Register of Victoria included a table of agricultural statistics which grouped counties into eight "statistical districts". Counties were groupings of parishes; these units were the original land survey units in the State.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Population and Vital Statistics* and later its publication *Demography* applied "divisions" of Victoria to the same groupings of counties as for agricultural statistics in publishing figures of births and deaths early this century. The same names of "divisions" appeared again, with the addition of a "metropolitan division".

The arrangement of local government areas into "statistical districts" is noted in the Population Census, Victoria, 1901. This Census volume included a table showing figures for 1891 and 1901, using district names identical with those in the tabulations of agricultural statistics of 1896. A metropolitan area was also shown within the Central District.

In 1929, in accordance with a resolution at a Conference of the Federal Health Council and the Statisticians of the Commonwealth and States, held in Melbourne on 19 and 20 March 1928, these "divisions" were reconstituted for the purpose of presenting vital statistics, from groupings of counties to groupings of local government areas. This divisional grouping was subsequently applied to other statistical series and continued unchanged until 1966, although with adjustment in the intervening years of the statistical division boundaries for changes in local government area boundaries and for the metropolitan development of Melbourne.

The Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians in 1965 adopted the substance of the report prepared by Dr G. J. R. Linge entitled *The Delimitation of Urban Areas for Statistical Purposes*. In accordance with resolutions of this Conference an urban definition of 500 persons to 2.5 square kilometres was adopted and the Melbourne Statistical Division was delimited to set an outer boundary around Melbourne so as to contain the anticipated urban growth for a period of between twenty and twenty-five years. The Melbourne Statistical Division was first applied to the 1966 Census of Population and Housing. The introduction of this Division affected the boundaries of surrounding divisions but did not alter the criteria for accepting those of other divisions in the State.

It is apparent that while no precise criteria for grouping counties or local government areas into "districts" or "divisions", respectively, can be discovered, the groupings were made on the basis of geographic, topographic, and land-use features, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area where urban characteristics and the potential for them were considered, especially in later years.

This concept of statistical divisions did not positively allow for groupings of areas associated by a marked degree of demographic significance arising from social or economic intercourse. Consequently they had become increasingly unsuited for the presentation of a wide range of sophisticated statistics which had become available or were planned for in the near future.

As a consequence the policy of the Australian Bureau of Statistics on statistical divisions was reviewed at a conference of State Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in June 1973. Among other things this Conference resolved that:

- (1) Statistical divisions should ideally be delimited in all States on the basis of socio-economic criteria and should where possible embrace contiguous local government areas; and
- (2) the boundaries of the statistical divisions so delimited should be changed only at intervals, for example, at periods of fifteen to twenty years.

Development of new statistical divisions

State Planning Regions

At the time of the 1973 Conference, Victorian Government bodies, through the State Planning Council, were examining the re-grouping of local government areas into State Planning Regions as a basis for encouraging regional development and decentralising government departments.

This examination was prompted by a growing interest in regional development which was recognised in an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in 1968. Among other things this amendment provided legislative machinery for the formation of regional planning authorities to be composed primarily of representatives of local government authorities in each region. These authorities are by this amendment to have specific powers to direct planning programmes and hence are potentially more effective than the earlier Regional Planning Committees established under the Central Planning Authority, which could only recommend development programmes for those regions delineated in 1944 by that Authority.

Three constraints in delineating new State Planning Regions were established. First, for administrative convenience whole local government areas were to be used in all but exceptional circumstances; second, because different sized units were required for various purposes, there should be a three-tier system of dividing the State into regions and sub-regions based on local government areas; and third, the sub-regions, once identified, would not be severed in delineating regions.

The criteria used in defining State Planning Regions were as follows:

- (1) The economic, social, administrative, and physical attributes of a region should be as uniform as possible;
- (2) a region should embrace the full extent of known planning problems or resources of planning significance; and
- (3) a region should be large enough in population and resources to support a regional planning programme and yet small enough for the community to be able to identify with it and for all members of a regional authority to acquire a sound knowledge of, and interest in, the whole region.

Factors taken into account in delineating regional and sub-regional boundaries were:

- (1) Comparisons with other ways of dividing the State, including the then current Central Planning Authority regions, and various areas used for presenting statistics;
- (2) physical factors including river basins and tablelands, climate, geology, and soils, all of which influence economic activity, particularly primary production;
- (3) communication, that is, the concept of a region as a hierarchy of towns joined by a coherent system of lines of communication; and
- (4) areas of influence of towns described by studies and researches within the Town and Country Planning Board and the University of Melbourne on the socio-economic areas of influence of Victorian towns and cities. The Board's studies used a system of weighting elements of association according to their apparent significance. Elements considered included the patterns of a community's frequent (at least once a month) travel to a retail shopping centre, newspaper circulation, distribution or marketing areas for major consumer items, regional zoning of sporting, social, and community and welfare organisations, the composition of municipal associations (made by local selection), and library and hospital service regions.

It should be noted that the socio-economic areas of influence of towns and cities of various sizes intersect and overlap in ways which prevent a quantifiable decision on the association of one area with another. In drawing boundaries to areas of influence, subjective judgement has of necessity been used in these cases. In other cases, for example, a well defined river basin, the region based on physical factors will be very similar to the socio-economic region, but where physical features do not provide strong barriers to communication, socio-economic boundaries may not align with whatever physical features do exist. Where there is a lack of congruence, the system adopted followed socio-economic rather than physical boundaries. Further, the use of whole local government areas often results in only an approximation to the real socio-economic unit.

State Planning Regions delimited on the criteria outlined were, after consultation with Commonwealth and local government authorities and other interested bodies, adopted by the Victorian Government in May 1974.

Adoption of new statistical divisions

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics had regard to the criteria used in delimiting the regions and to the involvement of bodies interested in the delimitation. As these factors were in accord with the content and the spirit of the resolution of the 1973 Conference, State Planning Regions were adopted as statistical divisions for Victoria. In addition, by this adoption the Victorian Office had introduced a device for conveniently summarising official statistics into geographic areas which have a real and growing significance for most users of those statistics.

Consequently the boundaries of Victorian statistical divisions, with the exception of the Melbourne Statistical Division, have been re-drawn to accord with State Planning Regions. The combination of the Melbourne Statistical Division and the East Central Statistical Division is equivalent to the Port Phillip Planning Region adopted by the Victorian Government. In all other cases both the boundaries and names applied to the new statistical divisions are the same as for State Planning Regions.

New statistical division boundaries were applied to all relevant annual statistics, other than those from the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, for their respective years ending in 1974. Agricultural and Pastoral Census statistics were converted to the new boundaries from the year ending March 1975. Monthly and quarterly statistical series were published for the new boundaries from June 1974.

The boundaries of the new statistical divisions will be retained for so long as they are considered relevant by interested bodies. However, they will be altered to account for minor changes in local government area boundaries.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire authorities

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Until January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one-third, and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two-

thirds, of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one-eighth from the Victorian Government, one-eighth from municipal councils, and three-quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1978-79, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.275 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$1.436m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$22.94 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1978-79 amounted to \$103.49m.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria	2,376	2,937	3,219	3,736	3,956
Municipalities	2,372	2,937	3,219	3,736	3,956
Insurance companies	14,254	17,624	19,262	22,423	23,736
Brokers and owners	194	299	357	525	443
Charges for services	1,623	1,992	2,309	2,428	2,670
Interest and sundries	808	1,046	1,440	2,062	979
Total	21,627	26,835	29,806	34,910	35,740
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	14,587	16,558	20,013	22,014	25,419
Other	6,712	7,955	9,728	12,121	12,458
Total	21,299	24,513	29,741	34,135	37,877
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 328	+ 2,322	+ 65	+ 775	-2,137
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	3,683	4,296	4,936	5,722	6,422

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1975 to 1979:

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: NUMBER
OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fire stations	47	47	48	48	48
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,396	1,430	1,467	1,572	1,631
All other	282	292	292	292	323

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1979, there were 118 permanent firemen employed in brigades at Ballarat, Ballarat City, Belgrave, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Doveton, Frankston, Geelong, Norlane, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 118 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Belgrave, Chelsea, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Wodonga.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one-third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two-thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 144 insurance companies thus contributing during 1977-78.

Up to 30 June 1979, the Authority had raised 119 loans, representing a total of \$18.5m, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	2,883	3,756	4,666	5,648	6,414
Insurance companies	5,766	7,512	9,311	11,295	12,828
Other	326	336	491	782	810
Total	8,975	11,604	14,468	17,725	20,052
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	4,662	5,442	6,657	7,652	8,877
Other	4,110	5,079	6,632	8,060	9,441
Total	8,772	10,521	13,289	15,712	18,318
Net surplus	203	1,083	1,179	2,013	1,734
Loan expenditure	944	1,987	1,823	3,295	2,066
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	6,179	7,468	9,086	10,831	13,291

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE
BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Fire brigades—					
Urban	215	215	215	215	215
Rural	1,061	1,060	1,058	1,058	1,067
Personnel—					
Permanent	398	431	471	515	548
Volunteer	118,283	114,145	110,697	109,100	107,061
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,452	1,498	1,539	1,611	1,746
Trailer units	389	401	429	422	476

Natural disasters and emergencies

State Disaster Plan

The State Disaster Plan codifies arrangements for co-ordinating the resources of governmental agencies in coping with natural disasters and serious emergencies in Victoria. The Plan relates to four levels of disaster/emergency situations, namely:

Stage 1. Localised disasters or emergencies capable of being dealt with by the resources of government and local government agencies within the particular area.

Stage 2. Disasters or emergencies involving a number of localities, perhaps within a region of the State, and incidents of a nature where local resources are not able to cope, for example, flooding, bushfires, multi-storey building emergencies, passenger aircraft crash, industrial explosion, or large scale gas emission.

Stage 3. Disasters and emergencies of considerable magnitude which are beyond the capacity of local and regional resources and which require central co-ordination at State level, for example, major floods and bushfires.

Stage 4. Civil defence requirements in the event of armed conflict.

The Chief Commissioner of Police acts as co-ordinator under the State Disaster Plan in situations where it is necessary to bring together the resources of a number of agencies to deal with a disaster or emergency. State organisations are allocated either combating roles, for example, the Country Fire Authority and the Forests Commission in the event of

bushfires, or supporting roles, for example, the Health Commission and the State Electricity Commission. Provision is made for the obtaining of assistance from Commonwealth agencies such as Telecom Australia.

Within the broad context of the State Disaster Plan, specific plans have been developed by combating authorities to deal with particular types of disasters and emergencies.

The State Disaster Plan also establishes procedures for the provision of relief for victims of disasters and emergencies involving the assistance of State and private agencies.

When a major disaster occurs, a Natural Disaster Relief Committee is formed to conduct inspections and consider reports to assess whether the Victorian Government should declare the locality affected as a disaster area. The Committee operates under the direction of the Premier and is chaired by the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. It recommends the forms of assistance which may be required and co-ordinates the various types of government assistance which may be provided following a disaster.

Grants may be provided to repair or replace essential household items or for essential repairs to homes; to offset the cost of transporting fodder and stock; or to restore public and community assets. Loans may also be provided to primary producers at concessional rates of interest or to the proprietors of small businesses if they do not have ready access to conventional sources of finance. Primary producers may also apply to the Committee for cash grants in cases of personal hardship.

VICTORIA—STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE:
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, 1978-79

Type of operation	Number
Search and rescue	161
Road accident assistance	193
Air emergency	7
Fire support	18
Flood	45
Cyclone wind storm	33
Evacuation	2
Welfare	1
Hazardous materials	3
Community service	61
Other	84
Total	608

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6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The Local Government Department was established by the *Local Government Department Act 1958* for the purpose of better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria. The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come in whole or in part within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government: Local Government Act, Acts relating to local government in the cities of Melbourne and Geelong, Cluster Titles Act, Cultural and Recreational Lands Act, Dog Act, Drainage Areas Act, Hawkers and Pedlars Act, Litter Act, Local Authorities Superannuation Act, Local Government Act, Local Government Department Act, Markets Act, Municipalities Assistance Act, Municipal Association Act, Newmarket Sheep Sales Act, Petrol Pumps Act, Pounds Act, Public Authorities Marks Act, Public Contracts Act, Tramways Act, Valuation of Land Act, Victoria Grants Commission Act, and Weights and Measures Act.

The various Acts administered by the Department confer powers and impose duties on Victorian municipal councils and on other bodies. They also confer various powers on the Minister and the Governor in Council. The Department's general functions are, therefore, as follows:

- (1) Advise the Minister on by-laws, proposals for acquisition, sale or leasing of land, and various other matters submitted for Ministerial or Governor in Council approval by municipal councils, and obtain any necessary Order in Council in relation to them;
- (2) examine proposals for new or amending legislation, and prepare explanatory notes on these for the Minister's use in Cabinet and Parliament;
- (3) prepare draft regulations;
- (4) exercise a supervisory and advisory role over the administration and financial management of municipalities and the statutory responsibilities of councillors and municipal officers, through Inspectors of Municipal Administration;
- (5) deal with administrative submissions arising out of appeals to the Minister in respect of matters where he has the power to act in a quasi judicial capacity; and
- (6) answer queries from the public, municipalities, and other bodies.

Field contact with municipalities is maintained in two main ways. First, the five Inspectors of Municipal Administration on the staff of the Department inspect the accounts and administration of councils and advise their staffs. Where necessary, Inspectors report to the Minister and to councils, and they have wide statutory powers in relation to their allotted duties. Second, a small Engineering Section within the Head Office of the Department is primarily concerned with liaison with municipalities and involvement in subsidies, particularly municipal saleyards and drainage.

Financially, the Department administers several funds provided for subsidies to municipal councils, including the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The works usually subsidised include the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves, the construction of public halls, the supervision of school crossings, main drains, and various other capital works. Municipal councils have power to charge landowners, in certain circumstances, for street construction and drainage works which benefit their properties.

ROYAL VISIT 1980



H. M. The Queen and H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Melbourne on 28 May 1980. H. M. The Queen walked along Swanston Street from Bourke Street to the Town Hall and then on to the opening of the City Square. She talked with people in Swanston Street and was presented with numerous flower bouquets by children gathered to greet her.

Melbourne City Council

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Cr R. A. Bernardi, pointing out highlights of the City Square to H. M. The Queen.

Australian Women's Weekly



H. M. The Queen and H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh waving to the crowd after opening the City Square.

Melbourne City Council

In opening the City Square, H. M. The Queen said:

“My Lord Mayor, we are delighted to be with you today in this new centre of Melbourne.

“It is ten years ago that we undertook our first walkabout in Australia in Collins Street and I still remember vividly the novelty and excitement of that occasion.

“Since then, we have walked, talking with people through many cities all over the world, but nothing could be more heartwarming than to be back again among a Melbourne crowd.

“Melbourne is renowned for beautiful parklands, wide streets and the contrasting architecture of the modern and an age past.

“This magnificent City Square was a far-sighted conception and it will add a new focus to Melbourne, providing an opportunity to relax, to meet friends and to reflect on yet another illustration of Australia’s genius for creating a special image of her own in the 20th century.

“I warmly congratulate all those whose wisdom and inspiration have helped to plan, design and build this remarkable new heart for your city. I have much pleasure in declaring open Melbourne’s City Square.”



The Victorian Government's State Reception to the Royal visitors at the National Gallery, H. M. The Queen unveiled the Rupert Bunny portrait of Dame Nellie Melba recently acquired by the Gallery.

Australian Women's Weekly

In replying to the Hon. the Premier's welcome to Victoria, H. M. The Queen said:

"Mr Premier. Thank you for your warm welcome on behalf of the people of Victoria. It is always a great pleasure to come to this State, and we have been very touched by the reception given to us here.

"Since we are unable to visit rural Victoria on this occasion, we are especially pleased to see so many people who have travelled from all over the State to greet us this evening at the National Gallery.

"As Victoria approaches her 150th birthday, she can look back with pride on many splendid achievements. These are now being added to so rapidly that even since my last visit here in 1977 there has been important progress.

"For example, the development of the giant electric power project at Loy Yang in Gippsland will convert more of the State's reserves of high quality brown coal into much needed energy for the benefit of all Victorians.

"The many attractions of Victoria — a secure and stable place for profitable financial investment, a wealth of variety for tourists and an ideal land in which to settle and bring up a family — all these are daily being enhanced.

"In providing a home and opportunity for people from many different lands and cultural backgrounds, you have added priceless vitality to your commerce and industry and social life, and many varied talents to your artistic scene.

"All of us here tonight can therefore be glad to join in paying our tribute to two such talents in this great centre of artistic excellence — the painting by Rupert Bunny and the unforgettable singing of his famous subject, Dame Nellie Melba.

"I am pleased that our visit will have been linked with a new addition to this outstanding collection and I take great pleasure in unveiling the portrait."



The Royal visitors being shown over the Museum Station — part of Melbourne's new underground railway loop.

Australian Women's Weekly

The crowd in the City Square watching its official opening by H. M. The Queen.

Melbourne City Council



The Crown is not liable, but has agreed to contribute in certain instances. The Department's responsibility is to ensure that claims by municipalities are in order, and to arrange payment.

Valuer-General

The Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. The purpose of this legislation was to provide for the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and for improving the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are the only authorities making valuations for rating purposes in the State and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General confers with the valuers appointed to make rating valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered and does provide valuations for all government acquisition, resumption, and negotiation purposes on request from government departments and agencies. The Valuer-General also provides valuations for probate duty, stamp duty, gift duty, and taxation purposes, and by agreement for settling disputes as to the value of property.

Valuers' Qualification Board

The *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 established the Valuers' Qualification Board which is empowered to register qualified persons as land valuers. The Act provides that on or after the first day of January 1979 only persons who are registered valuers are permitted to practise as land valuers.

The Act provides that the Board may from time to time hold or cause to be held examinations of persons who desire to qualify themselves as valuers. A diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for persons who desire to qualify. On completion of the course, successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate of qualification. On payment of an annual fee a qualified person may practise as a registered valuer.

Municipal Valuation Fees Committee

The Municipal Valuation Fees Committee was constituted to fix, on request, a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review are provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act* 1965. The purpose of the legislation is to provide for relatively informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property for rating or taxing purposes and in respect of compulsory acquisition.

Appeals against a capital improved value of less than \$75,000, or a site value of less than \$30,000, or a net annual value of less than \$3,750, and claims that do not exceed \$75,000, are determined by a Board. In excess of these amounts the hearing may be before a Court or Board at the option of the appellant.

Normally a Board is constituted of a chairman (barrister and solicitor) and two independent valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location of the land and the qualifications and experience of the members.

Irrespective of the amounts involved, the Court will determine the matter if it is satisfied on application by either party that the matter raises questions of unusual difficulty or of general importance.

Subject to the conditions laid out in the Act an appeal may also be heard by a Board constituted of a valuer sitting alone. In this instance no costs will be awarded.

Weights and Measures

The administration of the Victorian Weights and Measures Act is divided into central and local administration sections. The Weights and Measures Branch, under the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, is responsible for the central administration of

the Act. The Branch is also responsible for keeping and maintaining the State's standards, and for the verification of Inspectors' Standards. Local administration, particularly that relating to supervision and verification of trade scales, is carried out by Weights and Measures Inspectors employed by municipal councils, or by Inspectors in Weights and Measures Unions formed by groups of councils. These Inspectors are also responsible for the enforcement of legislation relating to sale of goods, for example, the correct weight of bread or meat.

Other major boards and committees

Various boards and committees constituted under legislation administered by the Minister for Local Government are described below. The Local Government Department provides administrative resources to service such boards and committees.

Building control

The Building Regulations Committee is responsible for the preparation of draft regulations for consideration by the Minister. The committee members also act as referees pursuant to the provisions of Clauses 5 and 7 of the Thirty-Third Schedule to the *Local Government Act 1958* by determining appeals and granting modifications to the Regulations. Following general acceptance of the recommendations by the Building and Development Approvals Committee (BADAC) Part 1 — Building Controls, the Building Regulations Committee's administrative and technical support staff has been considerably increased to enable the preparation of Consolidated Building Regulations (CBR's).

Municipal Examining Boards

These organisations are the Municipal Clerks, Auditors, Engineers, Building Surveyors, Building Inspectors, and Electrical Engineers Boards. The Boards hold, or cause to be held, examinations of persons desiring to qualify themselves to hold particular offices under the Local Government Acts. The Boards issue certificates of qualification and competency and exercise a degree of control over certificate holders.

Local Government Advisory Board

This Board investigates and reports to the Minister on proposals for constituting or altering the constitution of municipalities.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

This Board is appointed to provide for compulsory superannuation for permanent employees of municipal councils and certain other local authorities and is serviced by its own staff.

Ad hoc committees

Ad hoc committees are appointed from time to time to investigate a particular need of local government, for example, the representative Committee on Municipal Accounting Regulations, Equalisation of the Rating Base, Differential Rating, etc.

Further reference: *Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities, Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 174-5*

Commonwealth financial relationships with local government

General purpose assistance

Prior to 1973, no Commonwealth assistance was provided specifically to local government in the States. Such financial assistance as did exist was made through State Governments, or under various Commonwealth programmes for the purpose of which local government, among other bodies, was deemed eligible for claimant status.

The Labor Government elected in 1972 proposed a series of measures which included increased financial support for local government. The most important of these proposals was the provision by the Commonwealth Government of general purpose grants to individual councils in amounts to be determined by the Commonwealth. Procedures were established whereby regional organisations of local government could apply for financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Such applications were the subject of inquiry and report by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The recommendations of the

Commission were based upon general equalisation principles developed by the Commission in such a manner as to promote financial equality between local authorities and regional groupings of such authorities. The recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth and grants totalling \$56.3m in 1974-75 and \$79.9m in 1975-76 were paid to local authorities in the States. Payments were made in the first instance to State Governments for transmission to individual local government authorities in the amounts specified. Victoria's share of these grants in 1974-75 was \$14.6m and \$20.2m in 1975-76.

In December 1975, the Liberal and National Country Parties were elected to Federal office and adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared between the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. (See also Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.) The Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provides for the payment to the States, for allocation to local government authorities, of an amount determined by the total personal income tax collections for the financial year immediately prior to the year to which the payments apply. For 1976-77, the amount was \$140m, which was equivalent to 1.52 per cent of the personal income tax collected during 1975-76; this proportion has been used to determine the total allocations for 1977-78 and 1978-79. In keeping with undertakings given in November 1977 to increase the proportion to 2 per cent during the life of the current Commonwealth Parliament, the proportion used to determine the total amount for allocation for 1979-80 was increased to 1.75 per cent. This represented an amount available for all States for allocation for 1979-80 of \$221.7m. In his Budget Speech of 21 August 1979, the Commonwealth Treasurer stated that "the Government's election promise to increase the share to 2 per cent will be met by the time of the next budget", thereby reaffirming the Commonwealth Government's commitment in this regard.

The amount derived under the sharing percentage is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendations by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Following representations by Tasmania, the question of percentage distribution between States was referred to the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The Commission recommended a slightly altered percentage distribution which was subsequently accepted at the Premiers' Conference in July 1977, with Victoria's percentage being 25.4513 per cent. (For other States: New South Wales, 36.4977 per cent; Queensland, 16.8606 per cent; South Australia, 8.6010 per cent; Western Australia, 9.3897 per cent; and Tasmania, 3.1997 per cent.) However, the Commonwealth Grants Commission's *Special Report 1979 on Financial Assistance for Local Government* has recommended, *inter alia*, that any future inquiries and reports by the Commonwealth Grants Commission on the revision of the percentages in response to a reference by the Minister should be based upon an equalisation principle. The Commonwealth Grants Commission further recommended that of the options listed by it, the Commonwealth Government give consideration to the adoption of distribution in proportion to the respective unweighted populations of the States. The adoption by the Commonwealth Government of this recommendation would mean an increase in Victoria's 25.45 per cent current allocation to its population share of about 27.5 per cent. At January 1980, the Commonwealth Government had not announced what action it would take in respect of the recommendations.

Of the amount received by each State a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance is to be allocated among Councils on a population basis, which may also take into account size, population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called "as-of-right entitlement" in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution, and is set at 40 per cent of the State's total allocation. The remaining assistance will be allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs and disabilities, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing policy are in the form of "untied" grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities. Victoria's share for 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 was \$35.4m, \$42.1m, \$45.7m, and \$56.4m, respectively, out of total payments of \$140m, \$165.3m, \$179.4m, and \$221.7m.

Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The table below shows these payments to Victoria in 1973-74 to 1977-78.

Commonwealth payments for local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1973-74 to 1977-78. These amounts are also included in the table in Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
(\$'000)**

Programme	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
General purpose assistance (a)	—	14,630	20,242	35,398	42,078
Direct payments—					
Pre-schools and child care—					
Maintenance	—	44	202	578	1,018
Capital	76	491	2,194	1,548	1,193
Aged or disabled persons' homes—					
Maintenance	—	—	37	—	—
Capital	380	672	1,105	621	368
Aged persons' hostels	—	—	311	1,402	1,771
Delivered meals subsidy	287	366	323	404	516
Handicapped persons	—	—	—	—	137
Community Youth Support Scheme	—	—	—	14	111
Homeless persons assistance	—	—	102	3	8
Regional Employment Development Scheme (b)	—	4,435	14,210	22	—
Arts	8	23	46	41	69
Aerodrome local ownership plan—					
Maintenance	68	77	97	142	173
Capital	24	34	93	102	41
Total	843	20,772	38,962	40,275	47,483
Other payments through Victorian Government (a)—					
Pre-schools and child care	284	1,547	5,468	5,600	6,040
Home care services	370	441	2,125	2,018	2,520
Senior citizens' centres—					
Maintenance	35	51	175	293	328
Capital	158	146	1,132	1,571	1,616
Employment grants	4,340	1,330	3,170	—	—
Growth centres (Albury-Wodonga) (c)	—	284	460	780	—
Area improvement	2,065	4,608	4,896	28	—
Urban flood mitigation	—	—	100	100	—
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	311	695	1,597	1,119	507
National Estate	—	271	232	193	88

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Programme	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Roads assistance	21,100	21,800	22,300	29,500	38,000
Tourist development	50	236	173	59	—
Regional organisations assistance (d)	—	76	29	—	—
Total	28,713	31,485	41,857	41,261	49,099
Grand total	29,556	52,257	80,819	81,536	96,582

(a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. In 1976-77, these payments were made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.

(b) Some of these payments were made to municipal councils and other local authorities.

(c) Two-thirds by way of loans and one-third by way of grants.

(d) For regional organisations of local government.

Roads Assistance Programme

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a full-time chairman and two part-time members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out such inspection, conduct such hearings, take such evidence, and generally make such investigations as the Commission thinks necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) The special needs and disabilities of the municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

For the 1976-77 allocation, and prior to the establishment of the Commission, an Interim State Grants Committee recommended that the "as-of-right entitlement" (see page 159) component be 40 per cent of the State's total allocation and each municipality's entitlement be determined on the basis of 85 per cent population and 15 per cent area. For the 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 allocations, the Commission retained the same basis for determining the "as-of-right entitlement". The balance, 60 per cent, was allocated among municipalities on general equalisation principles as described in the *Victoria Grants Commission Annual Reports*, where allocations to individual municipalities are also shown.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1979, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 211 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area, which was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes it is deemed to be a borough and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 211 municipalities comprise 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait

islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.0 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Kororoit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in 90 municipalities. However, voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district, or, not being natural born, are not naturalised Australian citizens.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering, etc.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks; for the 1976-77 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$124m.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1978, 150 were rating on net annual value, 59 on site value, and two, the Cities of Caulfield and South Melbourne, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government grants

State Government financial assistance is provided for a number of special purposes. These grants are in addition to the Commonwealth Government assistance referred to earlier in this Chapter. They include funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, pre-natal and infant welfare services, crèches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home care services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, natural disaster relief, soil conservation, pensioners' rate remissions, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act* 1958, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one-quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister approves as expenditure in any one financial year shall not exceed \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public conveniences.

For the year ended June 1978 subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$999,688, while for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$5,647,562.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work, however, is required to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining unclassified rural roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from its own funds and from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Roads Assistance Programme. (See Chapter 23 of this *Year Book*.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an attempt to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act* 1973, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one-half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits, because not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or because many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced and, in 1974, the Victorian Government financed the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one-quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended in 1975 to provide assistance in respect of water and sewerage rates. In 1976, the Victorian Government increased this assistance to one-half of the amount charged.

The cost of implementing the scheme for the 1976-77 rating year was \$12.3m, for 1977-78 \$16.7m, and for 1978-79 \$22.5m. For the 1979-80 rating year, it has been estimated that \$27.1m will be expended in providing this assistance to pensioners.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) Temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place these moneys in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Victorian Committee on Municipal Accounting

On 29 November 1977, the Minister for Local Government approved the establishment of a Committee on Municipal Accounting for the purpose of undertaking a complete revision of the Municipal Accounting Regulations of 1968. The Committee comprised representatives of the Municipal Association of Victoria, Institute of Municipal Administration, Joint Committee of Municipal Auditors, and the Local Government Department, and had its first meeting in July 1978.

The Committee has now submitted a preliminary report to the Minister; copies of the report will be made available for comment to all municipal councils and to other interested parties.

The Committee is expected to continue its work during 1980.

Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government

The Board was appointed in August 1978 by the Minister for Local Government to inquire into and report upon:

- (1) The role which local government should perform in serving its ratepayers and citizens;
- (2) whether the structure and administration of local government (both overall and internal, and at council and officer levels) require any or what rationalisation or changes to enable municipalities to perform more effectively and economically the role envisaged for them;
- (3) any matters relevant to the foregoing which the Committee considers desirable to inquire into, or which are referred to it by the Minister, and in making any recommendations to have regard to the resources available and likely to be available to local government.

An interim report was submitted to the Minister in March 1979, and was also available in published form. This stimulated considerable discussion. The Board's final report was submitted to the Minister, and also published, in November 1979.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City

Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one-one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Further references: Elections, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 177; Officers, 1977, pp. 177-8; Powers and duties of municipalities, 1977, pp. 178-80; Municipal Association of Victoria, 1979, pp. 152-3

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from, or administers, such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1977-78) of \$152.2m, rate income of \$22.6m, other general revenue of \$16.2m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 66,800 persons at 30 June 1978 ranked only fifteenth among metropolitan municipalities.

As a result of an inquiry and a recommendation by the Local Government Advisory Board in 1978, the municipal district was, by Order in Council of 27 February 1979, re-subdivided into eight wards (different from the pre-1939 wards) with effect on and from 19 May 1979. The Order provided for all councillors to cease office on the day appointed for the annual election in 1979. However, that provision was altered by the *City of Melbourne (Resubdivision) Act 1979*, under which the councillors whose terms of office expired or expire on the days appointed for the annual elections of councillors in 1979, 1980, and 1981 went, or go, out of office on those days. Also on those days, one councillor was, or is to be, elected for each of the eight wards into which the City was re-subdivided by the Order in Council of 27 February 1979. Thus over the three years 1979, 1980, and 1981, the number of councillors will be progressively reduced from 33 to 24.

From 1981 onwards, the government of the City will be vested in a council of 24 councillors elected by owners and occupiers of rateable property and holding office for three years. One councillor from each ward will retire annually by rotation in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1958*.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 851 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$3m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. It services a very high electrical load density area, with annual sales and revenue for the 1977-78 year of 1,030,076,260 kilowatt hours and \$41m, respectively. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate, at a maximum, 90,000 kilowatts.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number eight, while special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than two committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organisation is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which come from division of labour.

Of the eight permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, while the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, though the pattern of organisation is council-wide rather than departmentalised. Broadly, the departments are organised either by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are ten departments, namely, the Town Clerk's; City Engineer's; Parks, Gardens, and Recreations; City Treasurer's (including Valuer's section); City Architect's; City Planning; Building Surveyor's; Electric Supply; Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish); and Health and Social Services. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work for the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are associated with committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department.

City Square

Late in 1979, the Melbourne City Council opened the forecourt of its \$9.5m city square on land bounded by Collins Street, Regent Place, Flinders Lane, and Swanston Street. This was followed in May of 1980 with the balance of the square complex including extensions involving the Plaza Theatre, in the basement of the Regent Theatre building, which almost doubled the size of the square and on which the Council spent a further \$3.5m. When the cost of the land was added, the Council had spent a total of \$24.3m on the complex. To help finance the project, the Victorian Government provided the Council with a \$2m loan, interest free until 1982, with repayments over 25 years from that date.

The successful completion of the project gave the city its first major square. It fulfils a demand for open space for leisure-time use and the enjoyment of all sections of the community in the central business district.

Designed by Melbourne architects, Messrs J. Denton, W.S. Corker, and B.C. Marshall, the square has created a strong visual link between the Town Hall and St Paul's Cathedral, two of Melbourne's most historic buildings. Moreover, it projects an air of quality, the result of careful choice of building materials designed for long life and the minimum amount of maintenance.

A dominating feature is a 25,000 bulb, 15 by 6 metre video screen located on the Regent Theatre backdrop capable of displaying moving and still images in sixteen shades of sepia. The screen is similar to that used in the Olympic stadium in Montreal, Canada.

The square has a 350 seat, sunken, glass-roofed amphitheatre, and overall seating for 1,400 persons. The architects also considered Melbourne's cooler days by installing an electrical system to dry out and keep warm the seats which were installed in an area set aside as a meeting place and for mounting temporary exhibitions. Diamond-cut bluestone is the surface material at the Swanston Street level. It was chosen because it represented a

traditional Melbourne building material and would complement the bluestone base of both the Town Hall and St Paul's Cathedral. Similarly, the Regent Theatre wall backdrop was clad in sandstone to harmonise with the Cathedral and the Town Hall.

Pleasing visual effects have been created by the use of water, and this can be seen in Fountain Place, on the square's north-east corner where an integrated system of waterfalls ends in a central pool. The public can walk under a water bridge from the square's main open space. It may also enter the plaza, dominated by a 15 metre high elm tree, down a flight of stairs from Collins Street or from shops under a gallery level. The main formal area which accommodates 3,000 persons, faces Swanston Street and has an abstract painted steel sculpture as a focal point. The relaxation "mound" adjoins the main formal area and is situated on the corner of Flinders Lane and Swanston Street. Sloping sides of the "mound" encompass a protected sitting area. The amphitheatre, built at the rear of the "mound", is used for staging entertainment; the amphitheatre and "mound", together with a reflecting pool, combine to link the Cathedral with the square while at the same time protecting the church from busier main square activities.

Australian native trees were rejected for the project because of their inability to cope with an inner city environment; hence the planting of elm and plane trees, long recognised as suitable for their urban character since planted by Melbourne's forefathers. Moreover, the architects believed deciduous trees would have the additional advantage of providing shade in summer and penetration of winter sun. In utilising the Plaza Theatre area, the Council, added 43 shops, a large tavern, and garden lounge, and provided "year round" usage of the extensions, irrespective of weather.

Further references: Traffic control, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pp. 234-5; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969, pp. 245-7; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972, pp. 233-5; Financing of major works, 1974, pp. 234-5; City of Melbourne strategy plan 1975, pp. 116-8; Community recreation, 1976, pp. 174-5; Environment of the Central Business District 1976, pp. 175-6; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976, pp. 176-7; Civic Square, 1978, pp. 181-2; Melbourne City Council health and welfare services, 1979, pp. 155-6

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables for the year 1976-77 which follow, municipalities have been divided into the City of Melbourne, other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and municipalities outside the Melbourne Statistical Division.

The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on pages 179-80 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville, and Pakenham, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc.

In the following table the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, income and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years ended 30 September 1973 to 1977:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year ended 30 September—	Number of rateable properties	Value of rateable property		Income all funds	Expenditure all funds	Loans out- standing
		Net annual value	Estimated capital improved value			
	000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1973	1,517	1,127,992	20,601,679	403,778	392,707	287,996
1974	1,544	1,170,882	21,327,453	448,331	455,449	310,078
1975	1,569	1,235,226	22,447,074	611,946	605,321	342,173
1976	1,597	1,310,514	23,467,741	727,625	719,043	388,407
1977	1,618	2,463,073	45,061,184	824,203	810,389	441,772

Municipal income and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1973 to 1977 the general income and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria on account of ordinary

services, together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
ORDINARY SERVICES AND BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS:
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Year ended 30 September—	Ordinary services		Business undertakings	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1973	224,313	222,359	70,277	70,187
1974	262,819	272,367	78,247	79,889
1975	387,870	381,861	89,926	89,919
1976	460,499	455,358	103,202	103,069
1977	520,906	513,120	123,888	123,903

General Fund

The ordinary income of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Fund, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

Details of the principal items of income for the year ended 30 September 1977 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
INCOME, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1977
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Rates and penalties	175,399	31,759	26,989	52,274	286,422
General administration	12,036	3,629	4,332	7,094	27,091
Law, order, and public safety —					
Fire protection	252	183	11	204	650
Animal control	629	160	159	233	1,180
Other	3	1	16	12	32
Education —					
Pre-schools	3,985	1,122	1,172	2,779	9,058
Other	49	—	3	19	71
Health —					
Infants and mothers	2,257	520	522	660	3,960
Preventive services	635	94	120	138	987
Other	107	7	59	81	255
Welfare —					
Families and children	2,167	193	463	129	2,953
Aged and disabled	8,622	1,079	1,581	1,890	13,172
Other	372	225	102	87	786
Housing	766	70	135	243	1,214
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation —					
Household garbage	3,381	1,495	2,023	1,356	8,255
Other garbage	2,501	182	60	36	2,780
Sewerage	1,372	692	140	619	2,822
Other protection of environment	1	4	5	112	121
Community and regional development	681	320	101	226	1,328
Other community amenities	624	211	99	406	1,341
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	1,195	282	268	708	2,452
Swimming pools and beaches	1,189	364	319	707	2,579
Other recreation and sport	4,841	948	2,528	2,494	10,811
Libraries	6,188	841	1,200	1,226	9,456
Other culture	352	15	906	334	1,607
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	5,929	1,119	3,928	3,517	14,493

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
INCOME, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1977—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Parking	8,037	212	1,753	108	10,110
Aerodromes	—	—	76	229	305
Rural services	8	19	4	55	85
Tourism and area promotion	5	81	1,261	1,477	2,823
Building control	4,047	1,328	735	1,135	7,246
Saleyards and markets	4,775	—	1,094	462	6,331
Other economic services	2,982	489	2,176	1,584	7,231
Natural disaster relief	—	5	9	346	360
Unclassified	19,441	5,144	6,485	13,780	44,851
Untied grants —					
Grants Commission	14,175	2,835	5,976	12,378	35,365
Unemployment, n.e.i.	16	1	57	247	321
Total income	289,021	55,630	66,868	109,387	520,906

(a) See list on pages 179-80.

The figures above include \$58,001,000 income from specific purpose government grants, \$5,569,000 from sale of property (plant, land, buildings), and \$19,508,000, being transfers from other council funds (including business undertakings).

Expressed as percentages of total income, the figures show that 55.0 per cent income derived from rates, etc; 5.2 per cent in respect of general administration; 0.3 per cent concerning law, order, and public safety; 1.8 per cent relating to education; 1.0 per cent health; 3.2 per cent welfare; 0.2 per cent housing; 3.2 per cent community amenities; 5.2 per cent recreation and culture; 9.3 per cent economic services; 0.1 per cent natural disaster relief; 8.6 per cent unclassified; and 6.9 per cent from untied government grants. Included in such figures are 11.1 per cent as income from specific purpose government grants; 1.1 per cent from sale of property; and 3.7 per cent as transfers from other council funds. The total amount collected from rates and penalties was equivalent to \$75.91 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Fund during the year ended 30 September 1977 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1977
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
General administration	53,345	12,482	11,412	24,783	102,022
Law, order, and public safety —					
Fire protection	414	274	70	205	962
Animal control	692	175	215	276	1,358
Other	—	3	2	2	8
Education —					
Pre-schools	5,103	1,076	1,307	2,940	10,427
Health —					
Infants and mothers	5,143	1,229	980	1,460	8,813
Preventive services	3,478	684	565	895	5,621
Other	819	113	81	155	1,168
Welfare —					
Families and children	2,283	83	240	78	2,684
Aged and disabled	11,249	1,294	1,890	2,340	16,774
Other	2,033	559	148	152	2,893
Housing	340	43	88	265	737
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation —					
Household garbage	14,936	1,940	2,155	1,618	20,649
Other garbage	11,813	1,193	1,644	1,514	16,164
Sewerage	1,180	606	165	502	2,452
Other protection of environment	222	61	78	237	597

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1977—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Community and regional development	1,864	638	156	290	2,948
Other community amenities	2,697	475	827	988	4,987
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	4,912	1,044	721	1,394	8,072
Swimming pools and beaches	3,675	828	842	1,336	6,681
Other recreation and sport	26,726	3,821	6,292	5,169	42,008
Libraries	12,940	1,247	1,889	1,957	18,033
Other culture	249	6	1,050	297	1,602
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	40,393	10,572	13,235	31,717	95,918
Street lighting	5,463	623	827	770	7,683
Parking	3,833	225	889	136	5,084
Aerodromes	—	—	143	285	428
Rural services	41	7	14	58	119
Tourism and area promotion	2	111	945	1,329	2,386
Building control	3,672	905	539	538	5,654
Saleyards and markets	2,742	—	779	429	3,950
Other economic services	3,808	687	1,583	2,115	8,194
Unclassified	58,622	12,670	13,971	20,779	106,042
Total expenditure	284,689	55,677	65,743	107,011	513,120

(a) See list on pages 179–80.

The figures above include \$22,689,000 expenditure on purchase of property (plant, land, buildings) \$28,374,000 capital works, \$47,035,000 debt services, \$15,421,000 grants and contributions, and \$27,755,000 transfers to other council funds.

Expressed as percentages of total expenditure, the figures show that 19.9 per cent was expended on general administration; 0.5 per cent on law, order, and public safety; 2.0 per cent on education; 3.0 per cent on health; 4.4 per cent on welfare; 0.1 per cent on housing; 9.3 per cent on community amenities; 14.9 per cent on recreation and culture; 25.2 per cent on economic services; and 20.7 per cent unclassified. Included in such figures are 4.4 per cent as purchase of property; 5.5 per cent as expenditure on capital works; 9.2 per cent on debt services; 3.0 per cent on grants and contributions; and 5.4 per cent transfers to other council funds.

Further reference: *Municipal administrative costs, Victorian Year Book 1977, p. 192*

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1976–77, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows the income and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings for each of the years ended 30 September 1973 to 1977:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
INCOME					
Electricity (a)	67,203	75,009	85,726	97,870	117,395
Water supply	908	1,045	1,276	1,683	2,248
Abattoirs	1,190	1,212	1,600	2,189	2,688
Quarries	851	814	1,037	1,133	1,171
Other (b)	125	167	287	327	385
Total revenue	70,277	78,247	89,926	103,202	123,888

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
EXPENDITURE					
Electricity (a)	67,255	76,332	85,611	98,022	117,930
Water supply	962	1,109	1,285	1,618	2,069
Abattoirs	1,048	1,486	1,680	1,989	2,374
Quarries	795	792	1,068	1,135	1,181
Other (b)	128	169	275	306	348
Total expenditure	70,187	79,889	89,919	103,069	123,903

(a) Now confined to Melbourne metropolitan area.

(b) Consists of reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works (Shire of Avoca only).

Municipal loan finance

Municipal loan account receipts and payments

The following tables show loan account receipts and payments of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans, loans raised for works on private streets, and separate rate loans.

The first table shows total loan account receipts and payments for each of the years ended 30 September 1973 to 1977, the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1977, and the third table details the principal items of payments from loan funds for the year ended 30 September 1977.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September—	Receipts				Payments			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings						
1973	35,893	2,872	3,223	41,988	29,282	3,798	242	33,323
1974	35,227	1,935	2,755	39,917	30,241	3,757	222	34,219
1975	45,098	2,385	4,569	52,052	45,385	4,498	437	50,320
1976	56,762	4,732	7,714	69,208	60,951	5,315	349	66,616
1977	67,195	4,546	4,248	75,988	62,045	5,986	218	68,249

At 30 September 1977, there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$52.3m.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1977
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
Loan raisings for—					
Ordinary services	32,875	10,712	11,125	12,483	67,195
Business undertakings	2,882	50	1,119	495	4,546
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	3,620	28	332	268	4,248
Total receipts	39,377	10,790	12,576	13,245	75,988

(a) See list on pages 179-80.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
PAYMENTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1977
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State		Total
	Cities	Shires	Cities, etc.	Shires	
General administration	3,152	473	341	548	4,513
Education —					
Pre-schools	540	266	170	234	1,210
Health —					
Infants and mothers	158	136	21	6	321
Other	15	175	—	—	190
Welfare —					
Aged and disabled	184	106	24	251	566
Other	15	—	—	—	15
Housing	18	—	2	176	196
Community amenities —					
Sanitation —					
Garbage (tip)	655	45	66	20	785
Community and regional development	25	40	6	24	95
Other community amenities	237	49	81	170	537
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls and civic centres	1,321	1,609	245	302	3,476
Other recreation and sport	6,113	1,889	1,371	715	10,088
Libraries	1,351	17	67	96	1,531
Other culture	313	24	225	18	580
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges —					
Construction and maintenance	10,909	2,978	3,789	2,908	20,585
Parking	313	114	167	38	632
Aerodromes	—	—	—	20	20
Tourism and area promotion	41	19	433	333	827
Salesyards and markets	1,153	—	354	53	1,561
Other economic services	3	75	653	711	1,442
Unclassified	5,408	1,764	1,766	4,154	13,092
Business undertakings	4,958	—	608	421	5,986
Total expenditure	36,883	9,778	10,391	11,198	68,249

(a) See list on pages 179–80.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1973 to 1977 is shown in the following table. Liability of municipalities for private street construction and separate rate loans is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Gross loan liability due to—		Total	Accumulated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1973	3,799	284,198	287,996	19,429	268,567	74.61
1974	3,976	306,102	310,078	21,845	288,233	84.88
1975	4,314	337,859	342,173	24,342	317,831	85.26
1976	5,237	383,170	388,407	26,512	361,894	96.39
1977	6,418	435,354	441,772	29,426	412,346	108.82

Construction of private streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties.

Details of receipts and payments of the Private Street Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1973 to 1977 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT: RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Receipts—					
Loans	2,470	1,185	2,160	4,285	2,940
Bank overdraft (increase)	—	—	2,234	2,128	—
Owners' contributions	18,642	15,467	15,246	18,682	21,080
Other	423	802	852	981	1,390
Total	21,536	17,454	20,492	26,075	25,409
Payments—					
Works	12,108	11,669	14,530	19,224	18,347
Bank overdraft (decrease)	2,050	1,133	—	—	713
Debt charges	5,846	5,444	5,207	5,295	5,863
Other	1,276	900	1,664	1,122	1,437
Total	21,281	19,147	21,400	25,641	26,360
Loan liability at 30 September	25,486	23,788	23,245	25,014	25,167

Country Roads Board Account

Works carried out by municipalities on main roads and unclassified roads jointly with the Country Roads Board are financed by means of a separate municipal bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Fund to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 32,000 kilometres of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of councils' proportion of the cost (which is charged to the General Fund), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Any expenditure by a council on State highways, freeways, tourist roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

Details of receipts and payments of the Country Roads Board Account, including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1973 to 1977 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	28,339	29,712	37,862	41,555	50,445
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	8,530	7,765	10,740	12,136	14,301
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	5,069	5,546	6,962	7,560	10,613
Bank overdraft (increase)	182	2,311	742	—	1,577
Other	160	352	664	623	274
Total	42,279	45,686	56,969	61,873	77,210
Payments—					
Main roads	18,944	18,951	23,630	25,417	30,445
Unclassified roads	22,387	25,234	32,092	33,433	45,064
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	771	1,204	1,011	977	1,417

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT—*continued*
(S'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bank overdraft (decrease)	—	—	—	1,549	—
Other	178	297	237	496	283
Total	42,279	45,686	56,969	61,873	77,210
Bank overdraft at 30 September	3,528	5,839	6,471	4,973	6,580

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1978. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1978
(kilometres)

Type of road or street	State highways, freeways (a)	Main roads	Tourist roads, forest roads	Other roads and streets	Total
Bituminous seal, concrete, etc.	7,057	13,547	1,069	37,018	58,691
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	248	905	759	43,441	45,353
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	103	—	27,277	27,380
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	25,277	25,277
Total	7,305	14,555	1,828	133,013	156,701

(a) Includes 283 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

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POPULATION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney named George Stewart on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. The population of Victoria continued to rise and by the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876, on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

In retrospect, the 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria.

Natural increase was the major cause of population growth in Victoria in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. A steady increase in population was maintained from 1905 to 1927 excluding the years 1915 and 1916 when falls were recorded. These falls reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War. By 1927, the population had reached 1,741,832 persons.

The Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s was accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of population increase due to both losses from migration and a drop in the rate of natural increase. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099 persons. The population increased by a further 144,088 persons during the Second World War years.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate has been declining since 1971 and in fact the crude birth rate for 1978 was the lowest since 1936. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated population of Victoria at 30 June 1979 was 3,853,300 persons (preliminary estimate).

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 1069-75 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 11-59 of the same edition.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards these estimates are part of a new series, which is based on the 1976 Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration. A more detailed discussion of under-enumeration at the Census and the new population estimates series can be found in Chapter 7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

The estimates for dates subsequent to 30 June 1976 are subject to revision after the 1981 Census. Although estimates for 30 June 1976 and earlier years are designated as final, it is possible that any future changes in the basis on which population estimates are compiled could lead to revisions of earlier figures in order to provide a time series of comparable data.

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, estimated population, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1979, and details of the estimated population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the five years ending 1979:

AUSTRALIA—AREA, ESTIMATED POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1979

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated population 30 June 1979 (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
		'000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,075.8	6.33	35.21
Victoria	227,600	3,853.3	16.93	26.73
Queensland	1,727,200	2,196.4	1.27	15.23
South Australia	984,000	1,294.3	1.32	8.98
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,241.9	0.49	8.61
Tasmania	67,800	417.7	6.16	2.90
Northern Territory	1,346,200	115.7	0.09	0.80
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	222.1	92.54	1.54
Australia	7,682,300	14,417.2	1.88	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1975 to 1979

State or Territory	Estimated population at 30 June—				
	1975	1976 (a)	1977 (b)	1978 (b)	1979 (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	
New South Wales	4,884.5	4,914.3	4,956.7	r5,011.8	5,075.8
Victoria	3,719.1	3,746.0	3,782.3	r3,818.4	3,853.3
Queensland	2,084.0	2,111.7	2,136.8	2,166.7	2,196.4
South Australia	1,252.1	1,261.6	1,276.8	1,287.6	1,294.3
Western Australia	1,146.7	1,169.8	1,197.1	r1,222.3	1,241.9
Tasmania	404.7	407.4	410.6	413.7	417.7
Northern Territory	89.4	101.4	105.5	r112.5	115.7
Australian Capital Territory	190.9	203.3	208.2	r215.6	222.1
Australia	13,771.4	13,915.5	14,074.1	r14,248.6	14,417.2

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

**AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION
(per cent)**

State or Territory	Year ending 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)	1979 (a)
New South Wales	0.93	0.61	0.86	1.11	1.28
Victoria	1.15	0.72	0.97	r 0.95	0.91
Queensland	1.85	1.33	1.19	1.40	1.37
South Australia	1.29	r 0.76	1.20	0.85	0.52
Western Australia	2.62	r 2.01	2.33	r 2.11	1.60
Tasmania	1.35	r 0.67	0.79	0.75	0.97
Northern Territory	r (b)-14.37	r 13.42	r 4.04	r 6.64	2.98
Australian Capital Territory	r 6.29	6.50	r 2.41	r 3.55	3.01
Australia	1.27	1.05	1.14	1.24	1.18

(a) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

(b) Decrease due to effect of cyclone "Tracy" on Darwin population.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ending 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	AUST
1975	40,651	33,361	19,621	9,901	12,597	3,787	1,825	3,550	125,293
1976	39,160	31,451	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525
1977	35,975	29,702	17,957	9,425	13,028	3,503	2,136	3,732	115,458
1978	r37,807	r30,304	r18,600	r9,231	r13,229	r3,437	r1,966	r3,726	r118,300
1979 (b)	37,368	28,697	18,365	8,682	12,570	3,648	2,120	3,572	115,022

(a) Excess of live births registered over deaths registered.

(b) Preliminary.

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book 1976*, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). (See pages 150–2). With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 184–5).

The following table shows the area at 30 June 1978 and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1978. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. The 1976 estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration.

**VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1978**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1978 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	30,900	30,900
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,600	31,500
Box Hill (C)	21.49	50,500	49,300
Brighton (C)	13.68	36,600	34,400
Broadmeadows (C)	70.78	109,400	111,300
Brunswick (C)	10.62	47,200	45,200
Bulla (S)	422.20	13,900	16,700
Camberwell (C)	35.14	91,900	88,200
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,300	75,000
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,300	27,500
Coburg (C)	18.71	59,700	57,600
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	16,500
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,000	27,100
Croydon (C)	33.72	34,200	35,800
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,200	53,500
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	45,800	48,300
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	84,000	87,300

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1978—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1978 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>			
Eltham (S)	277.20	29,000	31,700
Essendon (C)	16.48	52,300	49,800
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,500	20,200
Flinders (S)	323.70	22,100	25,300
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,300	52,200
Frankston (C)	70.66	74,600	78,700
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,600	15,900
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,100	32,200
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	281.60	6,500	7,400
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	67,600	67,200
Keilor (C)	98.20	71,100	74,900
Kew (C)	14.55	31,200	30,700
Knox (C)	110.10	75,000	80,600
Lillydale (S)	397.60	52,200	57,200
Malvern (C)	15.92	47,800	47,200
Melbourne (C)	31.42	68,200	66,800
Melton (S)	450.40	14,400	18,800
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	105,400	103,300
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,700	29,600
Mornington (S)	90.65	20,900	23,100
Northcote (C)	17.11	56,100	52,600
Nunawading (C)	41.58	94,800	95,900
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	55,700	54,800
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,300	5,000
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,800	9,400
Prahran (C)	9.55	50,900	48,300
Preston (C)	37.02	90,400	88,400
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,500	26,400
Ringwood (C)	22.76	37,300	37,200
St.Kilda (C)	8.57	54,800	52,600
Sandringham (C)	14.97	33,400	32,600
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	25,900	28,300
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,400	21,300
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,200	77,700
Sunshine (C)	80.03	90,200	94,400
Waverley (C)	58.57	117,700	121,600
Werribee (S)	668.20	32,800	37,300
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	48,600	57,800
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	27,100
Total division	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,717,600
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,430	2,600
Barrabool (S)	593.50	4,970	5,430
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,230	27,860
Colac (C)	10.88	9,870	10,020
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,340	6,290
Corio (S)	699.30	48,230	50,970
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,200	15,440
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,450	16,050
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,220	1,220
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,120	10,960
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,920	3,960
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,080	3,190
South Barwon (C)	165.30	33,380	35,230
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,970	3,940
Total division	8,171.00	186,410	193,160
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,680	1,690
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,700	3,750
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,520	3,440
Gleng (S)	3,582.00	4,980	4,910
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,790	9,810
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	7,960 *	7,980
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,140	8,000
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,460
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,366.00	2,300	2,220
Mortlake (S) (d)	2,137.00	3,850 *	3,720
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,650	2,630
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,470	2,570
Portland (T)	34.11	8,540	8,600
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,560	6,600
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,460	3,330
Warrnambool (C)	28.70	20,800	21,460
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,587.00	6,940 *	6,980
Not incorporated—			
Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	98,790	99,150

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1978—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1978 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,540	8,850
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,260	4,230
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	2,080	2,140
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,230	6,850
Ballaarat (C) (d)	34.39	38,970 *	38,600
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,270	2,360
Ballarat (S)	476.60	17,550	18,010
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,220	3,440
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.91	6,480 *	7,160
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,040	4,240
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,090	4,100
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,870	3,380
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,320	1,300
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,140 *	3,120
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,120	6,420
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,440	1,460
Total division	12,700.00	112,620	115,660
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,850
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,560
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,980	4,940
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,800	2,790
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,470	3,430
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,990	12,220
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,010	1,950
Karkaroc (S)	3,719.00	3,490	3,400
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,520	4,420
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,490	3,470
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,330	6,570
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,380	2,460
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,150	4,100
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,990	2,960
Total division	33,359.00	56,080	56,120
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,140	4,150
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,540 *	4,460
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,850	15,080
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,110	19,020
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,090	8,220
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,640	12,920
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,980
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,280	4,220
Total division	35,324.00	70,610	72,050
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,540	33,780
Bet Bet (S)	927.20	1,740	1,740
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,870	6,890
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,180	2,170
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,740	4,670
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,640	7,400
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,590	1,580
Echuca (C) (e)	26.06	8,180 *	8,300
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,060	5,850
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,070 *	3,040
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	2,570
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,130	1,120
Korong (S)	2,385.00	3,190	3,200
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,480	6,640
Mclvor (S)	1,453.00	1,910	1,990
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,920	2,000
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,410	9,010
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,800	7,900
Metcalfe (S)	590.50	2,100	2,180
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,470	2,750
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,770	1,830
Pyalong (S)	603.50	490	510
Rochester (S) (e)	1,934.00	7,300 *	7,230
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,250	3,540
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,870	2,880
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,560	11,800
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,380	1,500
Total division	21,738.00	139,110	144,070

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1978—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1978 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,360	4,360
Benalla (C)	17.66	8,550	8,630
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	3,680	3,930
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,110	2,230
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,940	6,150
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,670	5,630
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,380	4,450
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,120	2,180
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,770	4,240
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,270	5,290
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,480	4,590
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	5,820	3,300
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,820	5,810
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	13,800	13,990
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,950	11,010
Shepparton (C)	26.71	21,870	22,590
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,470	6,520
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,050	2,910
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,280	1,330
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,310	4,280
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,160	3,270
Total division	23,104.00	124,320	126,690
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,760	4,860
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,430	5,840
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,590	1,720
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,270	4,310
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,120	4,970
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,690	2,840
Tallangatta (S) (f)	4,150.00	5,250	4,850
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,590
Wangaratta (C) (e)	29.58	16,670 *	16,610
Wangaratta (S) (e)	914.30	2,300 *	2,410
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,200	17,840
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,250	3,350
Yarrowonga (S)	629.50	4,190	4,520
Total division	18,044.00	74,350	76,710
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,080
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,400	9,660
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,610	4,980
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,730	8,800
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,650	1,580
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,390	6,400
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	860	940
Sale (C)	29.78	12,470	12,820
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,530	6,820
Not incorporated—			
Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	53,730	55,080
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,840	5,840
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,610	8,700
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,740	6,600
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,960	1,960
Moe (C)	24.08	15,800	15,910
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,330	23,590
Narracan (S) (f)	2,317.00	8,820	9,430
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,470	4,560
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,810	6,040
Traralgon (C) (f)	19.95	15,540	16,130
Traralgon (S)	467.00	1,830	2,230
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,690	10,950
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,810	10,070
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,880	970
Total division	12,133.00	121,130	122,980

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1978—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1978 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1978
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,200 *	3,380
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,830	3,840
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,490	1,650
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,120	11,600
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,340	2,620
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,090	9,110
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,010 *	5,170
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	70	60
Total division	4,109.00	35,150	37,430
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,717,600
Barwon	8,171.00	186,410	193,160
South Western	24,018.00	98,790	99,150
Central Highlands	12,700.00	112,620	115,660
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,080	56,120
Northern Mallee	33,324.00	70,610	72,050
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	139,110	144,070
Goulburn	23,104.00	124,320	126,690
North Eastern	18,044.00	74,350	76,710
East Gippsland	28,790.00	53,730	55,080
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	121,130	122,980
East Central	4,109.00	35,150	37,430
Migratory (i)	..	1,700	1,700
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,746,000	3,818,400

* An asterisk against a figure for 30 June 1976 indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date. For details of such changes see footnote (d).

- (a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1978.
- (b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.
- (c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1978:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Ballaarat (C)	Lost to Buninyong (S)	- 0.21	- 17	1.2.78
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9.2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9.2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Ballaarat (C)	+ 0.21	+ 17	18.1.78
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31.5.77
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	Insignificant	+ 5	2.2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31.5.77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31.5.77
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13.10.76
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31.5.77
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9.2.77
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2.2.77
Mortlake (S)	Gained from Warrnambool (S)	Insignificant	+ 11	10.5.78
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31.5.77
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2.2.77
Warrnambool (S)	Lost to Mortlake (S)	Insignificant	- 11	10.5.78
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31.5.77

(e) Boundary changes between Echuca City and Rochester Shire, and Wangaratta City and Wangaratta Shire, occurred prior to the 1976 Census but were not incorporated in the published Census population totals. The 1976 figures shown in this publication have been adjusted to allow for these changes.

(f) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam); and Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station).

(g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

(h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.

(i) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ships in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1978

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,110	2.68	2,717,600	71.2	444.8
Barwon	8,171	3.59	193,160	5.1	23.6
South Western	24,018	10.55	99,150	2.6	4.1
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	115,660	3.0	9.1
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,120	1.5	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	72,050	1.9	2.0
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	144,070	3.8	6.6
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	126,690	3.3	5.5
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	76,710	2.0	4.3
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	55,080	1.4	1.9
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	122,980	3.2	10.1
East Central	4,109	1.81	37,430	1.0	9.1
Migratory	..	..	1,700	(a)	..
Total	227,600	100.00	3,818,400	100.0	16.8

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres (see page 185 for definition) with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1978 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1978

Statistical district	Estimated population at 30 June 1976 (a)	Estimated population at 30 June 1978 (b)
Albury-Wodonga	65,520	69,420
Ballarat	70,490	72,130
Bendigo	56,800	59,360
Geelong	135,560	139,800
Morwell	16,570	16,480
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,090	33,110

(a) Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the

population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

The table below shows that, as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period, 1947-1954; and the recent period 1971-1976.

**VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE
STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA**

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria	Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,520,400	2,515,400	71.45	1,005,000	28.55
1976	3,746,000	2,672,000	71.33	1,074,000	28.67

(a) The population figures for 1971 are part of the new population series (see page 178). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

URBAN CENTRES

At each Australian Census of Population and Housing since 1966, a boundary has been defined for each population cluster of 1,000 or more persons and for known holiday resorts of less population (if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters are known as urban centres and the population and dwellings enumerated in them are classified as urban for statistical purposes.

The method of defining the boundary of an urban centre differs depending on whether the urban centre has a population of more or less than 25,000 persons. For each State capital city and each urban centre with a population of 25,000 persons or more, the urban boundary indicates an area within which at the time of the Census there was a density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre. This density is determined for each Census Collection District (the smallest geographical area used for Census purposes). From Census to Census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban for other reasons. This moving urban boundary, or inner boundary, thus lies within the statistical district boundary, or outer boundary, which is fixed and which is defined so as to contain anticipated urban development for at least 20 years.

For an urban centre with a population of less than 25,000 persons, the urban boundary is defined subjectively by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information that is available. All contiguous growth is included (which in small urban centres would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre.

The following table shows the as recorded Census counts from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses for all Victorian urban centres. Although Census counts for local government areas were adjusted for under-enumeration, the design of the post-enumeration survey which measured the level of under-enumeration throughout Victoria did not make it possible to obtain reliable estimates of the population of urban centres on an adjusted basis, except in those cases where the urban centre boundaries coincide with those of a local government area.

Comparison of the as recorded Census counts for 1971 and 1976 indicates whether the population of an urban centre has increased, decreased, or remained stationary. However,

care should be taken in using the as recorded figures to calculate precise growth rates because, if it had been possible to adjust reliably the population of urban centres, the adjustment for 1976 would have been greater than the adjustment for 1971. Local government area population totals have been adjusted and users wishing to calculate growth rates for urban centres should bear in mind the change in the population of the local government areas containing or contained by those urban centres, both before and after adjustment. The relevant local government area population figures can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Albury-Wodonga (a)	10,528	13,613	Leongatha	3,389	3,586
Alexandra	1,864	1,808	Leopold	1,444	2,309
Anglesea	1,065	1,411	Lorne	912	877
Apollo Bay	829	978	Maffra	3,666	3,836
Ararat (b)	8,312	8,288	Mallacoota	296	572
Bacchus Marsh	4,137	4,956	Mansfield	1,956	1,919
Bairnsdale (b)	8,552	9,130	Maryborough (b)	7,472	7,569
Ballarat	58,620	60,737	Melbourne	2,394,117	2,480,670
Barham-Koondrook (c)	593	582	Melton	4,511	12,022
Beaufort	1,201	1,219	Merbein	1,588	1,727
Beechworth	3,119	3,241	Mildura (b)	13,198	14,417
Benalla (b)	8,255	8,300	Moe-Yallourn	20,863	18,710
Bendigo	45,936	50,169	Mortlake	1,266	1,138
Bright	858	1,240	Morwell	16,853	16,094
Broadford	1,534	1,567	Mt Beauty	1,571	1,492
Camperdown (b)	3,477	3,596	Murtoa	1,035	1,003
Casterton	2,175	2,163	Myrtleford	2,741	2,810
Castlemaine	7,699	7,583	Nagambie	972	1,075
Charlton	1,403	1,358	Nathalia	1,277	1,220
Churchill	2,416	3,509	Nhill	2,109	2,124
Clifton Springs	408	1,049	Numurkah	2,582	2,658
Cobden	1,329	1,418	Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	4,016	5,385
Cobram	3,191	3,378	Orbost	2,938	2,789
Cohuna	2,136	2,132	Ouyen	1,564	1,609
Colac	10,362	10,431	Pakenham East	2,017	2,270
Coleraine	1,386	1,289	Paynesville	958	1,242
Corowa-Wahgunyah (d)	390	402	Port Fairy (b)	2,427	2,399
Corryong	1,402	1,406	Portarlington	1,360	1,818
Cowes	1,029	1,344	Portland (b)	8,216	8,298
Craigieburn	1,337	2,491	Queenscliff (b)	2,807	3,013
Cranbourne	2,437	5,162	Red Cliffs	2,246	2,254
Creswick	1,756	2,033	Robinvale	1,547	1,654
Crib Point	1,915	2,689	Rochester	2,232	2,205
Daylesford	2,926	2,913	Rutherglen	1,177	1,325
Dimboola	1,696	1,706	St Arnaud (b)	2,779	2,786
Donald	1,448	1,627	St Leonards	475	733
Drouin	2,954	3,100	Sale (b)	10,436	12,111
Echuca-Moama (e)	7,505	7,873	Seymour	5,779	6,240
Emerald	1,591	2,145	Shepparton	19,410	25,848
Euroa	2,679	2,713	Somers	476	443
Geelong	115,181	122,080	Stawell (b)	5,800	6,150
Gisborne	783	1,286	Sunbury	5,098	8,243
Hamilton (b)	9,673	9,504	Swan Hill (b)	7,712	7,857
Hampton Park	1,330	3,316	Tatura	2,508	2,630
Hastings	1,897	3,228	Terang	1,730	2,183
Healesville	3,129	3,709	Torquay	1,937	2,614
Heathcote	1,082	1,076	Trafalgar	1,832	1,872
Heyfield	1,830	1,699	Traralgon (b)	14,666	15,089
Heywood	1,299	1,193	Wangaratta (b)	15,658	16,157
Horsham (b)	11,045	11,647	Warrburton	1,583	1,753
Hurstbridge	878	1,021	Warracknabeal	2,868	2,775
Inverloch	1,074	1,459	Warragul	7,101	7,442
Kerang (b)	4,103	4,022	Warrandyte	2,812	3,711
Kilmore	1,475	1,517	Warrnambool (b)	18,684	20,195
Koo-Wee-Rup	922	1,041	Wonthaggi	4,438	4,614
Korumburra	2,891	2,795	Woodend	1,290	1,404
Kyabram (b)	5,081	5,122	Yarra Junction	1,193	1,401
Kyneton	3,492	3,694	Yarram	2,046	2,125
Lakes Entrance	2,591	3,023	Yarrowonga-Mulwala (f)	3,118	3,293
Lara	2,095	3,081	Yea	1,055	1,052

(a) The part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Albury-Wodonga—1971, 37,931; 1976, 45,567.

(b) The boundary of this urban centre coincides exactly with the boundary of the local government area of the same name at both the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. Adjusted population totals for local government areas can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*, together with average annual growth rates for the period.

(c) That part of urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Barham-Koondrook—1971, 1,724; 1976, 1,690.

(d) That part of urban Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Corowa-Wahgunyah—1971, 3,313; 1976, 3,415.

(e) That part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Echuca-Moama—1971, 8,631; 1976, 9,075.

(f) That part of urban Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1971, 3,980; 1976, 4,133.

Further reference: 1976 Census Field System, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 176-8

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

The processing of the 1976 Census returns was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after Census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976-77 year.

As a further means of reducing expenditure the main processing stage processed a 50 per cent random sample of the Census returns rather than every schedule collected. Hence with the exception of data for those population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage, i.e., sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group, all 1976 Census data was subject to a sampling error. However in the following tables, the sampling error is so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should also be recognised that in processing Census data for 14 million persons and 4.6 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the Census tables in this *Year Book*, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data.

The following tables from the 1976 Census data provide information about the main characteristics of the Victorian population. It should be noted that with the exception of the age distribution table, the figures are the as recorded Census counts, and the total counts shown therefore differ from the estimated population at 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 shown in previous *Year Books*. The figures shown in the age distribution table have been adjusted as part of the new population estimates series, and thus add to the population estimates shown earlier. Any discrepancies in the tables between the totals and the addition of individual components are due to rounding. Users should note that, for many of the topics, figures for later years are available from other statistical collections carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. More detailed information from the 1976 Census, particularly for smaller geographic areas, is also available on request from the Bureau.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (a)

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	176,971	168,547	345,518	168,474	159,710	328,184
5-9	170,244	162,269	332,513	179,125	171,765	350,890
10-14	171,243	161,215	332,458	173,469	164,426	337,895
15-19	158,580	154,786	313,366	173,666	163,271	336,937
20-24	153,864	151,038	304,902	157,621	156,764	314,385
25-29	127,429	121,511	248,940	155,350	156,707	312,057
30-34	113,805	109,425	223,230	130,815	125,351	256,166
35-39	103,976	99,190	203,166	114,784	109,836	224,620
40-44	112,622	105,703	218,325	104,381	99,240	203,621
45-49	110,513	105,430	215,943	110,689	104,535	215,224
50-54	91,075	89,321	180,396	106,274	102,866	209,140
55-59	81,096	83,048	164,144	85,134	85,980	171,114
60-64	66,342	70,742	137,084	73,029	78,888	151,917
65-69	50,247	57,844	108,091	56,407	65,617	122,024
70-74	34,496	47,867	82,363	39,270	51,321	90,591
75-79	20,980	36,561	57,541	23,505	38,991	62,496
80-84	11,707	22,127	33,834	11,769	24,890	36,659
85-89	4,226	9,533	13,759	4,930	11,496	16,426
90-94	1,019	2,969	3,988	1,181	3,458	4,639
95-99	191	543	734	195	694	889
100 and over	25	37	62	29	78	107
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981
Under 21	708,062	677,924	1,385,986	727,439	690,789	1,418,228
21-64	929,698	904,301	1,833,999	1,005,372	988,550	1,993,922
65 and over	122,891	177,481	300,372	137,286	196,545	333,831
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981

(a) Adjusted for under-enumeration. See introductory notes.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME, CENSUS 1976

Amount	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
None	105,762	323,044	428,806	16.2
Less than \$ 1,500	31,594	126,001	157,596	5.9
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,000	62,833	101,445	164,278	6.2
\$ 2,001 - \$ 3,000	71,200	152,792	223,992	8.5
\$ 3,001 - \$ 4,000	52,533	85,392	137,926	5.2
\$ 4,001 - \$ 5,000	60,479	91,704	152,183	5.7
\$ 5,001 - \$ 6,000	110,298	99,107	209,404	7.9
\$ 6,001 - \$ 7,000	155,589	75,946	231,535	8.7
\$ 7,001 - \$ 8,000	145,354	62,358	207,713	7.8
\$ 8,001 - \$ 9,000	121,455	34,650	156,105	5.9
\$ 9,001 - \$12,000	178,028	36,450	214,478	8.1
\$12,001 - \$15,000	68,217	8,301	76,518	2.9
\$15,001 - \$18,000	29,279	2,540	31,819	1.2
Over \$18,000	33,432	2,911	36,343	1.4
Not stated	78,299	142,319	220,617	8.3
Total population 15 years and over	1,304,352	1,344,958	2,649,311	100.0

VICTORIA—QUALIFICATIONS, HIGHEST LEVEL OBTAINED, CENSUS 1976

Level	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Doctorate, Masters degree	7,563	1,994	9,556	0.4
Graduate diploma	5,567	5,482	11,049	0.4
Bachelor degree	35,255	15,244	50,498	1.9
Diploma	48,442	50,704	99,146	3.7
Technicians certificate	44,438	54,089	98,527	3.7
Trade certificate	204,414	36,416	240,830	9.1
Level not applicable	8,732	27,482	36,214	1.4
No qualifications	782,742	970,992	1,753,734	66.2
Not stated	167,199	182,555	349,754	13.2
Total population 15 years and over	1,304,352	1,344,958	2,649,311	100.0

VICTORIA—AGE LEFT SCHOOL, CENSUS 1976

Age left school	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
12 years or younger	46,540	52,218	98,758	2.7
13 years of age	44,448	42,884	87,332	2.4
14 years of age	267,801	296,277	564,078	15.5
15 years of age	228,615	256,227	484,842	13.3
16 years of age	204,284	224,660	428,944	11.8
17 years of age	139,152	153,137	292,289	8.0
18 years of age	89,390	67,591	156,981	4.3
19 years of age	58,322	24,970	83,293	2.3
Never attended school	13,079	16,210	29,289	0.8
Still attending school	411,645	390,497	802,142	22.0
Not attending school—				
Age 0-4 years	162,809	155,203	318,012	8.7
Age 5-14 years	9,451	8,650	18,101	0.5
Total not attending school	172,259	163,853	336,112	9.2
Not stated	139,248	143,668	282,917	7.8
Total population	1,814,785	1,832,193	3,646,978	100.0

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED POPULATION WORK, CENSUS 1976

Industry group	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	64,157	34,575	98,731	6.2
Mining	4,587	698	5,284	0.3
Manufacturing	269,513	113,169	382,682	24.2
Electricity, gas, water	27,375	2,482	29,856	1.9

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED
POPULATION WORK, CENSUS 1976—*continued*

Industry group	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Construction	100,932	10,046	110,978	7.0
Wholesale, retail trade	169,037	110,484	279,521	17.7
Transport and storage	62,060	10,294	72,354	4.6
Communications	22,020	7,390	29,410	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business	62,940	49,175	112,114	7.1
Public administration, defence	53,508	19,832	73,339	4.6
Community services (health, education, etc.)	79,811	130,061	209,871	13.3
Entertainment, recreation, hotel, restaurants	29,449	35,934	65,383	4.1
Other, not elsewhere included, not stated	58,414	52,741	111,155	7.0
Total employed population	1,003,810	576,879	1,580,680	100.0

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION
IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1976

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	106,609	85,694	192,303	10.62	14.86	12.16
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	91,072	14,614	105,686	9.07	2.53	6.69
Clerical workers	84,821	173,383	258,204	8.45	30.06	16.34
Sales workers	61,785	58,292	120,077	6.16	10.10	7.60
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	71,399	34,525	105,924	7.11	5.99	6.70
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,360	10	1,370	0.14	—	0.09
Workers in transport and communication operations	64,665	9,929	74,593	6.44	1.72	4.72
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	421,332	88,832	510,163	41.97	15.40	32.27
Service, sport, and recreation workers	45,078	67,057	112,135	4.49	11.62	7.09
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	13,556	990	14,545	1.35	0.17	0.92
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	42,124	43,553	85,678	4.20	7.55	5.42
Total employed	1,003,800	576,878	1,580,678	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	34,872	29,474	64,346			
Total labour force	1,038,672	606,352	1,645,024			
Persons not in labour force	776,113	1,225,843	2,001,955			
Grand total	1,814,785	1,832,195	3,646,979			

(a) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer, self-employed	153,932	65,801	219,733	8.48	3.59	6.03
Employee	844,910	492,434	1,337,345	46.56	26.88	36.67
Helper (not on wage or salary)	4,956	18,641	23,598	0.27	1.02	0.65
Total employed	1,003,799	576,877	1,580,676	55.31	31.49	43.35
Unemployed (a)	34,872	29,474	64,346	1.92	1.61	1.76
Total in labour force	1,038,671	606,351	1,645,022	57.23	33.10	45.11
Total not in labour force	776,113	1,225,843	2,001,955	42.77	66.90	54.89
Grand total	1,814,783	1,832,193	3,646,977	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Unemployed persons are those who are not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week or were actively looking for work.

(b) Other than at primary or secondary school.

**VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION,
CENSUS 1976**

Marital status	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Never married—				
Under 15 years of age	510,432	487,236	997,668	27.4
15 years of age and over	379,560	291,113	670,673	18.4
Total never married	889,992	778,349	1,668,341	45.7
Married	842,206	840,032	1,682,238	46.1
Married but permanently separated	28,455	36,446	64,901	1.8
Widowed	33,039	148,825	181,863	5.4
Divorced	21,092	28,542	49,634	1.4
Total	1,814,784	1,832,193	3,646,977	100.0

**VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION,
CENSUS 1976**

Birthplace	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	1,388,795	1,437,190	2,825,985	77.5
New Zealand	8,507	8,908	17,415	0.5
Europe—				
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	134,257	130,261	264,518	7.3
Germany	16,940	17,321	34,261	0.9
Greece	38,564	37,579	76,143	2.1
Italy	62,481	54,231	116,712	3.2
Malta	14,597	12,465	27,062	0.7
Netherlands	16,543	14,209	30,752	0.8
Poland	12,146	10,217	22,363	0.6
Yugoslavia	30,483	26,219	56,702	1.6
Other	31,594	26,902	58,496	1.6
Total Europe	357,605	329,404	687,009	18.8
Other birthplaces	59,881	56,694	116,575	3.2
Grand total	1,814,788	1,832,196	3,646,984	100.0

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Religion	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Christian—				
Baptist	17,962	20,629	38,591	1.1
Catholic, Roman	491,014	499,444	990,458	27.2
Church of England	381,479	410,373	791,853	21.7
Lutheran	17,871	18,872	36,743	1.0
Methodist	99,119	110,019	209,138	5.7
Presbyterian	143,834	159,665	303,498	8.3
Other	193,664	204,124	397,788	10.9
Total Christian	1,344,942	1,423,126	2,768,068	75.9
Non-Christian—				
Hebrew	12,568	13,187	25,755	0.7
Other	13,386	10,925	24,311	0.7
Total non-Christian	25,954	24,112	50,066	1.4
Indefinite	8,181	6,666	14,847	0.4
No religion	192,858	149,074	341,932	9.4
No reply	242,850	229,215	472,065	12.9
Grand total	1,814,785	1,832,194	3,646,978	100.0

IMMIGRATION

Policy*General*

Under present policy, immigration intakes are planned in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion, resettlement of refugees, and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions, and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and liberty upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of four categories. The relationship given refers to the relationship of the person overseas to the sponsor in Australia. The categories are:

(1) *Family reunion*

(i) *Immediate family reunion.* Spouses, unmarried children under 18 years of age (under 21 if part of the family unit), and children under 18 for adoption. Applicants must be sponsored by an Australian resident and be of good health and of good character. Maintenance and accommodation must be assured. In adoption cases some additional requirements related to the adoption process must be met.

(ii) *Special family reunion.* Parents, those who are the last remaining children of their family outside Australia, aged close relatives wholly or partly dependent, orphaned unmarried relatives under 18, and relatives able and willing to assist in serious domestic situations. Applicants must meet the same requirements as Category 1 (i) and in addition be assessed as having satisfactory personal qualities and settlement prospects (excepting parents of retiring age, i.e., 65 for men, 60 for women) and as not likely to become a charge on public funds. In some cases, sponsors must meet minimum residential requirements (up to three years).

(iii) *Fiances (male and female).* Fiances may be admitted subject to the usual requirements relating to personal and settlement factors, health, and character, and to further inquiries establishing the genuineness of the relationship claimed and the intention to marry shortly after arrival.

(2) *General eligibility*

(i) *Independent applicants.* Applicants not otherwise eligible but who possess skills, qualifications, personal or other qualities which represent economic, social, or cultural gain to Australia will be admitted subject to a satisfactory assessment of economic, personal, and settlement factors and to being in good health and of good character.

(ii) *Employment nominees.* Persons nominated by an employer in Australia must meet the same requirements as Category 2 (i).

(3) *Refugees*

Refugees and other persons seeking entry to Australia on humanitarian grounds will be admitted subject to recognition of refugee status or, where appropriate, approval by the Minister for entry under Special Programs. They may also be required to be of good health and good character. Other criteria also may be applied in individual situations.

(4) *Special eligibility*

(i) *Trans-Tasman arrangement.* Citizens of New Zealand and Commonwealth and Irish citizens resident in New Zealand are generally exempted from the need to seek prior authority to enter Australia, if travelling direct from New Zealand.

- (ii) *Patrials*. United Kingdom citizens who are the issue of an Australian born parent or grand-parent will be admitted subject to satisfactory evidence of the relationship, a satisfactory assessment of personal and social factors, good health, good character, and if unlikely to become a charge on public funds.
- (iii) *Entrepreneurs*. Persons seeking entry to establish an enterprise in Australia will be admitted subject to the usual personal and settlement requirements, good health, and good character if the proposed enterprise is considered viable. Consultations with other Commonwealth and State departments would normally be required.
- (iv) *Self-supporting retirees*. Persons may be admitted to retire in Australia if they are of retiring age, subject to having sufficient assets to establish a home and maintain themselves at an adequate level, and to the usual personal, settlement, health, and character requirements.

Population and immigration

To assist in formulating an integrated population policy for Australia, the National Population Inquiry was established in 1970 to advise on likely future changes in the size, composition, and distribution of Australia's population at various stages up to the year 2001. The Inquiry's first *Report* was published in 1975. It brought to public attention the significant decline in fertility, particularly since 1971, and the fact that the rate of natural increase generally in Australia was declining. These findings were confirmed in the Inquiry's supplementary report on recent demographic trends, published in 1978.

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for providing information on long-term population trends. In addition, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. In 1977, the Council began publishing the series, *Population Report*, summarising recent population and related issues. Three issues have been published and the fourth is being prepared. The Australian Population and Immigration Council also published a Green Paper in 1977, entitled *Immigration Policies and Australia's Population*. The major purposes of the Green Paper were to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues and options, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. Extensive consultation ensued with State Governments, trade union leaders, representatives of industry, commerce and employers, local government authorities, and individuals and groups within the community. The information and views received contributed positively to the Government's review of immigration policies and Australia's population, tabled in Federal Parliament in June 1978 by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Immigration changes became fully operative on 1 January 1979. Resulting from its review, the Commonwealth Government has adopted a long-term approach to population growth for Australia, based for the first time on a series of triennial rolling immigration programmes, designed to achieve a net population gain through migration of around 70,000 in each year of the first triennium.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Branch of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for preparation of policy and background papers on multiculturalism, ethnic affairs, and ethnic radio and television. It will be closely involved in the establishment of the new Independent and Multicultural Broadcasting Corporation.

The Branch maintains close liaison with ethnic groups and their leaders, and is responsible for the compilation and publication of the *Directory of National Groups in Australia*. Ethnic Affairs Officers have been appointed in several States to carry out the liaison function at the local level.

The Australian Ethnic Affairs Council (A.E.A.C.) is an advisory body responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and is serviced by the Ethnic Affairs

Branch. It has been reconstituted and held the inaugural meeting of its second term in March 1980. The Council, which will have a major role in defining new policy objectives, has been set the task of preparing a discussion paper to outline what it sees as the major policy options for ethnic affairs in the 1980s. The original Council published a discussion paper in 1977 entitled *Australia as a Multicultural Society*, and, in conjunction with the Australian Population and Immigration Council, a paper entitled *Multiculturalism and its Implications for Immigration Policy* was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament on 7 June 1979.

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

Regulation of entry

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, must be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in some countries namely Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Senegal, and Zaire, where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act 1958*. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an entry permit and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

The Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly, migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students, and temporary residents.

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to applicants seeking to make genuine visits to Australia for short periods for purposes such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, or inspections), visiting relations or friends, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are required to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas students

Sponsored students. Australia has a comprehensive programme of aid to under-developed countries which is the responsibility of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and is administered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. Each year, the Bureau

brings to Australia substantial numbers of students for long-term formal studies and specialised training.

Private students. The private overseas student policy is aimed at providing opportunities for persons from overseas to acquire qualifications and skills, especially in fields where Australia has developed a special expertise, that will be of value to the student in pursuing a career in the homeland. This is to the benefit of the student and the home country but at the same time the scheme is an important element in the development of cultural exchange and fostering of international understanding and goodwill.

The private overseas student scheme consists of a number of programmes directed towards students with particular interests. These are:

- (1) *Formal studies.* Full-time courses, usually of one or more year's duration at Australian secondary, technical, or tertiary institutions.
- (2) *Special studies.* Specialised full-time courses, usually at private fee-paying institutions such as pilot training, secretarial studies, and computer courses. Generally these are up to 12 months duration, but longer courses may be considered where of particular value.
- (3) *Occupational training.* Employment designed to provide on-the-job training. It would include persons taking up employment for further training after completing formal studies, apprenticeships, and similar vocational courses, special short-term on-the-job training to up-grade skills, and nurses training at teaching hospitals.
- (4) *English language training.* Special English language courses, for students whose first language is not English, are conducted by a number of accredited institutions in Australia. The length of courses varies up to a maximum of nine months.
- (5) *Exchange arrangements.* A number of Australian secondary colleges and universities have entered into arrangements with overseas schools and universities under which there is an exchange of students for a set period of time, usually one academic year.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available as a first priority to Australian residents.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the granting of visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation or entrepreneur seeking the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to meet the health and character standards which apply to migrant entry.

Services and programmes

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs administers several services and programmes aimed at promoting and facilitating the settlement of immigrants in Australia. These include:

- (1) *Welfare services.* Since the inception of large scale migration from non-English speaking countries, a number of professional social workers and later welfare officers, as well as supporting staff, have been located in Melbourne and other capital cities. These personnel provide specialised counselling and referral services to immigrants who encounter settlement problems. They also engage in community work together with voluntary organisations and local government bodies engaged in the migrant settlement process.
- (2) *Initial Settlement Programme.* This programme is part of a new, preventive approach to the problems experienced by immigrants settling into a new environment. The programme provides English language tuition and orientation to life in Australia through talks, discussion groups, audio-visual presentations, and visits to community facilities.
- (3) *Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme.* Under this scheme, the Minister may approve "once only" subsidy grants of up to \$5,000 to assist ethnic or other voluntary organisations to fund new approaches to migrant welfare related projects or to support existing ones.

(4) *Grants-in-Aid*. These grants are paid to selected organisations providing welfare services to immigrants for the purpose of employing migrant welfare workers.

(5) *Migrant Resource Centres*. Centres located in Melbourne and Geelong provide an information and referral service for immigrants, facilities for ethnic groups, and a base for the development of self-help activities within migrant communities.

Migrant education programme

The Commonwealth Government funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which includes social orientation as well as instruction in the English language. Tuition is provided for adults, free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio, and television lessons, and courses at the workplace. A volunteer home tutor programme helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission.

Citizenship

Legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to the citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been ordinarily resident in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes the Territories of Australia which are not Trust Territories.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provision of the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* either:

- (1) By birth in Australia;
- (2) by descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

The Australian Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;

- (2) a married settler may apply for citizenship at the same time as his wife or her husband, provided the spouse has lived here for the required 2½ years;
- (3) the Minister may approve in special cases the granting of citizenship to persons under 21 years of age. (Persons under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent.);
- (4) children under 16 years of age. (They normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State or Territory.); and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a national of another country, nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to women who are wives of Australian citizens.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1976 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1976, the overseas-born figure had reached 820,999 persons or 22.5 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1976 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 264,518, Italy 116,712, Greece 76,143, Yugoslavia 56,702, Germany 34,261, Netherlands 30,752, Malta 27,062, and Poland 22,363.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

The Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was established in 1976. Victoria became the first Government in Australia to establish such a Ministry by legislation and to give statutory recognition to objectives which embody the concepts of a multi-cultural society.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and
- (5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and rationalise, as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

Immigration

The origin of the State Immigration Authority goes back to 1946 after a Federal-State agreement on a programme aimed to increase Australia's post-war immigration. The responsibilities of the States were expanded in June 1975 enabling them to process nominees seeking both assisted and unassisted passage from the United Kingdom. British migrants who wish to come to Australia are able to contact Victoria's Agent-General in London to seek information relating to Victoria.

Since July 1966, the State Immigration Authority has been responsible for the settlement in Victoria of nearly 250,000 migrants from the United Kingdom. Victoria has also continuously sought extra responsibility in ensuring that migrants from other source countries are suitably informed of conditions in Victoria.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Division comprises three units:

(1) *Policy and Planning Unit.* This unit maintains a close liaison with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals, to facilitate and provide financial and other assistance for projects which promote a socially cohesive society. Extensive research is undertaken to evaluate each project; be it social, welfare, cultural, or educational.

The unit also co-ordinates an on-going series of Cross-Cultural Awareness Courses for specific sectors of the community involved in working with migrants. These courses are designed to increase the awareness of the problems faced by migrants and to promote a better understanding of migrants within the community.

This unit's major programme is the development of a five year Community Education Programme designed to educate the Australian community of the benefits of migration. Staff also present lectures to school groups, service and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

(2) *Ethnic Affairs Research Unit.* The general aim of the Research Unit is to investigate needs of ethnic communities and to research ways and means to best meet these needs. In addition, the Unit recommends and implements programmes of community service.

Activities include membership of, and project work for, committees, projects, and major reports. These have involved a very wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Inter-departmental working parties have been established in the main "helping" areas of the Victorian Government.

The Ministry is in constant contact with State, Federal, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English language.

A Translation Unit has been set up to assist Victorian Government departments and authorities to translate information into Victoria's major demand and need languages of Arabic, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Maltese, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish, and Vietnamese. Other languages are covered by contract translators.

The Victoria Welcome Group is the volunteer arm of the Ministry. Volunteers write to all new arrivals in Victoria in their own language and follow this up with a home visit to welcome them personally and to provide multilingual information on community resources.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison Unit.* The principal role of this unit is of a conciliatory nature in cases which are referred to the Ministry, and which could be seen as discrimination by virtue of race or ethnic characteristics.

The Unit consults with Victorian Government departments and agencies in the field of equal opportunity and community relations on cases and projects where assistance from the Ministry is requested, or where it is felt that expertise is warranted.

The Unit also liaises with community organisations, involving close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action.

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1978	1956-1978	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1978	1956-1978
American (United States)	32	617	Italian	2,880	73,377
Argentinian	200	617	Lebanese	487	5,490
Austrian	66	3,816	Malaysian	178	788
British—			Maltese	492	1,654
United Kingdom			Mauritian	224	1,252
and colonies	2,552	(a) 29,334	Polish	232	24,070
Chilean	295	602	Portuguese	76	443
Chinese	113	2,469	Romanian	31	1,026
Cypriot	574	2,273	Russian	49	2,444
Czechoslovak	47	4,189	South African	226	760
Dutch	225	27,894	Spanish	170	1,863
Egyptian	152	4,138	Sri Lankan	302	2,723
Filipino	264	669	Swiss	64	1,211
Finnish	34	879	Syrian	70	717
French	165	1,508	Turkish	104	989
German	245	19,369	Yugoslav	3,584	38,789
Greek	4,277	70,123	Stateless	302	4,905
Hungarian	58	10,179	Other	1,173	41,403
Indian	403	2,438			
Israeli	136	3,380			
			Total	20,482	388,398

(a) July 1962 to December 1978 only.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
1974	902,760	282,537	144,085	1,877	139,491	111	25,114	554	1,496,529
1975	912,393	318,004	156,277	711	131,552	50	(a) 9,590	382	1,528,959
1976	987,438	358,605	148,730	198	133,634	247	(a) 12,448	336	1,641,636
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	1,697,771
1978	1,069,029	426,808	165,166	621	139,290	374	13,051	482	1,814,822
DEPARTURES									
1974	876,774	271,382	135,991	2,862	98,212	161	23,602	424	1,409,408
1975	943,088	312,029	154,130	1,897	117,021	137	(a) 8,488	294	1,537,084
1976	971,280	342,882	148,506	757	123,811	81	(a) 14,520	319	1,602,156
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	1,618,230
1978	1,056,855	396,631	157,435	1,154	136,438	19	13,340	608	1,762,480

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which severely damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974.

NOTE. This table indicates the State or Territory of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria (a)				
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Permanent and long-term movement (b)	Short-term movement		Total	
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		
ARRIVALS									
1974	121,324	90,304	752,218	532,683	1,496,529	42,271	159,371	80,895	282,537
1975	54,117	78,210	880,609	516,023	1,528,959	26,892	204,277	86,835	318,004
1976	58,317	83,187	968,264	531,868	1,641,636	32,119	233,817	92,669	358,605
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117	390,733
1978	68,419	86,327	1,029,482	630,594	1,814,822	39,102	261,524	126,452	426,808
DEPARTURES									
1974	21,849	102,531	769,650	515,378	1,409,408	26,409	171,001	73,972	271,382
1975	18,315	100,501	911,815	506,453	1,537,084	24,864	208,449	78,716	312,029
1976	16,815	99,075	973,798	512,468	1,602,156	25,008	234,201	83,673	342,882
1977	14,171	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,230	24,059	245,402	93,857	363,318
1978	14,027	89,096	1,062,234	597,123	1,762,480	23,905	264,269	108,457	396,631

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer, the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are financed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Loans Commission (business and housing loans), Aboriginal Land Fund Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, to seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintain contact with community organisations, to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and receive grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees. Aboriginal persons in Victoria and Tasmania elect two members to the National Aboriginal Conference to represent their interests.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aboriginals residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* established an Office administered by the Protector of Relics. A Relics Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes two Aboriginal members appointed by Victoria's Minister for Conservation.

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Internal migration (3408.0)
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8

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853. The statutory duties under the Registration Act are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November 1959, a Bill was placed before the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1974 to 1978 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number registered				Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	
1974	29,708	66,201	30,875	989	14.9
1975	27,806	61,897	29,499	806	13.0
1976	28,760	60,667	30,753	702	11.6
1977	27,558	59,518	29,478	653	11.0
1978	27,178	58,861	29,096	616	10.5

(a) Included in deaths. An infant death is the death of a live born child under one year of age.

Marriages

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1978 numbered 27,178, a decrease of 380 on the number registered in 1977.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1974	39,327	29,708	16,086	10,769	9,295	3,567	566	1,355	110,673
1975	36,958	27,806	15,230	9,843	9,026	3,242	406	1,462	103,973
1976	38,487	28,760	16,703	10,902	9,517	3,477	541	1,586	109,973
1977	36,159	27,558	15,737	10,126	10,063	3,166	618	1,491	104,918
1978	35,904	27,178	15,431 ^a	9,800	9,404	3,148	576	1,517	102,958

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1978

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)													Total bridegrooms	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49		50 and over
16	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17	—	—	3	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
18	—	1	28	68	79	51	16	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	275
19	1	1	38	108	215	156	100	89	16	2	—	—	—	—	726
20	—	—	32	124	317	398	327	273	29	2	2	1	—	—	1,505
21 to 24	2	1	94	220	889	1,636	2,036	4,778	632	110	25	3	2	—	10,428
25 to 29	1	1	25	64	219	374	541	3,090	1,949	386	80	28	6	—	6,764
30 to 34	—	—	2	5	36	67	91	660	1,151	635	212	56	18	9	2,942
35 to 39	—	—	2	2	5	17	10	161	409	438	221	85	38	11	1,399
40 to 44	—	—	2	—	5	2	7	44	123	214	216	130	63	36	842
45 to 49	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	11	60	99	125	133	143	91	666
50 to 54	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	20	48	71	102	136	194	582
55 to 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	14	29	39	87	218	399
60 to 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	11	12	31	202	267
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	18	335	365
Total brides	4	4	227	597	1,775	2,705	3,129	9,145	4,407	1,957	995	595	542	1,096	27,178

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1978

Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides
14	—	0.01
15	—	0.01
16	0.01	0.84
17	0.06	2.20
18	1.01	6.53
19	2.67	9.95
20	5.54	11.51
21 to 24	38.37	33.65
25 to 29	24.89	16.22
30 to 34	10.82	7.20
35 to 39	5.15	3.66
40 to 44	3.10	2.19
45 to 49	2.45	1.99
50 to 54	2.14	1.59
55 to 59	1.47	0.92
60 and over	2.33	1.52
Total	100.00	100.00

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE (a)

Year	Age in years							Total	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of all marriages
BRIDEGROOMS									
1974	—	—	4	48	582	1,299	2,407	4,340	14.61
1975	—	—	5	36	443	1,165	2,297	3,946	14.19
1976	—	—	1	28	429	943	1,982	3,383	11.76
1977	—	—	4	22	334	816	1,779	2,955	10.72
1978	—	—	2	16	275	726	1,505	2,524	9.29
BRIDES									
1974	7	20	512	1,180	2,845	3,967	4,304	12,835	43.20
1975	2	17	419	1,030	2,605	3,574	3,900	11,547	41.53
1976	1	17	363	862	2,229	3,209	3,490	10,171	35.37
1977	1	11	289	679	2,017	2,925	3,402	9,324	33.83
1978	4	4	227	597	1,775	2,705	3,129	8,441	31.06

(a) An amendment to the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, which came into effect on 1 July 1973, redefined a minor as "a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years" (previously 21 years).

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	All bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	All brides
1974	24.6	57.1	39.4	26.7	22.1	50.7	36.3	24.1
1975	24.8	57.5	39.2	27.2	22.2	51.0	36.1	24.5
1976	25.1	57.7	39.4	28.6	22.6	51.2	35.4	25.7
1977	25.1	57.6	38.5	28.6	22.7	50.1	34.8	25.7
1978	25.3	57.9	38.4	28.8	22.8	51.6	34.8	26.0

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 23.8 years in 1977 and 24.0 years in 1978. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.5 years and 21.7 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age in both years.

The following tables show the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying from 1974 to 1978 and the proportions by previous marital status for periods since 1940:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	
1974	26,628	946	2,134	26,677	1,015	2,016	29,708
1975	24,386	922	2,498	24,392	1,035	2,379	27,806
1976	22,990	1,019	4,751	23,146	1,151	4,463	28,760
1977	21,778	912	4,868	22,033	1,019	4,506	27,558
1978	21,223	882	5,073	21,460	1,040	4,678	27,178

VICTORIA—BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1940 to 1978

Marriages between—	1978		Previous marital status	Percentage of total			
	Number	Percentage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1978
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and spinsters	19,126	70.4	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	78.1
Bachelors and widows	220	0.8	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.2
Bachelors and divorced women	1,877	6.9	Divorced men	4.6	6.0	5.0	18.7
Widowers and spinsters	145	0.5	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	433	1.6	BRIDES				
Widowers and divorced women	304	1.1	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	79.0
Divorced men and spinsters	2,189	8.1	Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.8
Divorced men and widows	387	1.4	Divorced women	4.7	6.4	5.2	17.2
Divorced men and divorced women	2,497	9.2	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total marriages	27,178	100.0					

For many years civil marriage ceremonies have been performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1974	4,449	14.98	3,069	68.98
1975	5,459	19.63	r2,767	r50.69
1976	7,812	27.16	r2,954	r37.81
1977	8,174	29.66	r2,363	r28.91
1978	8,852	32.57	2,094	23.66

In 1977, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 19,384, representing 70.34 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 8,174, or 29.66 per cent of the total. In 1978, the former numbered 18,326, representing 67.43 per cent of total marriages, while the latter numbered 8,852 or 32.57 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES: RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1978 (a)

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion —		
Recognised denominations (b) —		
Roman Catholic Church	6,359	23.40
Uniting Church in Australia (c)	4,524	16.65
Church of England in Australia	3,883	14.29
Orthodox Churches (d)	828	3.05
The Presbyterian Church of Australia (c)	500	1.84
Churches of Christ in Australia	453	1.67
The Baptist Union of Australia	412	1.52
Lutheran Churches (d)	228	0.84
Jewry	173	0.64
The Salvation Army	156	0.57
Unitarians	113	0.42
Jehovah's Witnesses	85	0.31
Seventh-day Adventist Church	68	0.25
Islam	67	0.25
Other denominations	477	1.76
Total ministers of religion	18,326	67.43
Civil officers	8,852	32.57
Total marriages	27,178	100.00

(a) This table shows only denominations where the number of marriages for the latest year exceeded 50. Those with less than 50 marriages registered have been grouped in the category "other denominations".

(b) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

(c) The Uniting Church in Australia was formed in June 1977 joining the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches into one body. The Methodist Churches have unanimously joined the Uniting Church; however, some Congregational and Presbyterian Churches have elected to remain autonomous.

(d) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

Divorce

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act* 1975 came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. A Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of

marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for divorce — that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e., irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g., adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc).

The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void. A void marriage is invalid because of failure to meet a legal requirement, for example, the requirement that parties must not be lawfully married to another person. The Family Law Act makes no provisions for applications for nullity of voidable marriage, as did the Matrimonial Causes legislation.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one month from the making of the decree, unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there were a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

During 1976, 3,712 decrees were granted under Matrimonial Causes legislation and 12,921 decrees were granted under Family Law legislation in Victoria. The total figure for 1976 shows a marked increase over figures for previous years. However, caution should be used in interpreting this figure, since part of the increase may be due to deferment of applications for divorces pending the introduction of the new legislation. As well, statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e., a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

AUSTRALIA — DIVORCES (DECREE GRANTED)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1973	7,434	3,313	1,700	1,588	1,428	444	86	273	16,266
1974	7,139	4,465	1,844	1,566	1,761	536	64	369	17,744
1975	10,737	5,683	2,689	1,819	2,241	591	87	460	24,307
1976 —									
Matrimonial Causes	5,148	3,712	2,961	1,407	1,774	331	35	375	15,743
Family Law	17,009	12,921	6,658	4,741	3,044	1,430	388	1,333	47,524
1977	15,785	10,859	7,302	4,422	3,975	1,134	345	1,353	45,175
1978	13,806	10,830	6,110	3,806	3,387	1,132	291	1,271	40,633

VICTORIA — DIVORCE: DECREES GRANTED (FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): DISSOLUTION AND NULLITY OF MARRIAGE, 1977 and 1978

	1977			1978		
	Dissolution	Nullity	Total	Dissolution	Nullity	Total
Males	4,057	—	4,057	4,158	4	4,162
Females	6,794	8	6,802	6,663	5	6,668
Persons	10,851	8	10,859	10,821	9	10,830

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1977**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)									Total husbands	
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over		Not stated
Under 21	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
21-24	72	402	68	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	549
25-29	35	684	1,203	104	12	2	—	—	—	1	2,041
30-34	1	132	982	987	95	16	1	2	—	1	2,217
35-39	—	18	174	763	558	71	12	2	3	2	1,603
40-44	1	5	24	184	524	429	68	20	4	—	1,259
45-49	—	1	11	51	131	429	411	84	24	1	1,143
50-54	—	2	8	12	36	139	338	301	81	—	917
55 and over	—	1	4	5	18	38	125	275	628	1	1,095
Not stated	—	—	6	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	13
Total wives	116	1,251	2,481	2,114	1,375	1,124	956	685	740	9	10,851

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1978**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)									Total husbands	
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over		Not stated
Under 21	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
21-24	83	424	72	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	589
25-29	36	858	1,309	144	12	4	—	—	—	4	2,367
30-34	11	110	983	984	83	13	1	—	—	2	2,187
35-39	—	18	139	717	630	58	13	4	1	4	1,584
40-44	2	5	31	166	503	387	66	15	7	—	1,182
45-49	—	2	10	48	129	391	370	88	19	—	1,057
50-54	—	1	3	14	45	116	282	299	75	1	836
55 and over	—	—	3	5	16	35	111	265	555	1	991
Not stated	1	7	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	16
Total wives	141	1,429	2,552	2,087	1,420	1,006	844	671	658	13	10,821

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1977**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children						Total dis- solutions	Total children	
	0	1	2	3	4	5			6 and over
1	44	9	2	—	—	—	55	13	
2	309	63	9	5	1	—	387	100	
3	383	148	31	1	3	—	567	231	
4	387	240	58	15	1	—	701	405	
5	335	229	108	9	3	—	685	490	
6	220	207	164	19	5	—	615	612	
7	207	190	203	37	8	—	645	739	
8	170	132	228	55	7	1	593	786	
9	120	118	192	74	14	2	520	790	
10	87	97	229	61	14	4	493	820	
11	54	89	177	86	21	4	431	805	
12	49	73	177	84	31	8	423	849	
13	39	46	118	90	35	5	335	729	
14	29	52	116	95	33	12	342	793	
15-19	153	178	390	335	171	61	1,323	3,179	
20-24	309	349	307	131	49	15	1,168	1,677	
25-29	522	192	79	34	4	7	839	509	
30 and over	630	77	17	4	1	—	729	127	
Total dissolutions of marriage	4,047	2,489	2,605	1,135	401	119	55	10,851	..
Total children	—	2,489	5,210	3,405	1,604	595	351	..	13,654

NOTE. Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975*.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1978

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dissolutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	79	8	8	—	—	—	—	95	24
2	390	88	16	2	3	—	—	499	138
3	463	166	37	4	4	1	1	676	279
4	464	209	71	12	2	—	—	758	395
5	324	243	119	15	1	1	2	705	547
6	261	214	151	31	6	—	1	664	639
7	173	204	188	38	4	1	—	608	715
8	146	137	241	42	13	1	—	580	802
9	130	119	211	63	12	1	—	536	783
10	71	81	202	90	22	1	2	469	860
11	60	70	195	77	17	4	1	424	786
12	40	51	179	115	26	7	—	418	893
13	44	35	141	100	33	8	1	362	796
14	42	35	118	84	28	11	4	322	715
15-19	121	138	428	365	173	53	19	1,297	3,168
20-24	276	309	243	101	42	16	12	999	1,425
25-29	435	208	74	22	4	6	1	750	474
30 and over	574	65	13	4	2	—	1	659	118
Total dissolutions of marriage	4,093	2,380	2,635	1,165	392	111	45	10,821	..
Total children	—	2,380	5,270	3,495	1,568	555	289	..	13,557

NOTE. Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975*.

Births

The number of births registered in Victoria during 1978 was 58,861.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 575 and corresponded to a rate of 9.67 per 1,000 births live and still in 1978. The compulsory registration of stillborn children became effective in 1953.

The following table shows the number of births in each State and Territory from 1974 to 1978:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1974	86,162	66,201	37,852	20,181	20,207	7,398	2,808	4,368	245,177
1975	80,918	61,897	36,403	19,986	20,338	6,982	2,118	4,370	233,012
1976	78,492	60,667	35,243	18,947	20,670	6,702	2,607	4,482	227,810
1977	77,996	59,518	34,935	19,260	20,651	6,735	2,558	4,638	226,291
1978	77,773	58,861	34,465	18,558	20,611	6,788	2,692	4,433	224,181

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AND AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements average age (b)		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
					Father	Mother	Mother (c)
1974	33,993	32,208	66,201	105.54	29.6	26.6	23.0
1975	31,904	29,993	61,897	106.37	29.6	26.7	23.2
1976	31,068	29,599	60,667	104.96	29.7	26.8	23.3
1977	30,803	28,715	59,518	107.27	29.9	27.0	23.2
1978	30,202	28,659	58,861	105.38	30.1	27.3	23.2

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1978

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering--										Total married mothers
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over	
Under 20	1,880	441	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,342
20-24	8,262	5,520	1,291	201	29	4	—	—	—	—	15,307
25-29	7,511	8,704	4,455	1,158	193	51	7	3	1	—	22,083
30-34	2,181	3,370	3,157	1,382	392	131	51	21	4	7	10,696
35-39	432	606	652	433	272	129	72	37	17	9	2,659
40-44	89	83	79	66	43	33	26	21	14	14	468
45-49	1	2	5	1	6	2	2	1	—	5	25
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	20,356	18,726	9,660	3,241	935	351	158	83	36	35	53,581
Proportion of total married mothers	37.99	34.95	18.03	6.05	1.75	0.66	0.29	0.15	0.07	0.07	100.00

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1978

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	2,342	2,844	1.21
20-24	15,307	24,282	1.59
25-29	22,083	44,529	2.02
30-34	10,696	27,454	2.57
35-39	2,659	8,561	3.22
40-44	468	1,816	3.88
45-49	25	145	5.80
50 and over	1	6	6.00
Total	53,581	109,637	2.05

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1978

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)									Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	287	61	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	352
20-24	1,469	5,636	753	72	8	—	—	—	—	7,938
25-29	459	7,550	11,425	1,116	76	8	—	—	—	20,634
30-34	108	1,685	8,147	5,670	437	20	—	—	—	16,067
35-39	14	282	1,377	2,938	1,155	87	2	—	—	5,855
40-44	2	55	261	678	684	187	5	—	—	1,872
45-49	2	17	71	160	218	122	12	—	—	602
50 and over	—	10	34	57	81	42	6	1	—	231
Not stated	1	11	11	5	—	2	—	—	—	30
Married mothers	2,342	15,307	22,083	10,696	2,659	468	25	1	—	53,581

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1978

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage															Total nuptial first births		
	Months										Years							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4	5 and over
Under 20	30	57	87	122	188	269	169	55	61	90	91	76	479	95	7	4	—	1,880
20-24	34	45	66	111	164	290	205	103	145	202	200	238	2,185	1,951	1,432	660	231	8,262
25-29	27	32	36	44	56	73	80	63	99	106	103	115	1,107	1,039	1,170	1,239	2,122	7,511
30-34	13	11	16	27	31	29	37	18	40	49	39	41	441	279	202	177	731	2,181
35-39	2	3	7	4	—	17	12	4	7	13	10	10	119	44	36	20	124	432
40-44	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	15	18	11	3	23	89
45-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	106	150	212	308	440	680	505	244	354	461	447	484	4,347	3,426	2,858	2,103	3,231	20,356

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total confinements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1974	593	3	596	65,606	9.08
1975	573	6	579	61,315	9.44
1976	663	5	(b) 669	60,017	11.15
1977	524	5	(b) 530	58,992	8.98
1978	610	12	622	58,248	10.68

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1974 to 1978, mothers of twins were one in 103 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 9,812, and mothers of all multiple births one in 102.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1974 to 1978 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1974	8,371	4,394	4,955	1,879	2,352	788	458	211	23,408
1975	8,291	4,395	5,034	1,943	2,527	758	495	262	23,705
1976	7,991	4,426	4,664	1,789	2,621	706	614	253	23,064
1977	8,219	4,391	4,656	1,896	2,528	783	577	264	23,314
1978	8,612	4,718	4,836	2,050	2,654	877	703	294	24,744

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1974	9.72	6.64	13.09	9.31	11.64	10.65	16.31	4.83	9.55
1975	10.25	7.10	13.83	9.72	12.43	10.86	23.37	6.00	10.17
1976	10.18	7.30	13.23	9.44	12.68	10.53	23.55	5.64	10.12
1977	10.54	7.38	13.33	9.84	12.24	11.63	22.56	5.69	10.30
1978	11.07	8.02	14.03	11.05	12.88	12.92	26.11	6.63	11.04

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Age of mother (years)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
13	5	—	—	3	3
14	19	16	18	20	12
15	116	87	102	94	89
16	270	291	233	243	216
17	448	409	388	404	381
18	515	462	403	420	471
19	393	404	433	404	482
20	349	336	325	366	403
21-24	925	960	1,031	973	1,183
25-29	757	795	822	834	806
30-34	323	398	412	381	409
35-39	190	158	171	159	171
40-44	46	41	37	35	40
45 and over	3	1	1	6	1
Not stated	2	3	9	4	—
Total	4,361	4,361	4,385	4,346	4,667

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1974	1,490	551
1975	1,229	489
1976	1,130	517
1977	1,179	415
1978	991	407

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961*, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimated on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963, at that date.

Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1974	43,999	30,875	18,128	10,236	7,778	3,484	575	758	115,833
1975	40,497	29,499	16,421	9,947	7,972	3,339	610	736	109,021
1976	42,122	30,753	17,239	9,999	7,740	3,389	567	853	112,662
1977	40,380	29,478	16,408	9,784	7,899	3,269	784	788	108,790
1978	40,394	29,096	16,619	9,763	7,794	3,311	536	912	108,425

Causes of death

Classification

Causes of death in Australia from 1968 onwards have been classified according to the Eighth (1965) Revision of the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD8). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than to the nature of the injury.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1978

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Cause of death (a)	ICD8 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008,009	32	0.11	8
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	31	0.11	8
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	7	0.02	2
B9	Whooping cough	033	1	(d)	(d)
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	3	0.01	1
B14	Measles	055	1	(d)	(d)
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	6	0.02	2
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	60	0.21	16
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	2,094	7.20	548
	Lung	162	1,243	4.27	326
	Skin	172,173	174	0.60	46
	Breast	174	507	1.74	133
	Genital organs	180-187	715	2.46	187
	Urinary organs	188,189	269	0.92	70
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	228	0.78	60
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	1,024	3.52	268

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1978—*continued*

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Cause of death (a)	ICD8 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	47	0.16	12
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	644	2.21	169
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	20	0.07	5
B23	Anaemias	280-285	66	0.23	17
B24	Meningitis	320	16	0.05	4
B25	Active rheumatic fever	390-392	4	0.01	1
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	226	0.78	59
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	406	1.40	106
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	8,503	29.22	2,227
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,164	4.00	305
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,582	12.31	938
B31	Influenza	470-474	24	0.08	6
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	554	1.90	145
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,380	4.74	361
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	138	0.47	36
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	12	0.04	3
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553,560	70	0.24	18
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	288	0.99	75
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	147	0.51	39
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	34	0.12	9
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	{ 630-639 } { 650-678 }	4	0.01	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	740-759	287	0.99	75
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768 } { 772,776 }	63	0.22	17
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 760-763 } { 769-771 } { 773-775 } { 777-779 }	178	0.61	47
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	173	0.59	45
B46	General arteriosclerosis	440	619	2.13	162
	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	586	2.01	153
B46	Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 460-466 } { 500-519 }	159	0.55	42
	All other diseases	Residual	1,216	4.18	318
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	894	3.07	234
BE48	All other accidents	{ E800-E807 } { E825-E949 }	743	2.55	195
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	373	1.28	98
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	81	0.28	21
Total all causes			29,096	100.00	7,621

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1978: 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (034), 12. Acute poliomyelitis (040-043), 13. Smallpox (050), 15. Typhus and other rickettsioses (080-083), 16. Malaria (084), and 40. Abortion (640-645).

(b) 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-068, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.

(c) 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

(d) Too small to register within the limits of the table.

In 1978, 15,911 male and 13,185 female deaths were registered.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1978

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
B42	Congenital anomalies	200	32.5	287	69.7
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	178	28.9	178	100.0
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	110	17.9	173	63.6
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	63	10.2	63	100.0
B32	Pneumonia	16	2.6	554	2.9
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	9	1.5	32	28.1
1-4 years					
BE48	All other accidents	39	31.0	743	5.2
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	19	15.1	894	2.1
B42	Congenital anomalies	19	15.1	287	6.6

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1978—*continued*

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
B19	Malignant neoplasms	12	9.5	6,254	0.2
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	8	6.3	173	4.6
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	5	4.0	32	15.6
5-14 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	46	24.0	894	5.1
B19	Malignant neoplasms	42	21.9	6,254	0.7
BE48	All other accidents	37	19.3	743	5.0
B42	Congenital anomalies	15	7.8	287	5.2
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	8	4.2	1,380	0.6
B29	Other forms of heart disease	4	2.1	1,164	0.3
15-24 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	343	53.1	894	38.4
BE48	All other accidents	68	10.5	743	9.2
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	63	9.8	373	16.9
B19	Malignant neoplasms	38	5.9	6,254	0.6
BE50	All other external causes	16	2.5	81	19.8
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	15	2.3	1,380	1.1
25-34 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	124	24.5	894	13.9
B19	Malignant neoplasms	101	20.0	6,254	1.6
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	74	14.6	373	19.8
BE48	All other accidents	37	7.3	743	5.0
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	23	4.5	3,582	0.6
BE50	All other external causes	19	3.8	81	23.5
35-44 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	209	28.6	6,254	3.3
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	108	14.8	8,503	1.3
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	81	11.1	894	9.1
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	66	9.0	373	17.7
BE48	All other accidents	47	6.4	743	6.3
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	45	6.2	3,582	1.3
45-54 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	688	33.5	6,254	11.0
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	555	27.0	8,503	6.5
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	127	6.2	3,582	3.5
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	81	3.9	894	9.1
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	73	3.6	288	25.3
B29	Other forms of heart disease	70	3.4	1,164	6.0
55-64 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,498	33.6	8,503	17.6
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,444	32.4	6,254	23.1
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	321	7.2	3,582	9.0
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	206	4.6	1,380	14.9
B29	Other forms of heart disease	125	2.8	1,164	10.7
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	93	2.1	288	32.3
65-74 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,482	34.3	8,503	29.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,906	26.3	6,254	30.5
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	786	10.8	3,582	21.9
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	459	6.3	1,380	33.3
B21	Diabetes mellitus	218	3.0	644	33.9
B29	Other forms of heart disease	199	2.7	1,164	17.1
75 years and over					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	3,840	30.7	8,503	45.2
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,272	18.1	3,582	63.4
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,810	14.5	6,254	28.9
B29	Other forms of heart disease	717	5.7	1,164	61.6
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	623	5.0	1,380	45.1
B46 (part)	Arteriosclerosis	541	4.3	619	87.4

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of deaths at all ages from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1978, there were 10,153 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 226 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 257 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,687 to acute

myocardial infarction, 2,816 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,164 to other forms of heart disease. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years. However, as the previous table shows, ischaemic heart disease is the major cause of death at ages 55 years and over. Deaths in 1978 from this cause by sex and age group are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1978

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involvement (391)	M	1	1	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	4	12	31	22	34	103
	F	5	11	16	36	55	123
Hypertensive heart disease (402,404)	M	—	5	13	29	46	93
	F	—	2	4	31	127	164
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	64	275	772	1,145	1,072	3,328
	F	9	63	241	623	1,423	2,359
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	M	45	184	383	476	571	1,659
	F	10	33	102	238	774	1,157
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	M	36	49	84	93	269	531
	F	17	21	41	106	448	633
Total	M	150	526	1,283	1,765	1,992	5,716
	F	42	130	404	1,034	2,827	4,437

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD8) in 1968, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. These were not previously included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1978 numbered 6,254.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but, as the table on page 214 shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-four per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1978 were at ages 45 years and over.

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1978

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	M	—	5	48	34	87
	F	—	1	19	23	43
Oesophagus (150)	M	—	1	44	56	101
	F	—	—	19	40	59
Stomach (151)	M	—	5	81	161	247
	F	—	8	40	114	162
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	3	11	115	221	350
	F	—	15	120	282	417
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	—	7	56	93	156
	F	1	2	37	70	110
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	1	26	395	573	995
	F	—	5	97	146	248
Breast (174)	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	47	226	233	506
Cervix uteri (180)	F	—	9	41	57	107
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	—	3	26	49	78
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	F	—	7	75	84	166
Prostate (185)	M	—	—	37	297	334
Bladder (188)	M	—	1	26	96	123
	F	—	—	7	37	44
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	—	1	30	32	63
	F	—	1	9	29	39

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1978—continued**

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191,192)	M	15	18	43	25	101
	F	8	6	37	25	76
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	22	11	32	68	133
	F	15	9	17	54	95
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	6	15	43	101	165
	F	4	12	36	86	138
All other and unspecified sites	M	15	56	219	322	612
	F	6	28	157	307	498
Total	M	62	157	1,169	2,080	3,468
	F	34	153	963	1,636	2,786

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Cerebrovascular diseases

In 1978, 1,449 male and 2,133 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases. The table on pages 211 and 212 shows that cerebrovascular diseases (cause group B30) first appears as one of the main causes of death at ages 25 years and over; they become an increasing proportion of deaths in the older age groups accounting for 18 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from these diseases by age group and sex are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1978**

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	19	22	10	17	3	71
	F	31	24	37	26	17	135
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	8	20	52	79	108	267
	F	5	21	37	79	189	331
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	3	6	25	81	160	275
	F	4	3	14	54	393	468
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	—	19	90	206	380	695
	F	3	11	52	194	711	971
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	2	—	2	31	106	141
	F	1	1	2	19	205	228
Total	M	32	67	179	414	757	1,449
	F	44	60	142	372	1,515	2,133

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1978, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,117. Of these deaths, 24 were due to influenza, 14 to other acute respiratory infections, 554 to pneumonia, 1,380 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 145 to other diseases. Of the 24 deaths from influenza in 1978, eighty-three per cent were at ages 50 years and over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1978, there were 468 male and 293 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1978 were: 138 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 3 from gastritis and duodenitis, 12 from appendicitis, 70 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 11 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 288 from cirrhosis of the liver, 35 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 204 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1978, diabetes was responsible for 302 male and 342 female deaths.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1978, there were 322 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 147 deaths, infections of the kidney for 61,

calculi of the urinary system for 9, hyperplasia of prostate for 34, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 71.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1978 was 38. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1978 numbered 31 (82 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis). Of the 18 males and 13 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1978, none were under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from external causes

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 7 per cent of all deaths registered in 1978. However, these causes were responsible for 60 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table "Main causes of death in age groups" on pages 211 and 212 shows that external causes (cause groups BE 47-50) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1978, 66 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

Transport accidents

In 1978, registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 956 compared with 1,106 in 1977, 960 in 1976, 938 in 1975 and 962 in 1974. During 1978, deaths connected with transport represented 58 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 956 deaths, 894 involved motor vehicles.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. Before 1968, such deaths had been included with known accidental deaths. With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, a separate category was created to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1978 totalled 31.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1978, deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 260 males and 113 females. Of the 260 male deaths in 1978, 105 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 56 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 65 of the 113 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1978 was 49 (27 males and 22 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1974	54	26	80
1975	33	15	48
1976	37	16	53
1977	38	27	65
1978	27	22	49

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

NOTE: Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined markedly in both Australia and Victoria. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) in Victoria has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 12 in 1974-1978 (a reduction of 91 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 9 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1974	1,428	989	606	312	327	123	103	70	3,958
1975	1,231	806	547	222	271	128	58	62	3,325
1976	1,152	702	535	276	273	77	59	76	3,150
1977	953	653	478	221	251	99	107	59	2,821
1978	1,004	616	445	227	231	97	53	62	2,735

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1974	16.6	14.9	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.6	36.7	16.0	16.14
1975	15.2	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.3	18.3	27.4	14.2	14.27
1976	14.7	11.6	15.2	14.6	13.2	11.5	22.6	17.0	13.83
1977	12.2	11.0	13.7	11.5	12.2	14.7	41.8	12.7	12.47
1978	12.9	10.5	12.9	12.2	11.2	14.3	19.7	14.0	12.20

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria		Victoria (a)	
	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number of deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births
1974	r685	r14.5	r284	r15.5	989	14.9
1975	r580	r13.3	r209	r11.9	806	13.0
1976	r471	r11.2	r214	12.0	702	11.6
1977	r456	r11.0	182	10.4	653	11.0
1978	410	10.1	191	10.9	616	10.5

(a) The figures for Victoria include deaths registered in Victoria where the mother's usual residence was interstate, unknown, or overseas. In previous *Year Books*, these registrations have been included in the Melbourne Statistical Division or the Remainder of Victoria columns.

NOTE: Births and deaths registered in Victoria are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 live births for the first time. In 1978, the rate was 10.5, the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

The decrease in the infant death rate since the earlier periods has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-1914 to 1.4 in 1974-1978, a decrease of 87 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 3.6, a decrease of 91 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-1904, 33 in 1915-1919, and 4 in 1974-78. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 7.3 in 1974-1978. In 1978, the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 57 per cent of the total infant mortality.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
1974	9.3	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	14.9
1975	7.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	13.0
1976	6.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.6
1977	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	11.0
1978	6.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	10.5

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1978

Particulars	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	Total under one year
Males—						
Number	200	37	35	43	25	340
Rate (a)	6.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	11.3
Percentage of total	58.8	10.9	10.3	12.6	7.4	100.0
Females—						
Number	153	35	32	32	24	276
Rate (a)	5.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	9.6
Percentage of total	55.4	12.7	11.6	11.6	8.7	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1974–1978 exceeded the female rate by 28 per cent.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1978

Cause of death (a)	Deaths under one year					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
Chronic circulatory and genito-urinary disease in mother (760)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	9	—	—	—	—	9
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	16	1	—	—	—	17
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	3	—	—	—	—	3
Difficult labour (764–768)	14	1	—	—	—	15
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	109	2	—	—	—	111
Conditions of placenta (770)	21	2	—	—	—	23
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	2	1	—	—	—	3
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	6	—	—	—	—	6
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	42	3	2	—	—	47
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	5	1	—	—	—	6
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	110	45	17	12	16	200
Infections (000–136)	2	9	2	5	1	19
Pneumonia (480–486)	8	2	2	—	4	16
Other diseases (140–474, 490–738, 780–796)	5	5	43	57	25	135
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911–E913)	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other external causes (E800–E910, E914–E999)	—	—	—	1	3	4
Total all causes	353	72	67	75	49	616

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Perinatal deaths

Legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise:

(1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born of its mother after the twentieth week of pregnancy which did not, at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life; and where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, and includes any foetus of 400 grams weight or more.

(2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child within 28 days of birth, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1974	787	614	106	720	1,507
1975	713	463	83	546	1,259
1976	616	418	91	509	1,125
1977	567	386	72	458	1,025
1978	575	353	72	425	1,000

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1974	11.7	9.3	1.6	10.9	22.5
1975	11.4	7.5	1.3	8.8	20.1
1976	10.1	6.9	1.5	8.4	18.4
1977	9.4	6.5	1.2	7.7	17.1
1978	9.7	6.0	1.2	7.2	16.8

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria — three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1974 to 1978 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1974	11,841	30,875	38.35
1975	11,508	29,499	39.01
1976	12,097	30,753	39.34
1977	11,699	29,478	39.69
1978	11,644	29,096	40.02

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9

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of awards or orders of industrial tribunals which may be made by consent or by arbitration and which have the force of law. Latest figures showed that Federal awards covered 50.8 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 35.6 per cent under State determinations. Federal coverage of male employees (57.5 per cent) and State coverage of females (53.9 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g., banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g., hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under the Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g., electricity, railway, tram, and bus employees. Disputes in these areas are widely reported. In 1977, a ten week stoppage by maintenance workers employed by the State Electricity Commission was described as the most serious strike occurring in Victoria since the Second World War.

The relation between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), and the adoption of indexation, a wage fixation system which incorporates regular reviews of wage rates for movements in the Consumer Price Index (1975).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission comprises the President, nine Deputy Presidents and 21 Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications and designation as Judges, provision now exists for appointment as Deputy Presidents of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972, the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a greater influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. A recent amendment to the Act enables the Minister to seek reference of a dispute to a Full Bench or a review of an award by a Full Bench on grounds related to the public interest. A Full Bench consists of three or more members of the Commission at least two of which must be Presidential members.

Where matters are dealt with by a Full Bench, section 39 (2) of the Act provides that:

“... the Commission shall take into consideration the public interest and for that purpose shall have regard to the state of the national economy and the likely effects on that economy of any award that might be made in the proceedings or to which the proceedings relate, with special reference to likely effects on the level of employment and on inflation.”

While stressing that its primary function is to settle disputes, the Commission has always maintained that due and proper weight has been given to the economic consequences of its actions. The latest amendment to section 39 (2) seeks to emphasise the weight which should be given to economic considerations in the major decisions of the Commission.

In the years up to 1975, it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as “national wage cases”. In 1975, a Full Bench of the Commission altered this procedure. An indexation package was introduced which provided for quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity. The indexation package was based on twin expectations:

- (1) That there would be substantial compliance with the guidelines laid down; and
- (2) that other increases in labour costs would be negligible.

Full percentage wage adjustment continued until February 1976. Since then, with economic recession continuing, the increases reflected by quarterly movements in the

Consumer Price Index have usually been discounted in some way. The Commission has, however, refused to accept arguments, including those put by the Commonwealth Government, that the state of the economy precludes any increase in wages.

In a recent review of its role, the Commission made the following observations:

“First, the Commission is a body independent of governments, unions and employers. It should not be seen as an arm of government which formulates wage decisions simply to ‘fit in’ with economic policy. The Commission treats all submissions on their merit.

“Second, in relation to the Commonwealth’s submission that in the present circumstances we should give greater weight to economic considerations, while the distinction between economic and industrial arguments is useful for analytical purposes, the economic consequences of any decision which the Commission makes on wages cannot be evaluated in isolation from the industrial consequences, because of their interaction. In practice, the task of the Commission is to weigh all the relevant considerations in order to come to a decision which may reasonably be expected to produce the best overall result. What may appear from a certain viewpoint to be the best wage decision for economic recovery, may turn out to be wrong when industrial considerations are brought to bear on the decision.”

The indexation package was the subject of a thorough going examination between May 1977 and September 1978. Initially the parties met in conference under the chairmanship of the President of the Commission and reached a measure of agreement. Outstanding matters were argued before a seven person Full Bench. In the result the principles were expanded and refined but the basic structure of the package remained unchanged.

The Australian Industrial Relations Bureau came into existence in 1977. The Bureau not only took over the award enforcement functions formerly carried out by the Commonwealth Government inspectorate, it was also given broad investigative and legal powers in relation to industrial disputes, including the power to initiate deregistration proceedings against a union. The Bureau has yet to play a major role in the resolution of any prolonged industrial dispute.

On 1 February 1977, a new court, the Federal Court of Australia was established. The Court consists of a General Division and an Industrial Division. The latter division deals with those matters of industrial law formerly dealt with by the Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are:

- (1) Enforcement and interpretation of awards;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Australian Industrial Relations Bureau

The Federal Department of State which is responsible for the administration of the Commonwealth industrial legislation is the Department of Industrial Relations*. However, responsibility for securing the observance of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Regulations and of the Federal awards made under that Act by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is vested by statute in the Industrial Relations Bureau.

The Industrial Relations Bureau came into being on 3 October 1977 when its first Director was appointed by the Governor-General. It is a statutory body established under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act within the portfolio of the Federal Minister for Industrial Relations. Pursuant to its function of securing that Act and of the awards made under the Act, it†:

- (1) Inspects and secures the observance of awards as to conditions of employment, etc., by employers and persons to whom the awards apply;

* Successive changes in Commonwealth Government administrative arrangements between 1972 and 1978 effected alterations in the titles and areas of responsibility in the field of Federal industrial relations administration. The Department of Industrial Relations came into existence on 5 December 1978. Its area of responsibility had previously been encompassed by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (since December 1975), the Department of Labour and Immigration (since June 1974), the Department of Labour (since December 1972), and prior to that, the Department of Labour and National Service.

† Prior to 1 March 1978, the inspection of Federal awards was carried out by an Inspectorate operating within the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. On that date, the Inspectorate and its functions were transferred to the Industrial Relations Bureau.

- (2) deals with complaints and allegations of breaches of Federal awards, the Act and Regulations, and the rules of organisations registered under the Act;
- (3) receives inquiries and advises on the observance of awards, rules, and the legislation; and
- (4) seeks to secure conformity with legislative requirements as to the rules of registered organisations, conduct of their elections of officials, and other aspects of the conduct of organisations and persons in the Federal industrial relations system.

Officers of the Bureau in Victoria are located in Melbourne, Geelong, and Bendigo.

Victorian jurisdiction

In 1896, the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of improving determined wages and conditions of work in the "sweated" industries. This legislation was originally of a social character but has developed into a system of industrial relations which now determines wages and conditions of work for about one third of wage and salary earners in Victoria. Although the system has expanded from the original four Boards to more than two hundred Boards, the fundamental principles underlying its operation have remained largely unaltered since inception.

Wages Boards are established under the provisions and amendments of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. Each Board covers a particular group or category of workers working in either a specific trade, a branch of a trade, or a related group of trades. The Boards can decide any industrial matter with the major exception that they cannot determine preference for unionists. There is no provision for the registration of unions or employer associations within the Board system. The Boards are required to give consideration to any appropriate decision made by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Boards will usually follow major changes (for example, national wage cases) made in relevant Commonwealth awards but there are many areas of wages and conditions where the Boards act as a lead sector. The determination of a Board applies as a minimum standard for all workers in the State in that particular category unless the worker is already covered by a Federal award. This is the "common rule" aspect of the system. The determinations of the Board operate as a rule of law with enforcement by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Each Board consists of an independent chairman, and an equal number of employee and employer representatives. A panel of chairmen share the responsibility for all Boards. Members must be either actually engaged in the trade covered by the Board, or officers, officials, or employees of unions or employer associations concerned with the trade. At Board meetings matters are raised for determination in the form of a motion which is then discussed and debated by the members of the Board. Witnesses and experts may also be heard. Compromises to the original proposal may be discussed with the aim of achieving agreement. The chairman participates as a member of the Board; he may be involved in the debate; he may attempt to conciliate; and he may ultimately vote as a member of the Board. Procedures are determined by the chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalism.

Matters are decided before the Board by majority vote with each member (including the chairman) having one vote. The primary aim of the chairman is to facilitate agreement but if there is a deadlock he then may exercise his vote as a form of arbitration. He cannot impose a compromise decision on the parties, for he is limited to voting for or against the motion which is finally put. However, the casting vote is needed in only a small minority of cases as agreement is the more general outcome of Board meetings.

The appellate body is the Industrial Appeals Court, comprising the President (a judge of County Court status) and two lay members—one representing employers and one representing employees. As a result of a judgment in the Supreme Court, the *Labour and Industry Act* was amended by the *Labour and Industry (Industrial Appeals Court) Act 1977* to make the lay members advisory members only. They do not participate in the making of any decision or determination. All questions of law and fact are determined by the President who makes all decisions and determinations and gives all directions required to be made by the Court. The Court hears references by the Minister on matters which are common and affecting more than one Wages Board; references for advice by the Minister about the appointment, abolition, or membership of a Wages Board; cases regarding

interpretation of determinations of Wages Boards or of the Court; and appeals against decisions of the Wages Boards.

Appeals to the Court from a decision of the Wages Board may be made by a majority of employer or employee representatives on the Board, by a trade union or employer organisation, or by the Minister in the public interest. Any other aggrieved party (for example, a consumer group) may seek leave of the Court to appeal against a decision of a Board. The Minister may also intervene in any appeal before the Court in the public interest. Decisions of the Court are final.

For more than seventy years, employers and employees covered by determinations of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court have been served by the system with protection and consideration for the public interest and a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. In more recent years, under the influence of the Board chairmen, Boards have been emphasising the conciliation aspects of the system and the early settlement of industrial disputes and, in particular, the use of the provisions of section 41 (2) of the Labour and Industry Act has expanded. This section provides for the notification of a dispute to the chairman of the appropriate Board who is then required to call a meeting of the Board immediately. These procedures have shown increasing effectiveness in handling day-to-day disputes which generally affect only a section of the Wages Board determination, or a section of the labour force covered by a particular determination.

The *Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act 1975* enables the monitoring of determinations of Wages Boards to ensure that wages increases provided in determinations fall within the principles outlined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of April and September 1975.

It has five main aims:

- (1) It removes the limit on the number of Chairmen of Wages Boards that may be appointed;
- (2) it provides that a Chairman of a Wages Board shall furnish the Minister with documents and any information on the business of the Board he may require for the proper conduct of his public business—this is essential for the effective carrying out of the monitoring role by the Minister;
- (3) it allows the Minister to refer to the Industrial Appeals Court for determination a matter which requires to be determined by more than one Wages Board—the existing provision allows such a reference when the matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards;
- (4) it gives the Minister an additional power to bring Wages Board Determinations before the Industrial Appeals Court—the Minister may request the review of a Determination where no appeal is lodged and the Determination will be deemed not to have come into operation; and
- (5) it requires the Chairman to state the grounds upon which he based his decision where his vote carries the resolution, or where the Determination is made without his vote to give his approval and state his reasons.

The *Labour and Industry Act 1978* repealed the provisions of the principal Act dealing with outside workers and conferred on Wages Boards the power to determine all matters relating to the issuing or giving out of any material whatsoever for the purpose of goods being wholly or partly manufactured outside a factory.

During 1979, there were 98 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* to deal with 68 disputes.

The relative infrequency of appeals from Wages Boards decisions perhaps indicates a degree of satisfaction by all parties with the actual results which emerge from the Victorian Wages Boards system which in recent years has shown its ability to slowly evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation.

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Wages Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage

1907 to 1967

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared as appropriate for a "family of about 5" was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and because it arose from an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed at the Sunshine Harvester Works was "fair and reasonable" it became popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment", and this standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its early awards.

Until 1967, the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept of a basic wage for adult males was interpreted as the wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, later it came to be generally accepted that the basic wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy could sustain and that the dominant factor was the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels.

The female basic wage fluctuated as a percentage of the male basic wage, but in later years was generally assessed at 75 per cent.

In addition to the basic wage, secondary wage payments, including margins for skill and various kinds of loadings, peculiar to the occupations or industry, were determined by industrial authorities. The basic wage, plus the secondary wage, where prescribed, made up the minimum wage for a particular occupation. Over time the incidence of margins spread to nearly every classification.

The basic wage was for many years automatically adjusted each quarter for movements in the cost-of-living index, but in 1953 the practice was abolished in favour of what became annual reviews of the basic wage based on the "capacity to pay" principle. General reviews of margins took place at longer intervals.

MELBOURNE—COMMONWEALTH BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES (Adult males) (\$)

Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount
1923	9.15	1936	6.90	1949	13.00
1924	8.45	1937	7.70	1950	16.20
1925	8.75	1938	7.90	1951	19.90
1926	8.90	1939	8.00	1952	22.80
1927	9.00	1940	8.40	1953—August	23.50
1928	8.60	1941	8.80	1956—June	24.50
1929	9.00	1942	9.70	1957—May	25.50
1930	8.30	1943	9.80	1958—May	26.00
1931	6.34	1944	9.80	1959—June	27.50
1932	6.17	1945	9.80	1961—July	28.70
1933	6.28	1946	10.60	1964—June	30.70
1934	6.40	1947	10.90	1966—July	32.70
1935	6.60	1948	12.00	1967—July	(b)

(a) The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31 December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

(b) From July 1967, basic wages and margins were deleted from awards and wage rates expressed as total wages.

Total wage

1967 to 1978

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept, thereby eliminating the separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

In 1975, wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced. The Commission also announced its intention to consider each year the effect of productivity for total wage awards.

In 1978, a review of the wage fixation procedures was made and on completion of the inquiry a Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided in September 1978 to hold future wage indexation hearings six-monthly each October and April, beginning in October 1978.

National Wage Cases, 1978-79

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the June quarter 1978 and September quarter 1978 were 2.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. Taking in all the circumstances and the general desire for the continuance of an orderly system of centralised wage fixation, together with the fact that there had been a change to six-monthly indexation, the December national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 4 per cent.

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter 1978 and March quarter 1979 were 2.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively. Before announcing its June decision, the Full Bench stated that the actions and attitudes of various participants in the wage indexation system were incompatible with its effective operation and forced it to the conclusion that the system of wage fixation was not working. It therefore called a Conference of all parties and interveners to consider as a matter of urgency whether indexation had a future. In view of the statistical problems associated with making fine adjustments for earnings drift, the effects of industrial disputes, and the movement in oil prices due to excise, and in view of the proposed Conference, the decision was to increase all award wages and salaries by 3.2 per cent.

MELBOURNE—AWARD WAGE RATES: FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1967—1 July	\$1.00	37.45	\$1.00	..
1968—25 October	\$1.35	38.80	\$1.35	..
1969—19 December	3 per cent	42.30	3 per cent	..
1971—1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972—19 May	\$2.00	51.00	\$2.00	..
1973—29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50 (b)	57.80
1975—30 September (c)	..	68.00	..	61.20
1975—1 January	..	76.00	..	68.40
1975—15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
1975—30 June (d)	..	80.00	..	80.00
1975—18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1976—1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
1976—15 May	3 per cent (e)	95.90	3 per cent (e)	95.90
1976—15 August	1.5 per cent (f)	98.40	1.5 per cent (f)	98.40
1976—22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
1977—24 March	1.9 per cent (g)	108.30	1.9 per cent (g)	108.30
1977—22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
1977—12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	1.5 per cent (h)	113.90	1.5 per cent (h)	113.90
1978—7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
1978—12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(c) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage). Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(d) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(g) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(h) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Equal pay

Detailed particulars of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974 appear in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

Victorian Wages Boards Determinations

Apart from the period between November 1953 and August 1956, when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Board Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Since July 1966, when the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to insert rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards, Wages Boards have followed these prescriptions, and since 7 August 1967 the total wage concept with the consequent elimination of basic wage and margins from Wages Boards Determinations has applied, and total wages for adult males and adult females have been increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

In December 1969, the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974, the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1967 1 July	\$1.00	..	\$1.00	..
1968 25 October	\$1.35	..	\$1.35	..
1969 19 December	3 per cent (b)	42.30	3 per cent	..
1971 1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972 19 May	\$2.00	51.00	\$2.00	..
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50 (c)	57.80
30 September (d)	..	68.00	..	61.20
1975—1 January	..	76.00	..	68.40
15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (e)	..	80.00	..	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	3 per cent (f)	95.90	3 per cent (f)	95.90
15 August	1.5 per cent (g)	98.40	1.5 per cent (g)	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	1.9 per cent (h)	108.30	1.9 per cent (h)	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	1.5 per cent (i)	113.90	1.5 per cent (i)	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40
12 December	4.0 per cent	120.00	4.0 per cent	120.00
1979—27 June	3.2 per cent	123.80	3.2 per cent	123.80

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Concept of a minimum wage for adult males adopted in all Victorian Wages Boards determinations.

(c) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(d) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage). Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(e) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(f) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(g) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(h) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(i) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision, individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. By April 1980, there were 192 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967, operative from 1 April 1967, provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by a determination of a Wages Board or of the Industrial Appeals Court.

From 1 January 1973, employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a 17½ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award, there has been a steady increase in the numbers of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At April 1980, there were 185 determinations which provided for a loading of 17½ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a 17½ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

Long service leave

Commonwealth

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave Case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act, which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965, the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years. From 1 January 1979, the Act was amended to provide an automatic entitlement to *pro rata* long service leave after ten years service, except in cases of dismissal by the employer for serious and wilful misconduct.

Under the *Public Service Act* 1974 officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, and May 1974, surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so

covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

Returns were collected from: (1) a stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax, and (2) practically all Commonwealth and State Government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals. Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the surveys.

The following table gives a broad comparison of the results of all surveys. A more detailed comparison is not possible because of differences in sample design, industry classification, and the level of sampling variability.

The changes in the percentage figures shown in the table reflect changes in the general level of employment; in industry and occupational structure (including the creation of new industries); in the coverage of individual Federal and State awards, etc.; and in the creation of new awards, etc., for employees not previously affected by awards.

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS,
DETERMINATIONS, AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS**

Particulars	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	May 1974
MALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	59.4	57.3	57.7	57.5
State awards, etc.	27.4	27.9	24.6	25.8
Unregistered collective agreements } Not affected by awards, etc. }	13.2	14.8	{ 3.6 14.1 }	{ 3.0 13.8 }
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	47.7	44.3	39.9	38.1
State awards, etc.	45.2	47.0	50.8	53.9
Unregistered collective agreements } Not affected by awards, etc. }	7.1	8.7	{ 1.7 7.6 }	{ 1.5 6.5 }
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	56.3	53.5	52.0	50.8
State awards, etc.	32.3	33.5	33.0	35.6
Unregistered collective agreements } Not affected by awards, etc. }	11.4	13.0	{ 3.0 12.0 }	{ 2.5 11.2 }
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Wage rates

In 1913, the Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960, the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The wage rate indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations, and collective agreements in force at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. By using the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the July 1974 and August 1974 editions of the publication *Wage rates and earnings*. The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown in the 1973 edition of the *Labour Report*.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc., excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards, and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables in this section are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Since 1954, the industrial structure in Australia has undergone changes which are likely to have had some effects on the representativeness of the regimen of the indexes. These effects are mitigated because occupations in new or expanding industries are often covered by existing awards and the wage rates for new occupations usually conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Also, where an entirely new award has been made and the number of employees affected has warranted such action, occupations from the new award have been introduced into the indexes. These latter cases have not been of marked significance.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA —
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
	ADULT MALES			
1968	48.98	48.86	173.4	173.0
1969	51.86	51.74	183.6	183.2
1970 (e)	54.20	53.68	191.9	190.1
1971	61.56	61.40	218.0	217.4
1972	67.71	67.86	239.8	240.3
1973	77.69	77.42	275.1	274.1
1974	105.57	105.15	373.8	372.3
1975	117.95	117.32	417.6	415.4
1976	135.29	134.10	479.0	474.8
1977	r149.08	r147.50	r527.9	r522.3
1978 (f)	160.84	159.43	569.5	564.5
	ADULT FEMALES			
1968	34.85	34.52	175.0	173.4
1969	37.70	37.08	189.4	186.2
1970	39.68	38.65	199.3	194.2
1971	47.06	45.68	236.4	229.5
1972	52.04	51.10	261.4	256.7
1973	65.16	62.80	327.3	315.5
1974	91.62	89.97	460.2	451.9

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA —
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)—continued

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
<i>ADULT FEMALES—continued</i>				
1975	108.61	109.20	545.6	548.5
1976	125.75	125.98	631.7	632.8
1977	r138.85	138.97	697.4	r698.0
1978 (f)	149.01	149.08	748.5	748.8

- (a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.
- (b) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.
- (c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.
- (d) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.
- (e) Australian figures include the 10 per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males in some Western Australia State awards payable from December 1970.
- (f) Figures for December 1978 are subject to revision.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1976	1977	1978(f)	1976	1977	1978(f)
<i>ADULT MALES</i>						
Mining and quarrying (d)	131.07	144.15	155.55	464.1	510.4	550.8
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	129.09	142.18	155.95	457.1	503.4	552.2
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	124.53	137.37	147.82	440.9	r485.4	523.4
Food, drink, and tobacco	132.05	145.82	157.20	467.6	516.3	556.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	123.12	135.92	145.86	436.0	481.3	516.5
Paper, printing, etc.	139.45	r153.15	164.86	493.8	r542.3	583.7
Other manufacturing	130.23	r143.49	154.83	461.1	r508.1	548.2
All manufacturing groups	129.39	r142.60	154.82	458.2	r504.9	548.2
Building and construction	149.33	163.07	174.24	528.7	577.4	617.0
Railway services	117.78	130.27	139.27	417.1	461.3	493.1
Road and air transport	129.71	142.86	155.11	459.3	505.9	549.2
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	166.85	181.82	194.85	590.8	643.8	689.9
Communication	161.71	176.97	189.40	572.6	626.6	670.6
Wholesale and retail trade	136.73	r150.47	162.99	484.1	r532.8	577.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	137.09	150.44	161.08	485.4	532.7	570.3
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	124.37	137.21	147.51	440.4	485.8	522.3
All industry groups (a)	134.10	r147.50	159.43	474.8	r522.3	564.5
<i>ADULT FEMALES</i>						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	127.59	140.62	152.30	640.9	706.4	765.0
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	118.07	130.57	139.60	593.1	655.8	701.2
Food, drink, and tobacco	124.99	138.00	148.26	627.8	693.2	744.8
Other manufacturing	124.60	137.51	147.75	625.9	690.7	742.1
All manufacturing groups	121.45	134.16	143.94	610.1	673.9	723.0
Transport and communication	129.13	142.15	151.87	648.6	714.0	762.8
Wholesale and retail trade	136.45	r150.36	160.99	685.4	r755.3	808.7

VICTORIA-WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS—*continued*

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1976	1977	1978(f)	1976	1977	1978(f)
<i>ADULT FEMALES - continued</i>						
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	132.99	145.90	157.84	668.0	732.9	792.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	120.68	133.30	142.52	606.2	669.6	715.9
All industry groups (a)	125.98	138.97	149.08	632.8	698.0	748.8

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(e) For shipping, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(f) Figures for December 1978 are subject to revision.

Standard hours of work

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948, practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the tables on page 232 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1978	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1978
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.10
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	39.97	110.2	100.1	100.03
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.10
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.10
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.10
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	99.96
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.01
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.98	110.6	100.2	100.04
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.10
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.00
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.10
Communication	44.00	40.00	38.27	110.1	100.1	95.78
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.10
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.43
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.03	114.8	100.2	100.10
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.90	111.3	100.2	99.85

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1978	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1978
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping, and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Average weekly earnings

The statistics in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The statistics relate only to civilians.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have, therefore, been calculated in terms of

male units, i.e., in Victoria, total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

Corresponding statistics for each quarter are published in the *Monthly summary of statistics — Australia* (1304.0). Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Monthly summary of statistics — Victoria* (1303.2).

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)
(\$)

Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1969-70	78.40	76.30	1974-75	147.80	148.30
1970-71	86.40	84.80	1975-76	170.50	169.60
1971-72	93.90	93.40	1976-77	191.10	190.70
1972-73	102.80	101.80	1977-78	r 209.30	r 209.50
1973-74	118.80	118.30	1978-79	226.60	225.70

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the minimum weekly wages rates shown on page 229-31.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours

Since 1960, a number of surveys have been conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in order to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work. Summary details of most of the surveys have been shown in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, for example, on pages 223-6 of the 1979 edition. Particulars of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, pp. 223-6

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions

Early legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873, the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horsepower is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry administers the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Wages Boards (see pages 223-3), the Industrial Appeals Court, the Industrial Training Commission (see pages 236-8), the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, the Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal, the Hairdressers Registration Board, the Workers Compensation Board, the Liquor Control Commission, and the Motor Accidents Board, are statutory bodies under the administration of the Minister of Labour and Industry.

Generally the Department deals with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts, cranes and scaffolding, and included in the present functions of the Department are the following:

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave;
- (2) employment of children and young persons, including the training, oversight of schooling, and supervision of apprentices;
- (3) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades; and
- (5) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Statistician in 1913 and statistics have been published regularly since that time.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g., those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1974	6	248	71	58	33	60	476
1975	2	233	48	51	33	57	424
1976	—	170	56	28	35	33	322
1977	5	126	44	14	23	32	244
1978	1	182	31	32	23	34	303
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) (c) ('000)							
1974	0.3	251.0	202.0	25.3	50.3	82.1	611.0
1975	0.4	282.4	59.4	9.8	86.6	132.3	570.9
1976	2.4	287.3	58.9	10.0	108.1	180.5	647.3
1977	0.2	35.8	8.4	4.4	43.6	28.2	120.7
1978	1.8	128.7	16.7	18.3	29.7	31.7	227.0

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS—*continued*

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
WORKING DAYS LOST (c) ('000)							
1974	2.7	1,247.5	574.5	28.6	302.1	231.2	2,386.6
1975	2.2	581.4	250.1	10.8	89.4	287.8	1,221.7
1976	4.2	632.4	235.3	10.5	179.9	357.8	1,420.0
1977	8.4	223.8	90.0	10.2	96.9	156.9	586.1
1978	1.9	275.9	57.0	39.3	50.9	43.1	468.1
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1974	92	22,850	12,814	537	6,059	4,553	46,905
1975	57	14,938	7,448	287	2,177	6,989	31,897
1976	150	17,484	9,106	328	5,317	9,734	42,118
1977	614	6,972	3,643	356	3,596	5,573	20,752
1978	60	9,281	2,253	1,384	1,644	1,578	16,200

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communications.

(c) Workers stood down as a result of the electricity supply dispute in October 1977 (at establishments other than those at which the stoppage occurred) are excluded. It is estimated that about 150,000 such workers were stood down and about 2,100,000 working days were lost.

NOTE: These statistics are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The above figures are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before 1977.

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate persons to work more safely; and to have recourse to law where appropriate. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and associated legislation.

Many of the important Acts and regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been discussed in previous *Victorian Year Books*. During 1975, a series of regulations were made to convert imperial measurements to metric. The consolidating Labour and Industry (Machinery) Regulations 1975 contained important amendments designed to improve the safety factor in the operation of various types of machines.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in effect in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been significantly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated in the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The general principle of the legislation is to cover workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected, during travel to and from work, during recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

Further reference: Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 229–31; *Industrial accidents, 1979*, pp. 231–5

Consumer protection

For information on consumer protection, refer to the Internal Trade Chapter of this *Year Book*.

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act 1975*, the Apprenticeship Commission was superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The new legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allows for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

While the original Act under which the Commission operated was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1927, it was not proclaimed until 1928 when the Commission was brought into being.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, will remain the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the scope of the new legislation now allows for two important developments in trade training which are best described as "pre-apprenticeship training" and "adult training".

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The Commission is at present composed of ten members—a full-time president (appointed by the Governor in Council), a deputy president (an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education), four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees.

The main duties of the Commission are to review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen; the availability of skilled tradesmen to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees and adult trainees, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices and trainees; the adequacies of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, and adult trainees in employers' workshops and in technical schools, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1979, there were 51 committees functioning in respect of over 100 proclaimed apprenticeship trades in which 38,261 apprentices were employed. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to apprenticeship. Twenty such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1979.

Despite poor economic conditions and a high level of unemployment, the Commission achieved the third highest intake of apprentices on record for the year ended 30 June 1979 with 10,878 new apprentices being indentured. Although this represents a 7.6 per cent decrease on the previous year, which was an all-time record with 11,776 indentures it is, for the first time, the third successive year in which the intake has exceeded 10,000. The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training (CRAFT) has again assisted in maintaining a high indenture level, as has the legislation introduced by the Victorian Government under which the State assumed responsibility for first-year apprentice workers' compensation payments.

After a period of steady growth the total number of apprentices in training dropped in 1975, but recovered the following year. There was a significant rise in 1977 and this growth was maintained in 1978. For the year ended 30 June 1979 a new record was created with 38,261 apprentices in training — 1,484 more than at the same time last year.

Modular courses which were first introduced in Victoria in 1971 have been expanded to cover all trade groups except printing and the food trades. Industry is now appreciating the value of alternative areas of specialisation which has largely eliminated the necessity for splitting trade classifications. Promising results are being achieved in some trades in respect of self-paced learning, in particular panel beating and metal fabrication. A further modification of apprentice training was introduced at the commencement of the 1977 school year. The new system, termed Accelerated Training, blends the training usually given in the first and second years into the first year alone, thus reducing the trade school training term from three years to two years and increasing apprenticeship productivity in the early years of apprenticeship. Although this system has worked effectively its expansion has been limited by the growth of apprenticeship numbers which has reduced the capacity of schools to provide this type of training. Where facilities and resources are available, and where apprentices wish to enter this form of training with the approval of their employers, the Commission has adopted a general policy of permitting accelerated training to flow in any trade.

As an aid to training, the Commission introduced training journals or log-books in which the nature of the work done by the apprentice in the workshop situation and in his prescribed trade course is recorded. Senior technical school teachers are attached to the Commission's office and act as training advisers in nineteen trades.

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act 1975*, the Commission took over responsibility for adult training programmes on the understanding that no formal training would be introduced unless there was complete agreement between the relevant employer and employee organisations. The first formal scheme for adults was introduced in February 1979 in the horticultural trades, with eligibility being restricted to persons employed in the industry and with the requirement that a formal training agreement must be registered with the Commission. In addition, a pilot scheme has been approved for introduction in the sheet metal trade in 1980.

The Commission believes that apprenticeship has many advantages over alternate forms of training. The combination of college-based training in basic skills, theory, and related instruction, interspersed with extensive practice in industry is a valuable form of training in the areas already covered, and possibly in many others. Just as apprenticeship has changed progressively in the past to meet changing social and industrial needs, the new legislation will facilitate the orderly development and expansion to meet the real need for particular skills in the community. It also believes that the principle of making apprenticeship more attractive, rather than concentrating on pre-apprenticeship training, will in the long run be of greater benefit to the community. The current trend indicates that the service industries have the greatest potential for increasing apprenticeship employment opportunities.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed at 30 June for each of the years 1975 to 1979 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,231	2,312	2,404	2,382	2,336
Carpentry and joinery	4,104	4,160	4,184	4,037	3,887
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	613	625	686	731	737
Plastering	40	39	44	52	46
Fibrous plastering	235	240	254	234	179
Bricklaying	755	640	586	565	520
Tile laying	42	42	53	47	47
Stonemasonry	10	11	20	19	23
Roof slating and tiling	34	85	181	177	114
Total building trades	8,064	8,154	8,412	8,244	7,889

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Metal trades—					
Engineering (including patternmaking)	4,122	4,015	4,182	4,263	4,672
Electrical	3,598	3,588	3,712	3,700	3,906
Motor mechanics	4,679	4,984	5,303	5,295	5,401
Moulding	143	127	137	163	166
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,158	1,204	1,309	1,456	1,616
Sheet metal	546	541	541	619	700
Electroplating	59	51	57	67	75
Aircraft mechanics	98	103	92	128	136
Radio tradesmen	411	412	416	363	369
Instrument making and repairing	159	157	181	186	222
Silverware and silverplating	14	14	21	22	27
Vehicle industry (including automotive machining)	1,990	2,048	2,126	2,095	2,120
Refrigeration mechanics	246	258	268	259	284
Optical fitting and surfacing	90	99	103	87	96
Sewing machine mechanics	42	62	71	64	82
Total metal trades	17,355	17,663	18,519	18,767	19,872
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	193	171	161	177	179
Pastrycooking	185	194	206	216	240
Butchering and/or smallgoods making	989	972	969	984	933
Cooking	627	689	766	922	1,058
Waiting	7	18	26	26	34
Total food trades	2,001	2,044	2,128	2,325	2,444
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	92	78	83	110	163
Printing	1,299	1,265	1,285	1,300	1,460
Hairdressing	2,241	2,143	2,198	2,306	2,376
Dental technicians	105	109	138	150	179
Watch and clockmaking	50	64	65	60	59
Furniture (including wood machining)	1,274	1,357	1,381	1,359	1,371
Flat glass working	141	133	151	158	168
Horticultural	274	354	442	611	787
Textile mechanics	133	131	116	108	120
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	43	45	56	54	47
Dry cleaning	32	30	25	18	29
Apparel cutting	53	53	57	56	66
Jewellery making and repairing	106	124	126	126	132
Floor finishing and covering	88	116	142	126	106
Agricultural	180	423	635	859	945
Bedding and mattress making	1	—	21	24	20
Floristry	—	—	—	16	28
Total miscellaneous	6,112	6,425	6,921	7,441	8,056
Grand total	33,532	34,286	35,980	36,777	38,261

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Registration

1. *Under Trade Union Acts.* In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

2. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than

100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown on page 240. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1978, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 80. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1978 was 144, with a membership of 2,289,600 representing 82 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry-based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the following section on central labour organisations). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the estimated

percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the 1971 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries at the end of each year. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

At 31 December—	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1974	158	501.1	210.5	711.6	57	42	52
1975	159	506.2	216.1	722.3	60	43	54
1976	164	504.1	213.8	717.9	60	42	53
1977	162	509.6	222.7	732.3	61	44	55
1978	162	504.8	219.1	723.9	61	43	54

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or labour councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1977, there were eleven provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and fourteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and seven by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed prior to amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the two Industrial Officers are ex-officio members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between: (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters; and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations

formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Board system (see pages 222-3), particularly during the first two decades of the present century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures together with the ninety associations that are dependent on it for secretarial services or at least operate within it. The Chamber also has about 5,700 member firms or companies divided into sixty industry sections, covering such fields as textiles, clothing and footwear, metals, building materials, and various service industries. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, and has a council of 26 elected members plus the immediate past president. It is administered by a director supported by a secretariat of 150, divided into six divisions. The Chamber's industrial relations division acts for its members before both State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. The Chamber has also always taken an active part in promoting tariff protection and in addition it has more recently become involved in other areas of economic policy, environmental matters, trade practices legislation, and the proceeding of the Prices Justification Tribunal. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members. For the benefit of country members, who account for 15 per cent of its membership, the Chamber maintains branches in Geelong, Ballarat, and Wodonga, and the remainder of the State is served by seven regional groups.

A second group is constituted by the Victorian Employers' Federation, with which over 40 incorporated associations are affiliated and over 30 un-incorporated bodies are associated. The Federation has over 3,000 member firms or companies operating principally in the building, distributive, and service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing. Several associations of primary producers are also affiliated to, or associated with the Federation. The Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It is administered by an executive committee which comprises seven present or past office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and ten elected representatives. The committee reports to the Federation's annual general meeting, and, together with elected representatives of members and of each affiliated organisation, it constitutes the Federation's council which meets several times a year. Day to day management is in the hands of a salaried secretary and a staff which is organised in divisions corresponding to the Federation's main areas of interest, and which also undertakes secretarial services on behalf of some of its affiliated and associated organisations. Like the Chamber of Manufactures it has an industrial relations division which represents members before both State and Commonwealth industrial bodies but unlike the Chamber it is not directly involved in tariff matters. It is, however, active in providing advisory services to small businesses, in organising personnel training courses particularly at the supervisory level, and in sponsoring various community services. The Federation also operates an insurance company, a life assurance company, and a building society for the benefit of its members and affiliated associations.

A third group of employers' associations are not associated with either the Chamber or the Federation. One of the most important is the Metal Trades Industries Association which was formed by groups that found their interests increasingly different from those of

the Chamber of Manufactures. In common with some of the other independent associations, the Metal Trades Industries Association is an inter-State organisation, and it seems probable that associations with strong interstate ties are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Most of them must rely on their Federal Secretariats to represent them before Commonwealth tribunals since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose, other than the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the latter being affiliated with the Employers' Federation but maintaining its own secretariat.

Finally, it may be noted that, unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lacked any central representative organisation until the mid-1970s. At the State level, the Victorian Employers' Federation then sponsored the Victorian Congress of Employer Associations, which has made a series of submissions to government on behalf of employers generally. Greater significance perhaps attaches to developments at the Federal level where in 1977 the Confederation of Australian Industry was sponsored jointly by the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia and the Australian Council of Employers' Federations, the long established Federal counterparts of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures and Victorian Employers' Federation, respectively. The Confederation has two operational wings. One is the National Employers' Industrial Council concerned with industrial relations and located in Melbourne. The other is the National Trade and Industrial Council, concerned with government policy in general and tariffs in particular and located in Canberra. Since it is possible for a member organisation to participate in either or both of these Councils the Confederation can accommodate members with divergent views on matters such as tariffs and yet present a united industrial relations front. It would be logical to expect that in the course of time the representation of employers before the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission will pass increasingly to the National Employers' Industrial Council, leaving State organisations to represent employers' interests before the State wages authorities.

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10

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1974 TO 1979

Introduction

The statistics of unemployment referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from the labour force survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unemployed persons, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

(1) Had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:

(i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e., lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week);
or

(ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

(2) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The statistics of job vacancies referred to in this article relate to estimates derived from sample surveys of employers conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The surveys cover vacancies in private employment and in Commonwealth, State, and local government employment. A job vacancy is defined as a job immediately available for filling on the survey date and for which active steps were being taken by the employer to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory.

The number of unemployed persons in Victoria increased markedly between 1974 and 1979, from 41,300 persons in August 1974 to 95,300 persons in August 1979. Male unemployment increased by approximately 175 per cent during this period, while female unemployment rose by 97 per cent. Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately 25 per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last six years. The unemployment rates for Victoria did not differ significantly from the rates for Australia as a whole in 1974 and 1975, but have been somewhat lower than the overall national rates since then.

The number of job vacancies in Victoria declined significantly between 1974 and 1978, from 51,600 in March 1974 to 11,500 in March 1978. Job vacancies for males declined by 83 per cent during this period, while those for females fell by 91 per cent. The number of job vacancies in Victoria has accounted for about one-third of total vacancies in Australia during these years. Victorian job vacancy rates tended to be slightly higher than the rates for Australia as a whole during the period under review.

From data collected regularly in the labour force survey it is possible to identify some of the major characteristics of unemployed persons, for example, their sex, marital status,

age distribution, regional distribution, birthplace, occupation, and duration of unemployment.

Unemployment rates have consistently been significantly higher among women than among men during the 1974 to 1979 period, in terms of most of the characteristics of the unemployed available for analysis. For example, in August 1979, the overall unemployment rate among males in Victoria was 4.5 per cent, compared with 7.2 per cent for females, while among unmarried teenagers aged 15–19 years the male unemployment rate was 13.1 per cent, compared with 19.6 per cent for females.

Young persons are relatively over-represented among unemployed persons in Victoria. Fifty-one per cent of unemployed persons in August 1979 were under 25 years of age. The 15–19 years age group has accounted for approximately one-third of total unemployed persons during the years from 1974 to 1979. The unemployment rate for this group has risen from 5.7 per cent in August 1974 to 15.9 per cent in August 1979. The 20–24 years age group has accounted for about another 20 per cent of total unemployed persons during this period. The unemployment rate for this group has increased from 2.8 per cent in August 1974 to 7.0 per cent in August 1979. Unemployment rates for persons over 25 years of age have generally been below the overall Victorian unemployment rate during the period under review.

The labour force survey cannot provide reliable estimates for small areas of geographical aggregation within Victoria, but it can be said that overall unemployment rates for metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the Melbourne Statistical Division) are not significantly different from those for non-metropolitan Victoria (i.e., the rest of the State). For example, in August 1979, the overall unemployment rates were 5.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

Migrants who have arrived in Australia since 1971 have experienced significantly higher unemployment rates than either persons born in Australia or migrants who arrived in Australia before 1971. For example, in August 1979, migrants who had arrived since 1971 had an unemployment rate of 10.0 per cent, more than twice as high as the unemployment rate for migrants of longer standing (4.1 per cent) and almost twice as high as the unemployment rate for persons born in Australia (5.6 per cent).

Unemployment has tended to more adversely affect the lesser skilled, lesser qualified members of the labour force. For example, among those unemployed in Victoria in August 1979 who had worked full-time for two weeks or more at any time in the two years to August 1979, almost half were tradesmen, production-process workers, or labourers. The unemployment rate for this "blue-collar" occupation group (5.4 per cent) was significantly higher than the unemployment rates for such "white-collar" occupation groups as clerical workers (3.1 per cent) and sales workers (3.8 per cent).

Higher levels of unemployment and inadequate numbers of job vacancies have contributed to a significant lengthening in the average duration of unemployment experienced by persons who have been unemployed during the years from 1974 to 1979. In August 1974, the average duration of unemployment was about 1½ months, and this had risen progressively to about six months by August 1979. Whereas in August 1974 more than 60 per cent of the unemployed had been in such a situation for less than four weeks, by August 1979 that proportion had declined to about 22 per cent and about one person in three of the unemployed had been so for six months or more.

Tables which include data on unemployment in Victoria are presented in the following section.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 243–7

Statistics

Summary information from recent labour force surveys is provided in the following tables, showing the employment status of the civilian population, the age distribution of the civilian labour force, the industries and occupations of employed persons, and aspects of unemployment. More detailed current, and historical, data is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. An explanation of the conduct of the labour force survey can be found on pages 255–6

**VICTORIA — CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

August—	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1974	1,028.1	18.0	1,046.1	252.9	1,299.0	1.7	80.5
1975	1,028.0	37.0	1,065.0	256.2	1,321.2	3.5	80.6
1976	1,029.9	35.2	1,065.1	270.7	1,335.9	3.3	79.7
1977	1,036.2	41.9	1,078.2	277.0	1,355.2	3.9	79.6
1978	1,035.8	51.6	1,087.4	290.7	1,378.1	4.7	78.9
1979	1,044.0	49.5	1,093.4	307.2	1,400.6	4.5	78.1
MARRIED FEMALES							
1974	372.8	14.8	387.7	512.7	900.4	3.8	43.1
1975	368.6	19.8	388.4	520.8	909.3	5.1	42.7
1976	380.5	16.9	397.4	515.8	913.2	4.3	43.5
1977	389.9	22.9	412.9	508.0	920.8	5.6	44.8
1978	381.3	23.0	404.3	516.3	920.5	5.7	43.9
1979	380.0	20.7	400.7	517.6	918.3	5.2	43.6
OTHER FEMALES (c)							
1974	199.1	8.5	207.4	234.2	441.6	4.1	47.0
1975	193.8	21.1	214.9	238.8	453.6	9.8	47.4
1976	201.9	18.5	220.4	247.2	467.6	8.4	47.1
1977	207.8	25.1	233.0	247.8	480.7	10.8	48.5
1978	206.7	25.4	232.1	274.1	506.2	11.0	45.9
1979	215.0	25.1	240.2	290.7	530.9	10.5	45.2
ALL FEMALES							
1974	571.9	23.3	595.1	746.9	1,342.0	3.9	44.3
1975	562.4	40.9	603.3	759.6	1,362.9	6.8	44.3
1976	582.4	35.4	617.8	763.0	1,380.8	5.7	44.7
1977	597.8	48.1	645.8	755.7	1,401.5	7.4	46.1
1978	588.0	48.4	636.4	790.4	1,426.8	7.6	44.6
1979	595.0	45.9	640.9	808.2	1,449.2	7.2	44.2
PERSONS							
1974	1,600.0	41.3	1,641.3	999.8	2,641.0	2.5	62.1
1975	1,590.4	77.9	1,668.3	1,015.8	2,684.1	4.7	62.2
1976	1,612.3	70.6	1,682.9	1,033.7	2,716.6	4.2	61.9
1977	1,634.0	90.0	1,724.0	1,032.7	2,756.7	5.2	62.5
1978	1,623.8	100.0	1,723.8	1,081.1	2,804.9	5.8	61.5
1979	1,639.0	95.3	1,734.4	1,115.4	2,849.8	5.5	60.9

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a) BY AGE, AUGUST 1979

Age group (years)	Number ('000)					Participation rate (b) (per cent)				
	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons	Males	Married females	Other females (c)	All females	Persons
15-19	102.7	(d)	83.9	87.8	190.6	58.6	(d)	51.7	52.3	55.6
20-24	144.6	48.1	69.8	117.9	262.5	87.7	62.1	82.5	72.8	80.3
25-34	289.8	123.7	38.2	161.9	451.7	96.1	47.9	78.9	52.8	74.3
35-44	221.0	115.1	12.8	127.9	348.9	95.7	57.6	52.9	57.1	76.7
45-54	195.3	79.0	17.9	96.9	292.2	92.4	45.7	61.1	47.9	70.6
55-59	80.0	20.3	7.9	28.2	108.2	83.7	27.3	35.6	29.2	56.3
60-64	39.0	7.5	5.8	13.4	52.3	53.7	14.3	23.3	17.2	34.8
65 and over	21.1	(d)	(d)	6.9	27.9	14.2	(d)	(d)	3.2	7.7
Total	1,093.4	400.7	240.2	640.9	1,734.4	78.1	43.6	45.2	44.2	60.9

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY INDUSTRY (b), AUGUST 1979

Industry division or sub-division	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Agriculture	50.3	17.8	68.1	6.5	18.0	(f)	21.2	3.6	89.3	5.4
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Mining	(f)	(f)	5.4	0.5	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	6.1	0.4
Manufacturing—	201.3	79.9	281.1	26.9	83.9	27.0	111.0	18.7	392.1	23.9
Food, beverages, and tobacco	28.5	10.5	39.0	3.7	9.0	(f)	12.1	2.0	51.1	3.1
Metal products, mach- inery, and equipment	25.7	10.5	36.2	3.5	6.4	(f)	8.7	1.5	44.9	2.7
Other manufacturing	147.1	58.9	206.0	19.7	68.5	21.6	90.1	15.1	296.1	18.1
Construction	74.0	24.0	98.0	9.4	11.9	(f)	13.5	2.3	111.5	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	126.0	70.3	196.2	18.8	84.6	62.5	147.0	24.7	343.3	20.9
Transport and storage	62.1	21.3	83.4	8.0	9.5	(f)	13.1	2.2	96.5	5.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	53.4	18.8	72.2	6.9	31.0	27.9	58.9	9.9	131.1	8.0
Community services (d)	73.2	22.3	95.4	9.1	94.0	55.6	149.6	25.1	245.0	14.9
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	16.2	14.5	30.8	3.0	29.1	18.2	47.3	7.9	78.1	4.8
Other industries (e)	82.0	28.0	109.9	10.5	17.6	14.8	32.4	5.4	142.2	8.7
Total	745.2	298.8	1,044.0	100.0	380.0	215.0	595.1	100.0	1,639.0	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1969.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

(e) Comprises electricity, gas, and water; communication; and public administration and defence industries.

(f) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY OCCUPATION (b), AUGUST 1979

Occupation group	Males				Females				Persons	
	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of male total	Married	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of female total	Total	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Professional and technical Administrative, executive, and managerial	106.8	31.0	137.8	13.2	62.4	41.8	104.2	17.5	242.0	14.8
Clerical	91.4	10.0	101.4	9.7	8.6	5.6	14.2	2.4	115.7	7.1
Sales	53.6	26.7	80.3	7.7	116.8	80.8	197.5	33.2	277.8	16.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber- getters, etc.	43.9	29.9	73.7	7.1	41.2	32.9	74.1	12.5	147.9	9.0
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	57.5	21.8	79.3	7.6	16.2	(d)	19.4	3.3	98.7	6.0
Transport and communication	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.—	62.7	20.1	82.8	7.9	7.4	(d)	10.7	1.8	93.6	5.7
Metal and electrical workers	290.3	139.0	429.3	41.1	68.0	19.5	87.4	14.7	516.8	31.5
Building workers	120.8	63.8	184.6	17.7	14.4	(d)	17.4	2.9	202.0	12.3
Other tradesmen, etc.	52.7	21.0	73.7	7.1	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	74.5	4.5
Service, sport, and recreation	116.8	54.2	171.1	16.4	53.1	16.1	69.2	11.6	240.3	14.7
	37.6	19.9	57.5	5.5	59.5	27.8	87.3	14.7	144.8	8.8
Total	745.2	298.8	1,044.0	100.0	380.0	215.0	595.1	100.0	1,639.0	100.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

(b) Occupation is classified according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1976.

(c) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

August—	Victoria				Australia			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Unemploy- ment rate (a)			Number	Unemploy- ment rate (a)
'000	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	'000	per cent	
1974	18.0	23.3	41.3	2.5	67.9	73.1	140.9	2.4
1975	37.0	40.9	77.9	4.7	138.8	139.7	278.4	4.6
1976	35.2	35.4	70.6	4.2	156.6	136.1	292.7	4.7
1977	41.9	48.1	90.0	5.2	190.1	169.2	359.3	5.7
1978	51.6	48.4	100.0	5.8	221.5	174.2	395.7	6.2
1979	49.5	45.9	95.3	5.5	196.1	177.7	373.8	5.8

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

VICTORIA — ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1979

Particulars	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total unemployed	49.5	45.9	95.3	4.5	7.2	5.5
Regional distribution —						
Melbourne Statistical Division	34.6	34.5	69.0	4.4	7.1	5.4
Rest of Victoria	14.9	11.4	26.3	4.8	7.4	5.6
Looking for —						
Full-time work	46.1	31.3	77.4	4.4	7.4	5.3
Part-time work	(c)	14.6	18.0	(c)	6.7	6.6
Marital status —						
Married	18.8	20.7	39.5	2.5	5.2	3.4
Not married (b) —	30.7	25.1	55.8	9.3	10.5	9.8
Aged 15-19 years	13.4	16.4	29.8	13.1	19.6	16.0
Aged 20 years and over	17.2	8.6	25.9	7.6	5.5	6.7
Age distribution (years) —						
15-19	13.6	16.7	30.3	13.2	19.0	15.9
20 and over —						
20-24	10.3	7.9	18.3	7.1	6.7	7.0
25-34	11.7	8.9	20.6	4.0	5.5	4.6
35-44	5.0	5.8	10.8	2.3	4.5	3.1
45 and over	8.9	6.7	15.5	2.7	4.6	3.2
Total 20 and over	35.9	29.2	65.1	3.6	5.3	4.2
Birthplace —						
Born in Australia	34.0	33.7	67.7	4.5	7.4	5.6
Born outside Australia —	15.4	12.2	27.6	4.6	6.6	5.3
Main English-speaking countries (d)	(c)	(c)	7.0	(c)	(c)	4.1
Other than main English-speaking countries	12.0	8.6	20.6	5.3	7.0	5.9
Arrived before 1971	10.3	7.0	17.2	3.8	4.9	4.1
Arrived from 1971 to 1979	5.1	5.3	10.4	8.3	12.5	10.0
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —						
Under 2	4.5	5.6	10.1	..	..	..
2 and under 4	6.1	5.2	11.2	..	..	..
4 and under 8	8.1	5.6	13.7	..	..	..
8 and under 13	5.2	4.6	9.7	..	..	..
13 and under 26	8.1	9.5	17.6	..	..	..
26 and under 52	10.3	8.6	18.9	..	..	..
26 and over	17.5	15.4	33.0	..	..	..
52 and over	7.2	6.9	14.1	..	..	..
	AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)					
All unemployed persons	24.6	26.5	25.5	..	..	..

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(d) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.A., and South Africa.

VICTORIA — UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a), BY AGE AND SEX
(per cent)

August —	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1974	(b)	6.6	5.7	(b)	(b)	2.8	1.3	3.4	2.0	1.7	3.9	2.5
1975	9.9	18.0	13.7	5.0	5.7	5.3	2.5	4.7	3.2	3.5	6.8	4.7
1976	12.5	13.9	13.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	1.9	4.1	2.6	3.3	5.7	4.2
1977	13.8	19.8	16.8	4.5	8.3	6.2	2.6	4.4	3.3	3.9	7.4	5.2
1978	15.1	17.7	16.3	7.6	8.6	8.1	2.9	5.2	3.7	4.7	7.6	5.8
1979	13.2	19.0	15.9	7.1	6.7	7.0	3.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	7.2	5.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY AGE AND SEX
(percentage distribution)

August —	Age group (years)											
	15-19			20-24			25 and over			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1974	(b)	14.0	24.0	(b)	(b)	16.5	26.4	32.9	59.3	43.6	56.4	100.0
1975	12.1	20.1	32.2	8.6	7.9	16.6	26.8	24.5	51.3	47.5	52.5	100.0
1976	16.7	17.3	34.0	10.6	8.6	19.2	22.5	24.2	46.7	49.9	50.1	100.0
1977	15.0	21.3	36.4	7.1	10.5	17.7	24.4	21.6	46.0	46.6	53.4	100.0
1978	15.9	16.2	32.1	10.9	9.9	20.8	24.7	22.3	47.1	51.6	48.4	100.0
1979	14.3	17.5	31.8	10.8	8.3	19.2	26.9	22.4	49.1	51.9	48.1	100.0

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons in a particular year.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION
AND INDUSTRY OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1979

Occupation and industry groups	Number	Unemployment rate (a)
	'000	per cent
Had worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job in the last two years	59.8	3.5
Occupation group —		
Clerical	8.7	3.1
Sales	5.9	3.8
Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c.	29.5	5.4
Service, sport, and recreation	7.8	5.1
Other occupations	8.0	1.4
Industry division —		
Manufacturing	15.0	3.7
Construction	8.4	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	15.8	4.4
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	7.0	8.2
Other industries	13.6	1.8
Other (b)	35.5	..
Total	95.3	5.5

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

(b) Had never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years. Industry and occupation were not obtained for these persons.

NOTE. Unemployment rates for particular occupation and industry groups should not be directly compared with the overall unemployment rate in the community because a significant number of unemployed persons (i.e., those who have never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years) are not allocated to a particular occupation or industry group.

VICTORIA — AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(weeks)

August —	Males	Females	Persons
1974	5.0	6.0	5.6
1975	14.0	13.9	13.9
1976	19.9	16.7	18.3
1977	23.5	19.1	21.1
1978	20.9	24.0	22.4
1979	24.6	26.5	25.5

(a) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks, and this results in a slight understatement of duration of unemployment.

VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (a)
(percentage distribution)

August —	Under 4 weeks	4 and under 8 weeks	8 and under 13 weeks	13 and under 26 weeks	26 weeks and over
1974	60.5	16.4	12.0	(b)	(b)
1975	25.5	21.5	18.6	14.3	20.1
1976	24.8	16.3	14.9	16.5	27.5
1977	17.2	16.4	17.3	17.9	31.3
1978	24.6	15.1	12.1	18.6	29.5
1979	22.4	14.4	10.2	18.5	34.4

(a) See footnote to previous table.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Commonwealth Government

Administration

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs

The functions of the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, which was established on 30 November 1978, include the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy; the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the National Employment and Training System, the Commonwealth Rebate Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other youth training schemes; the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation; secretarial services to the National Training Council, and on its behalf, advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of effective deployment of manpower resources; co-ordination at all levels of government of Commonwealth Government programmes and proposals concerning young persons; research into youth needs and development of communication channels for youth and councils on the design of youth programmes and services; secretarial services to National and State Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation; formulation of government policy on issues affecting the employment of women; research into these issues and dissemination of information to the Commonwealth Government and the public; and liaison and exchange of information with outside organisations on community attitudes and the needs of women in employment.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and the general public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) can be found in the *Commonwealth Employment Service Act 1978*. The principal functions of the Service are to help persons seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and major provincial centres. There were 61 CES offices in Victoria in December 1979.

The National Employment and Training System aims at providing the opportunity for those who are unable to obtain employment with their current skills to train for employment in occupations which are in demand. The System has beneficial effects for the long-term restructuring of the labour force. It replaces a number of employment schemes previously administered by the former Commonwealth Department of Labour and Immigration.

Specialist facilities are provided for young persons (including the new Youth Job Centre concept), handicapped persons, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational counselling is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Counselling is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young persons who are leaving school and adults experiencing employment difficulties, as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947*.

All applicants for unemployment benefit under the *Social Services Act 1947* must register at an office or agency of the CES, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The CES is responsible for assisting migrant workers, sponsored by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth nomination and similar schemes, to obtain suitable employment. This includes recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival and, where necessary, arranging their movement to initial employment. Assistance is also offered to other migrants. Since 1951, the CES has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the United Nations Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the general public. Employers, employees, and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

Further reference: *International Womens Year, Victorian Year Book 1976, p. 296*

Employment training and assistance schemes

In October 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) as part of a national manpower programme. As well as offering some new provisions, NEAT consolidated a number of existing training schemes administered by several different departments into one scheme administered by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs through the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES). The CES had in the past been limited to its traditional role of finding labour for employers and jobs for people, but with NEAT it was given the capacity to offer training assistance to unemployed persons. As well as unemployed persons there are special groups of persons who, for various reasons, require retraining to join or return to the labour force.

For a retraining scheme to be successful, trainees should not be subjected to financial hardship. For this reason, NEAT provides for a living allowance and payment of fees, books, and equipment. By providing such assistance NEAT enables assistance to be given to persons who have been unable to obtain a foothold in the labour market because they have been financially disadvantaged or lacked educational opportunity or suffered some other disability.

As well as being a comprehensive programme covering the full range of occupational skills, NEAT is characterised by its flexibility. NEAT provides for the use of formal courses at institutions providing full-time, part-time, or correspondence training. It offers subsidies to employers for in-plant training and provides financial assistance to employers who retain apprentices. It can also provide special courses of various kinds when they are required.

There is also assistance to young unemployed persons whose low or inadequate educational level is a primary barrier to their being able to find stable work. In conjunction with the Commonwealth Department of Education and the Technical and Further Education Council, NEAT assists these young persons by conducting courses under the Education Programme for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), which concentrates on

aspects relating to work preparation and motivation, and the imparting of basic work skills.

NEAT has demonstrated another aspect of its flexibility with the introduction in 1976 of a Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP), designed to cater for the growing number of unemployed school leavers. SYETP offers, under a subsidy paid to employers, employment experience and training for young persons between 15 and 24 years of age who, while seeking work, are seemingly unprepared for the labour force because they lack work experience and confidence.

There were 28,685 approvals for NEAT assistance in Victoria for the twelve months ended 30 June 1979. Of these, 14,289 (50 per cent) were for males and 14,396 (50 per cent) were for females. The national figure for approvals for the same period was 95,591. Approvals were spread throughout Victoria with 18,506 (65 per cent) in metropolitan areas and 10,179 (35 per cent) in the rest of the State.

In the early stages of NEAT, there were considerably more approvals for formal training at institutions than for in-plant/SYETP training. However, greater emphasis has now been placed on in-plant/SYETP training. At 30 June 1979, there were 689 persons in formal training in Victoria compared with 4,286 persons in in-plant/SYETP training. These figures compare with 783 persons in formal training and 11,113 in in-plant/SYETP training at 30 June 1978. The following table shows the numbers involved in NEAT training schemes from September 1977 to June 1979:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SYSTEM (NEAT) AND SPECIAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME (SYETP):
NUMBERS IN TRAINING

Quarter ended	Formal			In-plant (a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1977—									
September	705	596	1,301	2,538	2,918	5,456	3,243	3,514	6,757
December	345	347	692	3,046	3,328	6,374	3,391	3,675	7,066
1978—									
March	530	404	934	3,472	3,442	6,914	4,002	3,846	7,848
June	417	366	783	5,388	5,725	11,113	5,805	6,091	11,896
September	497	452	949	5,974	6,517	12,491	6,471	6,969	13,440
December	246	230	476	4,139	4,404	8,543	4,385	4,634	9,019
1979—									
March	413	387	800	1,989	1,859	3,848	2,402	2,246	4,648
June	360	329	689	2,014	2,272	4,286	2,374	2,601	4,975

(a) Includes SYETP participants.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs.

Further reference: Retraining schemes in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 247-8

Victorian Government

Employment training and assistance schemes

The Victorian Government recognises the problems associated with unemployment and has initiated several programmes. The Rural Employment Scheme is designed to raise employment in country centres which have experienced above average unemployment, through the support of selected community projects. During 1979, \$5m in subsidies was provided to 137 municipalities.

The Apprenticeship System has encouraged an appreciable increase in the number of apprentices indentured (see also the article on this topic on pages 236-8). In 1979, Victoria had 38,261 persons in training. In December 1978, it was announced, as an additional form of assistance, that the cost of workers compensation premiums for first year apprentices would be met by the Victorian Government from 1 January 1979. The Victorian Government itself had 3,265 apprentices in training in its various authorities at 30 June 1979.

The Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP) is used by the Victorian Government in its various departments and authorities. This Commonwealth Government operated scheme is directed towards young persons who are identified as having particular

difficulty in finding stable employment because of lack of experience and qualifications. In October 1978, 500 positions were allocated under the scheme. In March 1979, a further 500 positions were allocated.

The Work Experience Programme aims to familiarise young persons with an industry work situation, with the purpose of easing the school-to-work transition period. The programme applies to students who have reached either the second year of secondary schooling (i.e., Year 8) or who are over 13 years of age. The students can be employed in a work situation for up to twelve days per term (36 days a year). Some 42,500 persons were involved in this scheme during 1979.

The 1978 Employment Conference (entitled *Work for Tomorrow!*) was held from 12 to 14 December 1978. The Conference drew together representatives and experts from government, employers associations, industry, unions, education, and community bodies to hear and discuss detailed commentaries and issues relating to structural change and the employment situation. The Conference was not organised to discover "easy" solutions to the unemployment problem, but rather to provide a springboard for better community appreciation and understanding of the problem with a view to establishing a basis for future action. (See also the article on this Conference below.)

The Victorian Employment Committee arose out of the December Employment Conference. It was given a wide charter to examine unemployment measures in different areas through a system of eight sub-committees. (See also the article on this Committee below.)

The Public Works Programme has been maintained at the highest possible level. Expenditure in 1978 on government and semi-government projects amounted to \$1,209.3m, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year.

The Skills Development Programme has been designed to assist young persons to bridge the gap between school and work through concentrated training in literacy, numeracy, personal development, and basic employment skills in specialised areas where an industry demand for workers is evident.

Work for Tomorrow! Conference

In September 1978, the Victorian Government announced that it would hold a national employment conference on structural change and employment issues under the title "Work for Tomorrow!" The Conference would take place over three days from 12 to 14 December 1978, with the participation of governments at all levels, employers, industry, unions, academics, and community groups.

The Conference was organised in the hope of producing short-term initiatives to alleviate unemployment and to seek new approaches to employment and related economic problems in the longer-term. Over 300 delegates and representatives attended the three day conference which was held at the State College of Victoria, Toorak, and chaired by the Vice-Chancellors of the University of Melbourne and La Trobe University.

The first day of the proceedings provided an analysis of structural change in the Australian economy, examining causes of unemployment levels, reviewing current measures, and forecasting future developments. The second day's presentation centred on the employment and social implications of structural change on primary, manufacturing, and tertiary industry; employment for youth; education, training, and re-training; alternative work modes; and the viewpoints of employers and unions.

The last day involved panel discussions on the main issues of the previous two days, followed by a reporting back session to the full conference. The panels discussed technological change and employment, education training and re-training, regional employment, alternative work modes, youth employment, the social consequences of structural change, migrants and employment, and measures designed to increase the opportunities of the unemployed. The Conference concluded with addresses from the leaders of the three major political parties in Victoria.

Victorian Employment Committee

The Victorian Employment Committee was established following the December 1978 *Work for Tomorrow!* Conference. The Committee, under the chairmanship of the

Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation and Minister of Housing, held its first meeting on 1 February 1979.

The Victorian Employment Committee is a tripartite committee consisting of the main committee, eight sub-committees, and support staff. The main committee comprises representatives of eleven major government and non-government bodies keenly interested in employment matters, for example, the Youth Council of Victoria, the Technical Education Council of Victoria, the Victorian Employers Federation, and the Victorian Trades Hall Council. The eight sub-committees are made up of a chairman, who is a Victorian Employment Committee member, and several other invited members. The titles of these sub-committees are: Technological Change and Alternative Work Modes, Small Business and Co-operatives, Community Involvement and Public Awareness, Assistance to Groups with Special Needs, Economic Policy, Education, Training and Re-training, Youth Employment, and Regional Employment and Development.

The main functions of the Victorian Employment Committee are to:

- (1) Examine employment and employment related matters of relevance to Victoria;
- (2) report to the Victorian Cabinet Employment Sub-committee on employment and employment related programmes and policies upon which the Victorian Government might:
 - (i) recommend action to the Commonwealth Government;
 - (ii) take action itself;
 - (iii) recommend action by local government authorities; or
 - (iv) recommend action by the private sector; and
- (3) continually recommend additional employment policies for Victoria to meet changing needs.

The Victorian Employment Committee acknowledges that unemployment is a world-wide problem, and is likely to be so for the decade ahead. Thus, policy needs to be developed bearing in mind this extended period of time. The extent of the problem is indicated by the low and even negative growth in employment at the same time as a net increase in the labour force is occurring. The gravity of the problem is further illustrated by the disproportionate magnitude of youth unemployment which shows no immediate signs of abating.

The Committee further acknowledges that events overseas, as well as in almost all areas of Commonwealth, State, and local government policy, impinge either directly or indirectly on employment. In doing so, the Committee recommends that the impact on employment should be a major consideration in all policy decisions.

The Victorian Employment Committee sees its role, therefore, as seeking ways and recommending the policies to encourage the development of new and permanent jobs in Victoria. In addition, the Committee seeks ways and recommends policies to alleviate the burden of unemployment on the unemployed themselves and encourage means of improving their general employability and situation.

The Committee has funded a total of fifteen projects since its inception. These projects have various aims such as providing assistance for the unemployed, providing information on employment which had previously been unavailable, job creation, and investigating alternate work modes.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Introduction

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers.

Comprehensive information on the major characteristics of the Australian labour force is derived primarily from three regular collections conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics: (1) the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, which provides the most detailed data available; (2) the monthly population survey, which provides regular broad estimates of the labour force between population censuses; and (3) the monthly collections from employers who pay pay-roll tax and also from government bodies, which provide estimates by detailed industry groups of the number of wage and salary earners in the

community (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service). The statistical series showing this information is known as the civilian employees series. As well, the population survey and pay-roll tax frameworks are regularly used to provide more detailed information on specific significant aspects of the labour force, for example, job vacancies, overtime worked, school leavers, labour force experience, and the characteristics of persons looking for work and persons not in the labour force (for example, discouraged job-seekers).

Apart from data from the civilian employees series, the statistics described in this section are based on sample surveys. Statistics from sample surveys may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all dwellings/employers within the scope of the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings/employers was included in the survey. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings/employers had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors are shown, where appropriate, throughout the remainder of this section. Further information on standard errors and their interpretation for particular topics can be found in the specialised Australian Bureau of Statistics publications on those topics.

Census data

At the 1976 Census, the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did the person do any work at all last week?
- (2) Did the person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession, or farm of any kind last week?
- (3) Was the person temporarily laid off by employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) Did the person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at each Census since 1966.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus, many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the monthly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of household interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from month to month in intercensal periods.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the household interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder. Accordingly, comparisons between labour force results obtained from population censuses and population surveys should be treated with caution.

For some broad tables showing the occupational status and major industry and occupation groups of Victorians at the 1976 Census, and for additional information about the 1976 Census, reference should be made to the section entitled *Characteristics of the population, Census results*, on pages 187-90 of this *Year Book*.

The main value of Census information on the labour force is, however, to provide data for small geographic areas and for very detailed industry and occupation groups. Information on the labour force at this level of detail cannot be obtained from any other source because data from the monthly population survey, which is the most appropriate source of up to date, broad data on the labour force, would be subject to such high

sampling variability as to make it unreliable for most reasonable uses. Space considerations prevent the publication of this detailed Census data in the *Victorian Year Book*, but it is available on request from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Population survey data

Introduction

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey conducted throughout Australia in each month of the year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained monthly by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see pages 256-63).

As mentioned on page 254, estimates from both the labour force survey and the supplementary collections are subject to sampling error. Space considerations do not allow the inclusion of standard errors for all estimates from the population survey shown in this section. However, the following tables give the approximate standard errors for estimates of various sizes:

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY: STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES
(’000)

Size of estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	7.0	8.4

VICTORIA—POPULATION SURVEY:
STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTH TO MONTH MOVEMENTS
(’000)

Size of larger estimate	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	200.0	300.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Standard error	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.6

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys commenced in the State capital cities on a quarterly basis in November 1960. From February 1964 onwards, survey coverage was extended to the whole of Australia. From February 1978 onwards, results have been published every month.

Each survey includes all persons 15 years of age and over (including full-blood Aboriginals) except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e., whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

The interviews are conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Before February 1978, the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number by reasons for persons who worked less than 35 hours, and details of industry and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reasons they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Summary information from recent labour force surveys is shown in the tables on pages 245-9.

Supplementary surveys

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys are published separately. A brief description of the subjects for which results have been published up to the end of 1979, supported by some of the major data findings, follows.

Annual and long-service leave

Surveys conducted in February 1969 and August 1974 obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period. In May 1979, a survey was conducted in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long-service leave taken by employees during the period from May 1978 to April 1979.

VICTORIA—ALL EMPLOYEES (a) : NUMBER OF WEEKS OF PAID ANNUAL LEAVE (b) TAKEN, MAY 1978 TO APRIL 1979

Particulars	Number of weeks									Total
	Less than one	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over	
Number of employees ('000)	453.6	66.9	149.7	193.6	356.0	62.4	31.8	12.2	67.8	1,394.0
Per cent of total	32.5	4.8	10.7	13.9	25.5	4.5	2.3	0.9	4.9	100.0

(a) In May 1979.

(b) Annual leave (also referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave, vacation leave) is a period (usually four weeks) of paid absence from work for leisure or recreational purposes to which an employee becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards, etc.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF WEEKS OF LONG-SERVICE LEAVE (a) TAKEN BY EMPLOYEES AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER, MAY 1978 TO APRIL 1979

Particulars	Number of weeks				Total
	1-2	3-4	5-8	9 and over	
Number of employees ('000)	7.7	12.5	10.3	6.6	37.1
Per cent of total	20.7	33.7	27.8	17.8	100.0

(a) Long-service leave (or furlough) is a period of paid absence from work to which an employee becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry, the initial entitlement usually being three months after ten or fifteen years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Annual and long-service leave, May 1979* (6317.0).

Child care

Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, and May 1977 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

VICTORIA—PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MAY 1977

Labour force status	Number and age of children for whom responsible								
	Under 6 years (a)			6-11 years (b)			Under 12 years		
	One	Two or more	Total	One	Two or more	Total	One	Two or more	Total
In the labour force—									
Number ('000)	65.2	30.1	95.2	77.5	52.8	130.3	75.8	105.7	181.6
Labour force participation rate (c)	40.3	27.9	35.3	49.5	48.0	48.9	46.5	40.2	42.6
Not in the labour force ('000)	96.7	77.7	174.4	79.0	57.3	136.3	87.1	157.2	244.2
Total ('000)	161.8	107.8	269.6	156.4	110.1	266.5	162.9	262.9	425.8

(a) Includes persons responsible also for children aged 6 to 11 years.

(b) Includes persons responsible also for children under 6 years of age.

(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Child care*, May 1977 (4402.0)

Educational attainment of the labour force

A survey conducted in February 1979 obtained information about the highest educational qualifications attained by persons in the labour force. For persons with post-school qualifications, the information included the field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it included the age at which they had left school.

VICTORIA—PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE:
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FEBRUARY 1979
('000)

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons		
			Employed	Unemployed	Labour force
With post-school qualifications—					
Degree or equivalent	83.1	36.5	115.3	(a)	119.7
Trade, technical level	322.1	159.0	462.5	18.6	481.1
Other	7.6	(a)	9.7	(a)	10.5
Total	412.8	198.5	587.5	23.8	611.3
Without post-school qualifications —					
Attended highest secondary level	114.6	75.3	174.5	15.4	189.9
Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age (years)—					
16-17	167.2	122.9	268.8	21.3	290.1
14-15	294.8	198.4	453.1	40.1	493.2
Under 14	86.6	44.4	121.5	9.5	131.0
Total (b)	560.1	372.0	859.8	72.2	932.0
Total (c)	676.0	449.1	1,037.0	88.1	1,125.1
Still at school (d)	15.7	16.4	26.4	(a)	32.1
Grand total	1,104.6	664.0	1,650.9	117.6	1,768.6

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Includes 17,700 persons (11,500 males) who left school at 18 years of age or over.

(c) Includes persons with no formal education.

(d) Persons who, although still at school, had a job or were actively seeking work.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *The labour force: educational attainment*, February 1979 (6235.0).

Employment status of teenagers

For the August 1978 survey period, detailed estimates of the labour force characteristics of persons aged 15 to 19 years were provided. Information on the employment status, industry, occupation, weekly hours worked, and duration of unemployment of teenagers was obtained.

Evening and night work

In November 1976, a survey, based on the then quarterly population survey, was conducted in order to obtain information about the number of wage earners who, in their

main job, had worked between 7.00 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. at any time during a specified four-week period. Data collected on such persons included their family status, marital status, birthplace, industry, and occupation.

Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families)

Surveys in November 1974 and November 1975 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics, about the population aged 15 years and over.

Frequency of pay

In August 1974, 1976, and 1977, surveys were conducted of the frequency of pay (whether weekly, fortnightly, or monthly) of wage and salary earners employed, by industry and occupation.

VICTORIA — EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS:
FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUGUST 1977

Particulars	Frequency of pay						Total (a)	
	Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly		'000	per cent
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent		
Males	536.2	63.3	238.7	28.2	62.6	7.4	846.7	100.0
Females	310.0	60.1	178.3	34.6	17.9	3.5	515.7	100.0
Persons	846.2	62.1	416.9	30.6	80.5	5.9	1,362.5	100.0

(a) Includes 9,200 males (1.1 per cent) and 9,500 females (1.8 per cent) paid at other intervals.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Frequency of pay*, August 1977 (6320.0).

Job tenure

Surveys conducted in February 1974, February 1975, and August 1976 obtained details of the length of time employed wage and salary earners had been in the job.

VICTORIA — EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS:
DURATION OF CURRENT JOB (a), AUGUST 1976
(per cent)

Duration of current job	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Under 3 months	7.1	10.3	11.6	8.8
3 months and under 6 months	5.7	7.3	8.0	6.5
6 months and under 1 year	8.0	10.3	11.6	9.3
Total under 1 year	20.7	27.8	31.1	24.6
1 year and under 2 years	9.9	14.6	15.3	12.0
2 years and under 3 years	9.5	12.4	13.0	10.8
3 years and under 4 years	7.4	10.1	9.6	8.2
4 years and under 5 years	5.7	6.7	6.0	5.8
5 years and under 10 years	18.8	18.0	15.6	17.6
10 years and under 15 years	11.5	5.6	4.8	9.0
15 years and under 20 years	6.0	2.5	2.3	4.6
20 years and over	10.5	2.2	2.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The different definition of a job for this table as compared with the table for labour mobility on page 260 should be noted. For the purpose of this survey, a job was defined as employment as a wage or salary earner by a particular employer.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Job tenure*, August 1976 (6211.0).

Labour force experience

Surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1978 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians of 15 years of age and over. Details obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed, and other aspects of labour force experience.

VICTORIA — PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT
SOME TIME DURING 1978: LENGTH OF TIME IN THE
LABOUR FORCE DURING THE YEAR
(’000)

Length of time in the labour force during 1978 (weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	13.5	(a)	16.4	29.9
4 and under 13	27.2	28.5	52.7	80.0
13 and under 26	18.0	27.3	37.3	55.4
26 and under 39	32.7	34.3	47.5	80.2
39 and under 49	43.7	52.7	78.5	122.2
49 and under 52	38.7	22.8	32.3	71.1
52	961.0	300.1	470.8	1,431.8
Total	1,134.9	472.3	735.6	1,870.4

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — PERSONS EMPLOYED AT SOME TIME
DURING 1978: NUMBER OF JOBS HELD DURING THE YEAR
(’000)

Number of jobs held during 1978	Males	Females	Persons
One	921.1	607.4	1,528.5
Two	130.7	61.2	191.9
Three	33.7	17.9	51.6
Four	9.7	9.6	16.8
Five	13.1		7.0
Six or more			8.7
Total	1,108.3	696.1	1,804.4

VICTORIA — PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME
TIME DURING 1978: NUMBER OF PERIODS OF LOOKING FOR WORK
(’000)

Number of periods of looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
One	127.5	106.4	233.9
Two	17.5	13.4	30.9
Three	(a)	{ (a)	8.2
Four and over	(a)		7.4
Total	156.4	124.0	280.4

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME
DURING 1978: TIME SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK IN THE YEAR
(’000)

Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons	Time spent looking for work (weeks)	Persons
1 and under 2	18.9	8 and under 13	37.9
2 and under 3	21.0	13 and under 26	52.9
3 and under 4	14.0	26 and under 52	55.4
4 and under 5	30.5	52	22.2
5 and under 6	7.9		
6 and under 8	19.8	Total	(a) 280.4

(a) Fifteen per cent of persons in the labour force at some time during 1978 looked for work at some time during the year. The figures for males and females were 13.8 per cent and 16.9 per cent, respectively.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour force experience during 1978* (6206.0).

Labour mobility

Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, February 1976, and February 1979 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g., for how long employed persons had held their current jobs and employees had worked at their current locations.

VICTORIA — PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE END OF 1978: DURATION OF JOB (a)
('000)

Duration of job held at the end of 1978	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Under 3 months —				
Temporary	16.5	(b)	15.0	31.4
Permanent	49.2	18.1	33.5	82.7
Total under 3 months	65.7	23.6	48.4	114.1
3 months and under 6 months	68.4	23.1	43.7	112.2
6 months and under 1 year	91.7	40.2	70.9	162.6
Total under 1 year	225.8	86.9	163.1	388.9
1 year and under 2 years	122.5	56.0	94.1	216.6
2 years and under 3 years	81.9	37.1	63.1	145.0
3 years and under 4 years	84.0	36.6	53.2	137.2
4 years and under 5 years	69.7	39.1	54.0	123.6
5 years and under 10 years	179.8	82.8	108.7	288.5
10 years and under 20 years	159.0	41.9	52.4	211.4
20 years and over	98.8	11.1	17.4	116.1
Total	1,021.5	391.6	605.8	1,627.4

(a) The different definition of a job for this table as compared with the table for job tenure on page 258 should be noted. For the purpose of this survey a job was defined as: (1) employment as a wage or salary earner by a particular employer, or (2) self-employment (with or without employees).

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Labour mobility* February 1979 (6209.0).

Leavers from schools, universities, and other educational institutions

Surveys were carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not to return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976, the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged 15 to 64 years, their age on leaving school, and the year in which they had left. In 1977, the survey was conducted in August and information was obtained about persons aged 15 to 25 years who had attended an educational institution in 1976 or 1977. Leavers were classified according to employment status, birthplace, weekly earnings, industry, and occupation. In 1978, the survey was again conducted in August, while in 1979 the survey was conducted in May.

VICTORIA — LEAVERS (a) : EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MAY 1979

Particulars	Employment status				Total leavers			
	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20-25 years	Total	
							Number	Participation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Males	35.2	7.4	42.6	(c)	31.3	12.1	43.4	98.1
Females	24.3	6.4	30.7	(c)	27.2	6.5	33.7	91.2
Persons	59.5	13.8	73.3	(c)	58.5	18.6	77.1	95.1

(a) Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions are defined as persons aged 15 to 25 years who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time and who had completed or withdrawn from a course they were attending full-time at an educational institution in 1978.

(b) Leavers in the labour force as a percentage of total leavers.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions* May 1979 (6227.0).

Migrants in the labour force

From surveys conducted each quarter between 1972 and 1976, information concerning overseas-born persons in the civilian labour force was published in a special consolidated publication entitled *Migrants in the labour force, 1972 to 1976* (6230.0).

Multiple jobholding

In November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971, and August 1973, 1975, 1977, and 1979 surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Data collected about this topic included details of marital status, age, occupational status, birthplace, hours worked, industry, and occupation of multiple jobholders.

VICTORIA — MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a), AUGUST 1979

Particulars	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total	Married	Not married (b)	Total
Number ('000)	26.2	9.3	35.5	9.6	6.6	16.2	35.8	15.9	51.7
Per cent of labour force (c)	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.0

(a) Persons who, during the survey week: (1) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness, or any other reason, and (2) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g., domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

(b) Never married, widowed, and divorced.

(c) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Multiple jobholding*, August 1979 (6216.0).

Persons looking for work

Surveys conducted in May 1976, November 1976, May 1977, July 1978, and July 1979 obtained information about persons who had recently been looking for work, including particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status, and duration of last job.

VICTORIA — PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK BY DURATION OF CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JULY 1979

Main difficulty in finding work	Duration of current period of unemployment (weeks)					Average duration of current period of unemployment
	1 and under 8	8 and under 26	26 and over	Total	Per cent of total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	weeks
Own ill health or handicap	(b)	(b)	3.6	4.5	5.1	54.0
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	3.1	(b)	7.8	13.5	15.3	36.0
Unsuitable hours	(b)	(b)	(b)	4.5	5.1	20.7
Too far to travel/transport problems	(b)	(b)	(b)	4.4	4.9	17.1
Lacked necessary education, training, or skills	(b)	(b)	3.3	6.0	6.8	30.0
Insufficient work experience	(b)	(b)	3.2	8.0	9.0	28.0
No vacancies in line of work	6.8	5.1	5.5	17.4	19.6	23.8
No vacancies at all	7.4	7.1	8.4	22.9	25.9	26.7
Other difficulties (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4.9	5.5	28.7
No difficulties reported	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2.8
Total	29.0	24.2	35.3	88.5	100.0	27.9

(a) Includes about 1,400 persons whose main difficulty was language problems.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Persons looking for work* July 1979 (6222.0).

Persons not in the labour force

Surveys conducted in November 1975, May 1977, March 1979, and September 1979 obtained information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour

force. In particular, details obtained concerned their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications. Information was sought on the number and characteristics of discouraged job-seekers.

VICTORIA — PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (a) : REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK, MARCH 1979
(‘000)

Reason for not looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(d)	(d)	(d)
Personal considerations (b)	20.6	40.9	61.5
Family considerations (c)	(d)	50.5	50.8
Discouraged —	(d)	12.3	14.8
Considered too young or too old	(d)	(d)	(d)
No jobs in locality or line of work	(d)	8.8	10.7
No jobs in suitable hours	(d)	(d)	(d)
Other reasons	(d)	(d)	5.6
Total	26.4	113.6	140.0

(a) Persons who wanted a job were those who were neither employed at the time of the survey nor had looked for work in the four weeks before the interview week, who answered "yes" or "maybe" to the question: "Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job now?"

(b) Includes own ill health, physical disability or pregnancy; studying or returning to studies; and no necessity to work.

(c) Includes such matters as ill health of another person; inability to find child care; children thought to be too young; a preference for looking after children; and disapproval by the person's spouse.

(d) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

VICTORIA — REASONS FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK: ALL RESPONSES (a) OF PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS WHO WERE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHO WANTED A JOB (b), MARCH 1979
(‘000)

Reason for not looking for work	Males	Females	Persons
Had a job to go to	(e)	(e)	(e)
Personal considerations (c)	20.6	41.1	61.7
Family considerations (d)	(e)	57.7	58.1
Considered too young or too old	(e)	4.5	5.1
Language or racial difficulties; lack necessary skills, training, or experience	(e)	(e)	(e)
No jobs in locality or line of work	(e)	16.0	19.8
No jobs in suitable hours	(e)	13.7	16.3
Other reasons	(e)	7.7	10.6
Total	32.5	146.4	178.9

(a) Includes all responses for those who gave more than one reason for not looking for work.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(c) See footnote (b) to previous table.

(d) See footnote (c) to previous table.

(e) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Persons not in the labour force*, March 1979 (6220.0) and *Persons not in the labour force*, September 1979 (6220.0).

Trade union members

In November 1976, questions were asked at a proportion of the dwellings included in the then quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics.

VICTORIA — TRADE UNION MEMBERS, NOVEMBER 1976

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Number ('000)	466.4	212.3	678.6
Per cent of all employees	55	41	50

VICTORIA — TRADE UNION MEMBERS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION,
NOVEMBER 1976
(per cent of all employees)

Industry division	Per cent of all employees	Occupation group	Per cent of all employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	(a)	Professional and technical	49
Mining	—	Administrative, executive, and managerial	(a)
Manufacturing	59	Clerical	44
Electricity, gas, and water	80	Sales	23
Construction	55	Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	(b)
Wholesale and retail trade	24	Transport and communication	72
Transport and storage	68	Tradesmen, production-process workers, and labourers, n.e.c. (c)	65
Communication	95	Service, sport, and recreation	44
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	47		
Public administration and defence (b)	62		
Community services	49		
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services	32		
Total	50	Total	50

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(b) Excludes permanent defence forces.

(c) Includes miners, quarrymen, and related workers.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Trade union members*, November 1976 (6325.0).

Work patterns of employees

A survey conducted in November 1976 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked, and the incidence of weekend work.

VICTORIA — EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED IN THE SURVEY WEEK (a) : DAYS ON WHICH WORKED (b), NOVEMBER 1976

Days	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of male employees who worked	Number	Proportion of female employees who worked	Number	Proportion of all employees who worked
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Monday	(c) 746.8	(c) 92.1	(c) 405.1	(c) 83.0	(c) 1,151.9	(c) 88.7
Tuesday	(c) 658.8	(c) 81.2	(c) 348.0	(c) 71.3	(c) 1,006.8	(c) 77.5
Wednesday	776.6	95.8	418.8	85.8	1,195.4	92.0
Thursday	781.9	96.4	424.4	86.9	1,206.2	92.8
Friday	771.1	95.1	419.7	86.0	1,190.8	91.7
Saturday	189.0	23.3	97.9	20.0	286.9	22.1
Sunday	65.7	8.1	37.4	7.7	103.1	7.9

(a) Includes part-time workers.

(b) In main job only.

(c) Affected by the Melbourne Cup Day holiday.

NOTE: For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Work patterns of employees*, November 1976 (6328.0).

Job vacancies surveys

In 1973, the Report of the Advisory Committee on Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics suggested that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should assist the Department of Labour (as it was then known) by participating in an appraisal of the Department's statistics on unemployment and job vacancies. Because of the importance of comprehensive and reliable vacancy statistics for framing general economic policy, the Committee strongly urged that the Bureau carry out quarterly job vacancy surveys. The Bureau conducted mail sample surveys in March 1974, March 1975, March 1976, March 1977, and March 1978 to investigate the practicability of such surveys and to find the most

suitable methodology. From this experience the first of the quarterly surveys was introduced in May 1977 and further surveys were conducted in August 1977, November 1977, February 1978, and May 1978. Details were obtained by telephone and employer respondents appreciated the fact that the reporting load was thereby reduced. Information was obtained quickly and results were usually published within six weeks of the survey date. The May 1978 survey was the last in the series. As part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the Australian Bureau of Statistics within the resources available to it, the surveys of job vacancies were terminated. Following a subsequent re-appraisal of the situation, quarterly telephone surveys of job vacancies were re-introduced in May 1979 on a similar basis to their previous conduct.

Results from surveys conducted during 1979 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA — ASPECTS OF JOB VACANCIES, 1979
(‘000)

Particulars	1979		
	May (a)	August	November
Total vacancies	10.6	9.5	8.9
Vacancies by sex —			
Males	4.2	3.3	2.4
Females	(b) 1.7	(b) 1.4	(b) 1.0
Males and females (c)	4.7	4.8	5.4
Vacancies by industry groups —			
Manufacturing (d)	4.1	3.6	2.7
Other industries (e)	6.5	5.9	6.2
Vacancies by employer groups —			
Government sector	2.9	2.3	4.0
Private sector	7.6	7.2	4.8
Job vacancy rate (per cent) (f)	0.9	0.8	0.8

(a) Re-introduction of survey following suspension after the May 1978 survey.

(b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. Standard errors of the other estimates in this table are generally not greater than 20 per cent.

(c) Those jobs open to male or female applicants without preference.

(d) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), Division C.

(e) ASIC Divisions A to L, excluding Division C (Manufacturing), sub-division 01, 02 (agriculture, etc.), 94 (private households employing staff), and defence forces.

(f) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics quarterly publication *Job vacancies* (6231.0).

Overtime surveys

Australian Bureau of Statistics overtime surveys commenced in July 1979 and provide statistics of overtime derived from a sample of employers each month. The survey is carried out by telephone in order to make it easier for respondents to provide the information, and to reduce delays in the collection and publication of results.

The surveys are designed to provide estimates of overtime hours actually worked, the average hours of overtime per employee working overtime, and the average hours of overtime per employee in the survey.

Results from surveys conducted during 1979 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA — OVERTIME WORKED, 1979

Month	Average weekly overtime hours				Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey (a)		Per employee working overtime (b)		Per cent	Standard error (c)
	Hours	Standard error (c)	Hours	Standard error (c)		
1979 —						
July (d)	1.4	0.10	6.7	0.27	20.1	0.60
August	1.4	0.10	7.3	0.28	19.5	0.76
September	1.3	0.10	7.0	0.28	19.1	0.73

VICTORIA — OVERTIME WORKED, 1979—*continued*

Month	Average weekly overtime hours				Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey (a)		Per employee working overtime (b)		Per cent	Standard error (c)
	Hours	Standard error (c)	Hours	Standard error (c)		
1979— <i>continued</i>						
October	1.5	0.10	7.4	0.28	19.9	0.73
November	1.5	0.10	7.6	0.29	20.2	0.68
December	1.7	0.10	7.6	0.28	21.9	0.69

(a) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who did not work overtime).

(b) Calculated by dividing total overtime hours worked in a particular group by the number of employees who worked overtime in the same group.

(c) See page 254 for information on the interpretation of standard error.

(d) First month in which the survey was conducted.

NOTE. For further information, see Australian Bureau of Statistics monthly publication *Overtime* (6330.0).

Labour turnover surveys

Labour turnover surveys were designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Surveys were conducted in the month of March of each year from 1949 (except for 1951 and 1954) up to 1976 and in the month of September for the years 1954 to 1966. This series has since been suspended. Results from these surveys are available in Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Labour turnover* (6210.0).

Civilian employees series

Details of collection

Estimates from the civilian employees series generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and the unemployed. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private households employing staff. The concepts and definitions applicable to these estimates are those adopted at the 1976 Population Census, which conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

The estimates, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from population censuses and other sources.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to benchmark dates are obtained from three main sources: (1) current payroll tax returns; (2) current returns from government bodies; and (3) some other current returns of employment (e.g., for hospitals); the balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At July 1979, recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the employees in the industries covered. Month-to-month changes shown by current data are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates.

Although the series generally measure the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods. Also, increases in payroll tax exemption levels may result in a reduction in the number of businesses liable for payroll tax and, as a consequence, increase the size of the unrecorded sector for which employment has to be estimated. Such a reduction is more significant in those industries, such as retail trade, in which there is a high proportion of businesses with few employees. With an increase in exemption levels a

greater degree of estimation may be required in producing employment estimates for those industries.

For these reasons, it becomes necessary to amend the series from time to time. A decision to do so depends upon an analysis of the estimates, trends in labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time work, and comparisons of the estimates with data available from other sources such as population censuses, labour force surveys, and economic censuses and surveys. The series was extensively revised late in 1979. The revised estimates, which incorporate revised benchmarks, are not compatible with those published prior to the issue of Australian Bureau of Statistics publications *Civilian employees*, July 1979 (6212.0 and 6213.0).

Despite the conceptual difficulties surrounding it, the civilian employees series serves a useful purpose in that it provides more comprehensive monthly information on certain topics (e.g., industry breakdown of civilian wage and salary earners) than is available from the population survey.

Statistics

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees in the principal industry groups at June for each of the years 1971 and 1976 to 1979. The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (preliminary edition)*, 1969, Volume 1 (1201.0). Employment estimates for this industry classification are available from June 1966 onwards.

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE
(‘000)

Industry group	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Mining	6.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9
Manufacturing —	446.0	414.5	403.2	392.2	396.3
Food, beverages, and tobacco	58.8	57.5	57.4	53.6	53.1
Textiles	29.2	24.1	20.8	20.5	20.1
Clothing and footwear —	60.6	49.3	45.2	44.8	45.3
Knitting mills, clothing	49.6	41.9	38.0	37.3	37.5
Footwear	11.0	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.8
Wood, wood products, and furniture —	19.5	20.2	20.1	19.4	18.8
Wood and wood products	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.7	12.2
Furniture and mattresses	6.3	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5
Paper and paper products, printing	35.4	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.3
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	22.9	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.7
Non-metallic mineral products	13.6	13.4	13.6	12.8	12.6
Basic metal products	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.3
Fabricated metal products	35.8	34.4	33.6	32.9	32.9
Transport equipment	61.8	63.1	62.3	60.9	64.8
Other machinery and equipment	67.2	59.1	57.4	54.7	55.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	29.5	27.9	27.0	26.6	27.3
Electricity, gas, and water	29.5	30.5	30.6	31.7	32.1
Construction (b)	86.9	86.4	86.8	83.6	80.5
Wholesale and retail trade —	241.2	259.5	261.2	261.1	264.2
Wholesale trade	96.7	94.7	93.2	91.7	92.7
Retail trade —	144.5	164.8	168.0	169.5	171.5
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	39.1	42.2	42.8	41.8	40.6
Other retail trade	105.4	122.6	125.2	127.6	131.0
Transport and storage —	62.3	68.8	69.0	68.4	69.7
Road transport	25.1	27.3	27.6	27.1	27.9
Rail and air transport	21.8	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.6
Water transport	9.0	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
Other transport and storage	6.3	9.5	10.4	10.3	10.9
Communication (b)	32.2	35.1	35.2	35.1	34.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services —	100.0	105.9	108.6	108.7	110.3
Finance and investment —	37.3	38.8	39.6	40.0	41.2
Banking	27.0	29.5	30.1	30.2	30.7
Other finance	10.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.4

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE—*continued*
(^{'000})

Industry group	1971	1976	1977	1978	1979
Finance; insurance, etc.— <i>continued</i>					
Insurance	20.7	19.9	20.5	20.1	20.0
Real estate and business services	42.0	47.2	48.4	48.6	49.1
Public administration and defence (c)	44.8	55.5	56.3	58.5	59.3
Community services —	160.2	220.4	230.0	238.1	243.2
Health	62.5	90.3	95.1	98.8	101.3
Education, libraries, museums, and art galleries	66.0	92.1	96.6	100.1	102.4
Welfare, religious institutions, and other community services	31.7	38.0	38.4	39.1	39.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services (d)	60.7	68.2	67.6	67.8	68.6
Total	1,272.6	1,352.4	1,356.3	1,352.9	1,366.5

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private households employing staff.

(b) Because estimates of Australian Telecommunications Commission employees are not available separately for the construction and communication industry groups, all employees of the Commission, except those in the manufacturing industry, have been included in the communication industry group.

(c) Excludes permanent defence forces.

(d) Excludes private households employing staff.

NOTE. The estimates contained in this table are based on revised benchmarks and other data and are not compatible with estimates published in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*. The revisions were made on the basis of data from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses of Population and Housing, labour force surveys, economic censuses and surveys, payroll tax returns, returns from government bodies, and other employment returns.

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees in the government and private sectors at June for each of the years 1971 and 1976 to 1979. Government sector employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government) on services such as railways, tramways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, air transport, education (including universities, colleges of advanced education, etc.), radio, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, marketing authorities, public hospitals (other than those run by charitable or religious organisations), and departmental hospitals and institutions.

VICTORIA — CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTORS

At 30 June—	Government sector								Private sector	
	Commonwealth		State (a)		Local (a)		Total		Number	Proportion of total employees
	Number	Proportion of total employees	Number	Proportion of total employees	Number	Proportion of total employees	Number	Proportion of total employees		
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
1971	90.5	7.1	194.5	15.3	21.9	1.7	307.0	24.1	965.6	75.9
1976	96.7	7.2	240.0	17.7	27.6	2.0	364.3	26.9	988.1	73.1
1977	96.3	7.1	248.6	18.3	29.1	2.2	374.0	27.6	982.3	72.4
1978	96.7	7.1	256.0	18.9	30.6	2.3	383.3	28.3	969.6	71.7
1979	96.9	7.1	260.4	19.1	31.6	2.3	388.9	28.5	977.5	71.5

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services.

NOTE. The estimates contained in this table are based on revised benchmarks and other data and are not compatible with estimates published in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

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HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING SOCIETIES

History

Building societies date back over two hundred years. The first, of which there is a written record, commenced operation in England in 1775 when a group of artisans agreed to put a set sum of money away each week until each of them could build a house. Each member paid weekly and, when there was enough in hand, a ballot was held to see who would use the funds. After he obtained his loan he, together with the others, continued to pay until there was enough for a second loan and so it went on. No interest was charged on the loan and no interest was paid on the deposit.

As time went on, it became apparent that if money could be borrowed from persons who did not require a loan, the waiting period would be reduced. Of course, such lenders could not be expected to lend their funds for no return, and so the habit of paying and charging interest was introduced and the permanent building society emerged. The basic concept has changed very little in the two hundred years since that time, although methods have varied considerably.

Building societies offered for the first time an opportunity for working class persons to own own property (which also gave them voting rights and some political power), so it was not surprising that the concept spread throughout Britain and abroad as the British settled in various parts of the world. By the 1850s, the urban areas of Australia were sufficiently well established to prompt a desire for home ownership. In 1858, two building societies — one in Launceston and one in Bendigo — were set up; these still operate today and have never closed their doors on a business day, nor lost any investors' funds.

Not all building societies were as fortunate as those at Bendigo and Launceston. In Victoria the 1880s were heady days. The gold rush money was being turned into land and buildings. Land speculation made fortunes for those involved. Because at that time building societies were permitted to deal in land, many took the risks and others were set up to take advantage of the situation. However, the profits were short-lived. The 1890s saw a world-wide depression and the land boom could not be sustained. Fortunes were lost overnight, banks closed their doors, and building societies collapsed. The Victorian Government had done little to restrict the land boom because several prominent Government members were heavily involved in land subdivision and there was no Federal Government to show restraint.

Through government assistance many of the banks recovered, but those building societies which remained continued on a very small scale, unable to convince the public of their integrity. It was not until after the Second World War that the urgent need for housing finance reactivated interest in the "permanents". The Victorian Government finally made substantial amendments to the Building Societies Act in 1958, followed by further reviews in 1971 and 1976. It is now impossible for a society to speculate in land (the major cause of the 1890 problems), the amount of liquid funds which a society should hold are strictly regulated, and every society must set aside certain reserves. All of these requirements are supervised by the Registrar of Building Societies.

Legislation

The major feature of the 1976 legislation was the establishment by the Victorian Government of a "General Reserve Fund" into which all societies must make an annual contribution. The purpose of this fund is, in the words of the Act, "to provide protection for members of societies which are being or have been wound-up and for persons who give credit or lend money to or deposit money with such societies and to provide temporary financial assistance for societies". This then was the final answer to those who still regarded building society investment as of doubtful security.

The supervision of building societies has not been limited to the Victorian Government. The Commonwealth Government and the Reserve Bank use their powers under the Financial Corporations Act to monitor and, if necessary, to supervise the affairs of every building society in Australia.

Mortgage insurance

Societies have not depended entirely on government initiative to strengthen their security. A number of the societies in Victoria have formed an organisation known as Building Society Resources, for the purpose of providing temporary liquidity for any member society which might experience a liquidity "squeeze". This liquidity protection is backed by protection against any loss resulting from a society loan which cannot be repaid. This is known as mortgage guarantee insurance and is used by all societies. When making a loan the society takes insurance with a Commonwealth Government agency, the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, or one of the several private mortgage insurers. This policy provides that, in the event of default by the borrower, the property will be sold, and any shortfall that may occur in the repayment of the society's debt, will be met by the insurer.

It was the introduction of mortgage insurance in the 1960s which heralded the strong growth of permanents over the last few years. Societies quickly saw the big advantage of mortgage insurance — the ability to lend high ratio loans without any risk to investors' funds. The public took up the offer of low deposit loans in ever increasing numbers. From 1971 to 1978, the total assets of Victorian societies grew from approximately \$100m to \$1,800m, and other States experienced similar growth.

Functions

Money is attracted from the public at rates which compare favourably with competitive financial institutions. Much of this money is on call, but most societies also offer the option of fixed-term deposits at higher rates of interest. The prevailing rates of interest depend upon the general economic conditions in the country and particularly the interest paid on government securities and the general supply of money within the community.

Once the money is received the society is, by law, very restricted in the use that can be made of it. It must, of course, set aside sufficient funds to meet any withdrawals that might be required by members. With the remainder, loans can be made. These are always on the security of a mortgage and at least 90 per cent of the amount loaned must be to individuals for their homes. The remaining 10 per cent can, with adequate mortgage security, be lent on development projects or in some cases commercial buildings. Therefore, the greatest part of the debt owing to building societies is from individuals buying their own homes; these borrowers have, traditionally, been the best payers in the community.

Although the theory of building society practice is very simple, societies have kept pace with technical developments. Most operate on computer systems, many having branches on line to one centre so that investors can have immediate access to information and to withdrawals.

The system of a strong branch and agency network has become the accepted practice for most of the larger societies, but service is also supplied by strong local societies, especially in rural areas. Very few Victorians lack access to some building society at which they can conduct their business of saving or borrowing for home ownership.

This increasing finance for country centres has drawn good local support for societies, as many have seen it as one way of ensuring that money raised in a district is not shifted to the city, but used for the benefit of the area of origin. This aspect has also been a major factor in the strong growth of local societies centering their activities in one area.

The growth of "permanents" has seen a number of innovations which have been of direct benefit to borrowers. The introduction of mortgage guarantee insurance made low deposit loans possible. To many persons this was a great help. They were able to get their home without waiting to accumulate a large deposit and so they avoided subsequent inflation of building costs, even if they had to service a larger interest payment. For others it meant that all the money could be borrowed from one source and so the costs of a second mortgage were eliminated. Permanents were also prominent in lending on properties which were formerly difficult to mortgage — older houses, inner suburban properties, and houses in country towns.

The rapid growth of building societies over the last decade has meant a significant degree of co-operation between themselves, both locally and interstate. Courses, schools, and seminars have been held on many aspects of the operation of societies, including the likely trend of new developments in a changing society.

Further references: *Building trends since 1945, Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 345-7; *Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964*, pp. 365-8; *Building materials, 1966*, pp. 324-7; *Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967*, pp. 599-600; *Early building in Victoria, 1968*, pp. 598-600; *Housing for aged persons, 1969*, pp. 636-8; *Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970*, pp. 614-6; *Bridges in Victoria, 1971*, pp. 592-4; *Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O., 1972*, pp. 308-11; *Metrication in the building and construction industry, 1976*, p. 302; *Historical introduction, 1977*, pp. 323-6; *The National Estate, 1977*, pp. 326-7; *Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1977*, p. 328; *Victorian Urban Land Council, 1977*, pp. 328-9; *Residential Land Development Committee, 1977*, pp. 329-30; *Building and Development Approvals Committee, 1977*, p. 330; *Use of timber in the housing and construction industry, 1978*, pp. 279-81; *Dwelling construction in the Victorian building industry, 1959-60 to 1976-77, 1979*, pp. 259-61

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Local Government Act 1958* and the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961* provide regulations for the uniform control of building and the preparation of planning schemes throughout Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Local Government Act 1958* the power to administer Uniform Building Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities.

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound to observe; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law, or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision which is final. These referees are empowered to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, provided that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down, or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition, or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

Further reference: *Urban renewal, Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 303-4; *Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1978, 1979*, p. 261

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. In the following tables, alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

The collection is based on building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in the following tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented:

Building approvals. These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private or government. Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person, is classed as private.

Owner-built. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Statistical tables

Building approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)**

Year	Houses and other dwellings (a)	Other new buildings (a)	Alterations and additions to buildings (b)	Total all buildings
1974-75	618,268	470,566	76,113	1,164,947
1975-76	960,489	512,816	103,082	1,576,387
1976-77	1,039,573	536,204	104,631	1,680,408
1977-78	913,392	696,376	111,070	1,720,838
1978-79	886,717	779,119	114,520	1,780,356

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

(b) Valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999.

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, since the relationship is affected by some intended buildings never being begun and new building plans being re-submitted, and estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but include increases in the cost of building arising from price inflation. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may be spread over several years.

The following tables show the value of all buildings commenced, completed, and the value of work done during the period, and estimated value of work yet to be done on jobs, according to the type of building, for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Houses	510,952	726,099	867,801	777,175	705,489
Other dwellings	101,970	137,873	167,398	112,335	100,137
Alterations and additions to dwellings	25,843	49,545	78,440	97,922	86,406
Shops	34,672	61,266	59,426	91,130	106,857
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	11,194	11,949	11,411	10,848	19,377
Factories	78,275	75,367	126,890	135,186	134,235
Offices	92,256	56,887	130,306	94,573	87,851
Other business premises	34,362	36,322	41,824	59,354	77,300
Education	105,169	77,224	120,866	109,578	128,077
Religious	5,518	5,491	4,813	5,987	7,542
Health	51,435	42,503	63,685	77,278	78,554
Entertainment and recreation	15,007	34,228	30,298	68,085	41,745
Miscellaneous	14,131	43,424	30,704	52,087	110,083
Total	1,080,784	1,358,178	1,733,862	1,691,538	1,683,653

VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Houses	511,546	610,160	796,043	832,184	769,068
Other dwellings	129,749	129,924	177,775	157,315	111,773
Alterations and additions to dwellings	19,075	37,709	65,343	87,047	91,964
Shops	54,506	49,335	53,597	79,914	107,626
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	24,344	11,292	16,402	12,560	14,837
Factories	100,479	92,067	83,039	114,940	139,621
Offices	87,014	171,339	107,893	114,778	100,086
Other business premises	35,792	35,584	39,553	57,313	62,385
Education	89,578	141,455	126,422	94,202	153,839
Religious	3,120	4,905	7,278	7,357	8,764
Health	19,484	41,946	80,612	71,112	72,847
Entertainment and recreation	11,888	25,341	26,237	33,048	47,842
Miscellaneous	21,702	23,412	37,081	34,272	68,279
Total	1,108,277	1,374,469	1,617,275	1,696,042	1,748,931

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Houses	516,322	683,949	853,456	820,914	759,990
Other dwellings	121,049	146,391	185,903	136,022	107,534
Alterations and additions to dwellings	22,748	44,052	72,860	93,322	90,742
Shops	50,163	50,520	66,329	82,172	112,330
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	16,257	16,404	13,442	11,780	18,645
Factories	96,370	83,643	106,179	128,519	169,206
Offices	134,761	119,532	118,498	128,074	117,648
Other business premises	39,356	38,089	44,023	55,662	66,238
Education	130,705	129,005	105,204	126,975	131,831
Religious	5,011	5,450	5,548	7,382	7,125
Health	38,100	64,655	59,686	75,389	88,277
Entertainment and recreation	15,329	28,024	35,980	36,182	51,268
Miscellaneous	20,204	29,565	40,457	51,568	58,037
Total	1,206,375	1,439,279	1,707,565	1,753,961	1,778,871

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE ON JOBS
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Houses	184,431	238,952	266,180	246,396	222,089
Other dwellings	59,747	67,198	58,196	40,287	37,557
Alterations and additions to dwellings	7,154	12,764	18,279	23,155	19,657
Shops	15,972	26,662	25,593	38,532	36,995
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	16,274	12,952	11,663	11,305	10,486
Factories	32,895	28,881	50,589	61,225	42,864
Offices	145,150	102,786	126,825	110,767	86,985
Other business premises	15,565	16,767	15,234	21,152	35,753
Education	72,628	39,574	67,959	57,659	56,890
Religious	3,122	2,320	1,829	1,790	2,199
Health	52,719	36,826	50,409	54,146	45,933
Entertainment and recreation	6,619	15,685	14,611	45,810	40,867
Miscellaneous	9,838	28,556	20,856	25,507	78,885
Total	622,114	629,923	728,223	737,731	717,160

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,228,308,000 at 30 June 1975 to \$1,276,361,000 at 30 June 1976, \$1,444,038,000 at 30 June 1977, \$1,496,489,000 at 30 June 1978, and decreased to \$1,486,864,000 at 30 June 1979.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and other dwellings (excluding conversions to other dwellings) commenced, completed, and under construction classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, and the number of houses commenced, completed, and under construction, classified by material of outer walls for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced		Completed		Under construction (i.e., unfinished at end of period)	
	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1974-75	15,302	5,783	18,307	8,527	9,163	5,576
1975-76	18,598	6,167	16,833	6,179	10,478	5,413
1976-77	18,623	6,139	18,705	6,942	10,012	4,447
1977-78	15,053	3,484	16,432	5,281	8,260	2,557
1978-79	13,370	2,790	14,818	3,129	6,559	1,989
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA						
1974-75	8,916	1,655	8,595	1,913	6,615	1,540
1975-76	9,836	1,892	9,302	1,995	6,903	1,411
1976-77	11,165	1,980	10,196	1,982	7,626	1,395
1977-78	9,245	1,578	10,039	1,737	6,661	1,207
1978-79	8,279	1,189	8,627	1,385	6,090	959
STATE TOTAL						
1974-75	24,218	7,438	26,902	10,440	15,778	7,116
1975-76	28,434	8,059	26,135	8,174	17,381	6,824
1976-77	29,788	8,119	28,901	8,924	17,638	5,842
1977-78	24,298	5,062	26,471	7,018	14,921	3,764
1978-79	21,649	3,979	23,445	4,514	12,649	2,948

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for					Total houses and other dwellings
	Government ownership	Private ownership (a)				
		Total dwellings (a)	Houses		Other dwellings	
			By contractors	By owner-builders			Total houses and other dwellings
COMMENCED						
1974-75	3,593	15,662	5,440	6,961	28,063	31,656
1975-76	2,270	18,860	7,645	7,718	34,223	36,493
1976-77	3,273	18,512	8,740	7,382	34,634	37,907
1977-78	2,082	15,456	7,300	4,522	27,278	29,360
1978-79	1,756	15,445	5,212	3,215	23,872	25,628

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP—*continued*

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for					Total houses and other dwellings
	Government ownership	Private ownership (a)			Total houses and other dwellings	
		Houses		Other dwellings		
		Total dwellings (a)	By contractors				By owner-builders
COMPLETED						
1974-75	3,487	20,092	4,113	9,650	33,855	37,342
1975-76	3,243	17,712	5,630	7,724	31,066	34,309
1976-77	2,929	19,452	7,234	8,210	34,896	37,825
1977-78	2,886	16,901	7,294	6,408	30,603	33,489
1978-79	1,962	15,659	6,314	4,024	25,997	27,959
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1974-75	2,951	6,980	6,334	6,629	19,943	22,894
1975-76	1,898	7,908	7,953	6,446	22,307	24,205
1976-77	2,240	6,876	8,923	5,441	21,240	23,480
1977-78	1,403	5,222	8,630	3,430	17,282	18,685
1978-79	1,195	5,029	7,028	2,345	14,402	15,597

(a) See definitions on page 272.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES: CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1974-75	1,283	19,954	800	2,075	106	24,218
1975-76	1,708	23,304	1,077	2,230	115	28,434
1976-77	2,015	23,802	1,476	2,329	166	29,788
1977-78	1,458	19,447	1,469	1,773	151	24,298
1978-79	1,541	17,695	1,131	1,199	83	21,649
COMPLETED						
1974-75	1,046	23,146	676	1,935	99	26,902
1975-76	1,228	21,840	841	2,101	125	26,135
1976-77	1,833	23,418	1,196	2,312	142	28,901
1977-78	2,142	20,888	1,385	1,923	133	26,471
1978-79	1,762	18,824	1,265	1,493	101	23,445
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1974-75	1,276	12,011	636	1,798	57	15,778
1975-76	1,751	12,866	861	1,856	47	17,381
1976-77	1,907	12,787	1,087	1,799	58	17,638
1977-78	2,272	9,921	1,119	1,546	63	14,921
1978-79	1,885	8,600	896	1,201	67	12,649

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government

General

Commonwealth Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of money to State Governments under various agreements; financial assistance to defence (and eligible ex-service) personnel in the erection and purchase of homes; assistance to young married couples under the Homes Savings Grant Act; the operations of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation; assistance in the provision of accommodation for the aged; and the provision of homes in the Territories.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements 1945-1978

There have been several Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements since the Second World War, namely, in 1945, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1973, and 1978. In addition, the States

Grants (Housing) Act 1971 made provision for payment of a housing grant to the States amounting to \$5.5m annually and the *Housing Assistance Act 1973* authorised special advances to States of \$6.55m in 1972-73 for rental housing.

1978 Housing Agreement

This Agreement between the Commonwealth and the six States (excluding Northern Territory) is operative for a three year term ending 30 June 1981. Commonwealth advances to the States are repayable over 53 years at an annual interest rate of 4.5 per cent for Home Purchase Assistance and 5 per cent for Rental Housing Assistance. The allocation of advances to these two programmes each financial year is determined by the Commonwealth Minister in consultation with each State Minister.

Home Purchase Assistance. In the third year of the Agreement at least 40 per cent of total advances made to a State is to be allocated to that State's Home Purchase Assistance Account. Funds available in the Home Purchase Assistance Account are used principally to make loans to terminating building or co-operative housing societies and approved State lending authorities for lending to home purchasers. The annual interest rate charged by a State to societies and approved lending authorities must be not less than 5 per cent in the first full financial year, increasing by 0.5 per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent below the long-term bond rate is reached, and thereafter varying with movements in the long-term bond rate. Eligibility conditions are set by the State ensuring that loans are only made to those who cannot obtain mortgage finance on the open market. Provision is made in the Agreement for a number of flexible lending practices, such as escalating interest loans with income geared starts, to be applied by a State subject to variation in repayment in the event of hardship.

Rental Housing Assistance. Funds are used principally for the provision of rental housing by State housing authorities but may be used for other purposes such as urban renewal, funding of voluntary housing management groups, and allocations to local government bodies to provide rental housing. Each State determines eligibility for rental housing ensuring that assistance is directed to those most in need. The level of rent is also fixed by each State having regard to a policy of generally relating rents to those on the open market. Rental rebates are granted to those tenants who cannot afford to pay the rent fixed. Each State may determine its own policy on sales of rental dwellings but all sales must be at market value or replacement cost and on the basis of a cash transaction. Home purchase assistance funds may be used to finance the purchase of rental dwellings.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972

On expiration of the 1956-66 Housing Agreement on 30 June 1971, a separate agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth and States for the erection of dwellings for servicemen and capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under all Housing Agreements.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1978 and 30 June 1979 are summarised as follows:

	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$
Loan funds advanced	1,031,998,000	1,114,449,000
Allocations from State Loan funds <i>States Grants (Housing) Act 1971</i>	74,000,000	74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to the Housing Commission, Victoria	822,545,000	822,545,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Purchase Assistance Account	283,453,000	365,904,000
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence forces, 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971	24,558,182	24,558,182

Drawings from Home Purchase Assistance Account		
by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies	420,102,376	458,966,482
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission,		
Victoria	83,613	85,448
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home		
Builders' Accounts	40,183	43,739
<i>Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1979</i>		
Commonwealth Government advances—construction	14,553,088	14,594,088
—improvements	6,541,021	7,448,021
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission,		
Victoria—construction	720	730
—improvements	2,152	2,544
<i>Housing Assistance Act 1973</i>		
Commonwealth Government advances allocated to Housing Commission,		
Victoria		\$1,500,000

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

The *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire on concessional terms a soundly constructed home that they would occupy as a residence.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	By erection	By purchase	By Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement	By discharge of mortgage	Total	Total homes provided	Total capital expenditure (\$'000)	Total capital receipts (a) (\$'000)	Loans repaid
1975-76	307	1,302	96	489	2,194	98,617	32,191	20,824	2,790
1976-77	231	694	45	435	1,405	100,022	21,874	20,758	2,713
1977-78	280	782	18	363	1,443	101,465	22,417	19,076	2,637
1978-79	82	598	6	318	1,004	102,469	14,980	20,670	2,543

(a) Includes personal loan principal, property sales and rent, miscellaneous receipts and recovered excess credits through Special Appropriations. 39 (c). Figures for 1975-76 to 1977-78 include personal loan principal plus Budget Appropriations only.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist persons to buy or build their first homes. The scheme also aims at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging persons to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The scheme was introduced in 1964 and subsequently replaced by a new scheme which applies to persons who contract to build or buy their first homes on or after 1 January 1977.

The present scheme enables a wide range of persons to qualify for a grant towards their first home. Married, single, widowed, or divorced persons may qualify and there is no age limit provided the person is over eighteen. A grant may be made towards a new or established house, home unit, or flat. The grant is \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings held at the contract date. The main forms of acceptable savings are those held with savings banks, building societies, credit unions, or on fixed deposit with trading banks.

The maximum grants are \$667 and \$1,333 for homes acquired in 1977 and 1978, respectively. From 1 January 1979, grants of up to \$2,000 became payable for three years savings ending on the contract date. However, persons with shorter savings periods of one or two years may continue to qualify for the lower maximum grants of \$667 and \$1,333.

There is no limit to the value of homes acquired on or before 24 May 1979. The Commonwealth Government announced on 24 May 1979 that a value limit will apply to homes acquired after that date. A full grant will be payable for homes valued at \$35,000 or less, reducing to zero grant for homes valued at \$40,000. The value limit will apply to the combined value of land, dwelling, and other improvements.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average granted
	number	number	\$'000	\$
1974-75	6,165	5,814	3,770	648
1975-76	2,311	2,043	1,311	642
1976-77	4,882	3,442	2,257	656
1977-78	17,591	15,142	11,446	756
1978-79	16,354	13,849	15,599	1,126

Transitory Flats for Migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for a maximum of six months was introduced in 1967. At 30 June 1978, there were 378 flats in use of which 104 were located in Melbourne.

Rental Assistance to Pensioners Scheme

From 1 July 1978, grants are being provided to the States for 3 years to 30 June 1981 under Part III of the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*. The scheme now allows the States to provide rental housing assistance for other persons in need as well as pensioners defined in the Act. Grants may be used for purposes other than construction of housing, e.g., leasing from the private sector. To 30 June 1979, grant payments to Victoria totalled \$20,008,000. The number of units completed to 30 June 1978 amounted to 1,417 with a further 168 units nominated in 1978-79.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1973* to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist persons to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need, and can afford to repay to obtain a home. An amendment to the Act in 1977 broadened the scope of the Corporation's activities and in addition to loans for the purchase or construction of homes for owner occupancy, loans for the purchase of vacant land and commercial housing propositions are also insurable. During 1978-79, 9,600 loans for \$282.4m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1977-78 were 6,649 loans for \$173.8m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 336-43

Victorian Government*Ministry of Housing*

On 5 December 1972, the Victorian Parliament set up a Ministry of Housing in Victoria to co-ordinate all Victorian Government housing activities. The authorities within the Ministry of Housing are the Housing Commission, the Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, the Home Finance Trust, the Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, and the Teacher Housing Authority. Details of each of these authorities are provided in the following notes.

Housing Commission

Victoria's population at 30 June 1979 was approximately 3,853,300 persons, more than 352,000 of whom were living in Housing Commission houses and flats.

The Commission, since its inception in 1938, has provided modern, low-rental accommodation, in pleasant surroundings, for families on limited incomes and pensioners who formerly had to live in the sub-standard dwellings of depressed areas.

Over the years, special projects have been developed for the housing of the aged. In addition to the normal types of accommodation provided for elderly persons, the Commission in 1976 introduced the "Granny Flat" designed to be erected in the householder's backyard for occupancy by pensioner parents.

The Commission in recent years has laid greater stress on quality and variety in housing and, to this end, has included in its building programmes different forms of housing, house and land "packages", and contracts for houses to be built to contractors' individual designs on Commission land.

Greater emphasis has also been directed towards the provision, in collaboration with the local municipalities, and other government departments, of community facilities including schools and pre-schools. An example of this co-operation is at Broadmeadows, where ongoing negotiations commenced two years ago have resulted in the early establishment of the Bethel Primary School, Broadmeadows Leisure Centre, and the Westmeadows landscaping programme on land owned by the Council, the Commission, and the Education Department. Work has also started on Broadmeadows Community House, the first combined neighbourhood centre and infant welfare centre, planned as a focal point for the community.

Aware that Victorians are used to the concept of an individual home on its own block of land, the Commission has encouraged home ownership. Of the 88,695 dwellings completed to 30 June 1979, the Commission had sold 27,849 in the Melbourne Statistical Division and 20,537 in the rest of Victoria.

The Commonwealth also makes available funds to the Commission for the purchase or construction of homes for Aboriginal families. Twelve houses were handed over during 1978-79, bringing to 320 the number of houses provided specifically for Aborigines.

In July 1979, the Minister of Housing announced to the Victorian Parliament that a Green Paper on housing would be drafted, setting out recommendations for Victoria's future public and private housing policies. The Green Paper will examine the housing needs and preferences of Victorians and will look at the present programmes of the Ministry of Housing and the operation of the private market in meeting housing needs. The Green Paper will be drafted after extensive consultation on housing challenges, problems, and policies. The Minister is due to present the Green Paper to Parliament in September 1980. Between October 1980 and January 1981, the Ministry of Housing is due to receive public comments and community reactions to the Green Paper proposals. Victoria's future housing policies are due to be drawn up in a White Paper, to be presented to Parliament by the Minister in March 1981.

The *Urban Renewal Act 1970* provides for renewal procedures designed to ensure that urban areas can be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation, which joins the interest and skills of the persons of the area, the councils, and the relevant State authorities. The procedures start with a consultation between the Council and the Neighbourhood Redevelopment Division to discuss the uses of renewal with regard to the borough, city, or shire. If these discussions are satisfactory to the municipal council a liaison committee is formed, comprising members of the council and members of the Division to pursue the question of the possible use of renewal pertaining to specific areas within the municipality.

Neighbourhood stabilisation and revitalisation is also achieved with a variety of housing stock, initiatives, and redevelopment programmes for areas largely in public ownership (e.g., Emerald Hill Estate), and others where redevelopment is achieved through co-operation with private owners. A comprehensive article on this topic appears on pages 303-4 of the *Victorian Year Book 1976*.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,820	1,200	1,167	986	783
Remainder of Victoria	1,196	1,715	1,365	1,552	1,051
Total	3,016	2,915	2,532	2,538	1,834
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,363	1,191	832	868	606
Remainder of Victoria	1,860	1,444	1,525	1,179	847
Total	3,223	2,635	2,357	2,047	1,453

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(**\$'000**)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE					
Rentals	25,487	30,350	39,927	45,840	48,384
Gross surplus—house sales	6,392	10,139	10,529	17,246	15,978
Interest—					
House sales (net)	2,053	2,300	2,792	3,407	4,167
Sundry	2,429	2,906	2,005	3,923	3,524
Miscellaneous	513	954	2,216	2,103	1,751
Total revenue	36,874	46,649	57,469	72,519	73,804
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	11,365	12,742	13,875	13,799	14,627
Loan redemption—					
Commonwealth Government—					
State Agreement	2,460	2,603	2,753	2,832	2,988
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	23	29	22	23	25
Redemption of debentures and debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	7	7	7	7	7
Administration—					
General	1,872	2,491	3,238	4,120	6,523
House and land sales	1,323	1,648	1,879	2,284	2,484
Rates—less amount capitalised	4,467	5,815	6,971	7,415	7,742
Provision for accrued maintenance	3,678	5,964	9,720	13,315	13,170
Provision for irrecoverable rents	75	56	67	99	74
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	1,783	2,439	2,800	3,072	3,760
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	452	461	468	503	443
Transfer to House and Land Sales Reserve Suspense Accounts	3,234	6,802	7,349	13,021	12,494
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	269	437	500	553	669
Other	1,168	1,956	2,147	2,324	2,632
Total expenditure	32,176	43,450	51,796	63,367	67,638
Operating surplus	4,698	3,199	5,673	9,152	6,166
Fixed assets at 30 June	413,677	492,274	535,232	560,702	611,196
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	538,574	605,776	684,646	756,801	826,647
Debenture issues	400	400	400	400	400
Death Benefit Fund Advances	5,338	4,853	5,946	7,388	7,388

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further reference: Report of the Board of Inquiry into certain land purchases by the Housing Commission, Victorian Year Book 1979, pp. 272-3

Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958* empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1975 to 1979:

**VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	Unit	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Societies registered	number	r1,680	1,817	1,864	1,898	2,062
Members registered	number	r54,338	53,108	52,240	52,108	52,401
Shares subscribed	number	r3,723,191	4,066,333	4,311,597	4,818,435	5,251,845
Nominal share capital	\$m	r372	406	431	482	525
Advances approved	number	r46,388	44,943	43,768	43,384	42,701
Advances approved	\$m	r366	391	425	476	536
Government guarantees executed	number	927	940	925	965	1,020
Government guarantees executed	\$m	214	219	201	221	243
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	4,940	5,099	5,857	5,968	6,171
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	3,992	4,785	6,245	7,263	8,063
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	195	224	253	283	308
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	84,726	87,846	90,756	93,936	97,092
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	1,267	931	838	789	1,056

(a) Includes residential flats.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Victorian Government, for the purpose of making loans for housing on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act, the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1979 and subsisting totalled 2,615 on the security of first mortgages, and 2,710 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$24.9m and \$12.8m, respectively. Corresponding information for 1978 was 2,806 on the security of first mortgages, 2,710 on second mortgages, and the amounts involved were \$26.4m and \$10.1m, respectively.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p.618

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Victorian Government Treasurer, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1979, there were six approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 101, the amount involved being \$176,762.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p. 619

Decentralized Industry Housing Authority

The Decentralized Industry Housing Authority is a statutory authority, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 19 April 1973. Its charter is to provide housing assistance to approved decentralised secondary industries established outside an 80 kilometre radius of the Melbourne G.P.O., and their key personnel. Housing loans are made on a first mortgage basis to enable eligible persons to purchase or build residential accommodation in the towns where they are employed.

An amendment to the legislation in 1975 gave the Authority powers to grant housing assistance to persons employed in public administration who are transferred to country locations. The total value of loans approved to 30 June 1979 exceeded \$12.7m.

Teacher Housing Authority

The Teacher Housing Authority was created as a statutory authority by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 December 1970. Its objectives are to provide suitable housing accommodation for teachers and to improve existing housing conditions in respect of the accommodation provided by the Authority.

The Authority has a stock of over 2,000 houses with a total value of over \$40m spread throughout the country areas of the State. The average rent charged in respect of the houses is approximately \$19 per week.

An amendment to the legislation on 7 December 1976 gave the Authority the power to fix its own rents. It also increased the membership of the Authority by two to a total of five by inclusion of a teacher union representative and a person experienced in the building industry. Other members represent the Minister of Housing, the Minister of Education, and the Treasurer.

Its capital works programme allows for an expenditure of \$3m each year which provides for the purchase and construction of new housing as required throughout the State. Standards in existing houses are being upgraded to provide more modern accommodation for teachers. The location of the new housing is determined by the Education Department.

State Bank

The State Bank grants loans to eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Bank's commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 can be found in Chapter 21 of this *Year Book*.

Other Victorian authorities

Victorian Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the value of loans approved by major institutions to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings in Victoria for owner occupation are shown for the twelve months ending June 1978. A dwelling is classified as either a house or other dwelling. Examples of other dwellings are flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc. The amounts shown are loans approved, as distinct from actual payments, and do not include loans approved to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons constructing or purchasing homes for resale or for investment purposes.

Further reference: Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 293

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: LOANS
APPROVED BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS TO
INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR
PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS
(\$'000)

Institution	Loan approvals 12 months ending June 1978
Savings banks	779,545
Trading banks	109,342
Permanent building societies	346,666
Terminating building societies	70,145
Finance companies	56,102
Government	103,375
Other	35,463
Total	1,500,638

BIBLIOGRAPHY**ABS publications***Victorian Office*

Building approvals (monthly) (8701.2)

Building approvals by local government areas (annual) (8703.2)

Building approvals by local government areas (quarterly) (8702.2)

Building operations (quarterly) (8705.2)

Building operations: number of new houses and other dwellings: preliminary estimates (quarterly) (8704.2)

Mortgages of real estate lodged for registration (quarterly) (5601.2)

Central Office

Building approvals (monthly) (8702.0)

Building statistics (quarterly) (8705.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation (5609.0)

ENERGY AND MINERALS

ENERGY

Department of Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was formed in 1977 as a result of the amalgamation of the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power. This was authorised by the *Minerals and Energy Act 1976* passed by the Victorian Parliament late in 1976, the major part of which was subsequently proclaimed to come into operation on 1 September 1977.

The Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the administration and regulation of all legislation relating to mining and energy which was administered by the two former organisations. This includes the following Acts: *Coal Mines Act 1958*; *Corio to Newport Pipeline Act 1953*; *Explosives Act 1960*; *Extractive Industries Act 1966*; *Gas Act 1969*; *Groundwater Act 1969*; *Inflammable Liquids Act 1966*; *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act 1958*; *Liquefied Gases Act 1968*, (partially proclaimed); *Mines Act 1958*; *Mining Development Act 1958*; *Petroleum Act 1958*; *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*; *Pipelines Act 1967*; *Shell (Corio to Williamstown) Pipelines Act 1964*; *Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963*; *Coal Mine Workers' Pensions (Early Retirement) Act 1958*; *Minerals and Energy Act 1976*; and *Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act 1961*.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy also temporarily retains his old portfolio "Minister of Mines" and, as such, is the designated authority for certain operations under the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*. He is also responsible for the administration of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, and the Victorian Brown Coal Council. This latter body was established by Act of the Victorian Parliament on 1 January 1979.

The Geological Survey Division of the Department carries out field surveys and regional exploration and the Draughting Branch produces geological maps and technical reports which increase understanding of the geology, petroleum, mineral, stone, and groundwater potential of Victoria. Deep drilling to establish groundwater resources for town water supply purposes is undertaken, together with various other shallow drilling programmes. Core and cuttings from drilling operations are retained in a core library, and a geological museum and comprehensive library are maintained. Technical and drilling assistance and loans or grants are considered for exploration, prospecting, and approved development projects. Assays and analyses of natural products are undertaken in the laboratory of the Chemical Branch of the Department, which also offers advice on mineral problems of a chemical nature. Stamp batteries are maintained at five country locations to enable trial crushings to be made for the benefit of prospectors. The Department also undertakes certain reclamation projects on abandoned mines and the capping or filling of disused shafts on Crown land.

General

In 1978-79, about 80 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs were produced by the brown coal fired generating stations situated in the coalfields in the La Trobe Valley and 5 per cent by peak load thermal stations. A further 3 per cent of Victoria's electricity requirements is

currently generated in hydro power stations located in the north-eastern ranges of the State and 12 per cent is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales.

About 94 per cent of Victoria's petroleum refinery crude oil input comes from the State's offshore oilfields and the balance is derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East.

During recent years, natural gas has assumed an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Currently it provides about 48 per cent of Victoria's secondary energy needs. Over 99 per cent of all gas used in Victoria for domestic and industrial purposes is produced from the offshore gas and oil fields in Bass Strait. It is estimated that this resource is adequate to provide Victoria's needs for the next 30 years. There is a small but steadily increasing use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane, butane) derived from refineries and the Bass Strait gas and oilfields.

In 1978-79, gas provided 48 per cent of Victoria's total secondary energy requirements (excluding transport). Electricity provided 26 per cent, petroleum 18 per cent, and other fuels 8 per cent.

**VICTORIA—PRIMARY ENERGY RESERVES
(PROVEN ECONOMICALLY RECOVERABLE), 1978-79**

Source	Per cent
Crude oil	2.6
Brown coal	94.6
Natural gas (including LPG)	2.6
Hydro and wood (a)	0.2
Total	100.0

(a) Compared with total resources reserves of hydro power and wood are negligible.
Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Brown coal

Location

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the central Gippsland region. These extend over an area commencing about 140 kilometres in an easterly and south-easterly direction from Melbourne with by far the most valuable and best quality coal being located in an area known as the La Trobe Valley. These deposits, which form the bulk of primary energy available to Victoria, compare in extent with other major deposits of brown coal in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south Gippsland, in south-eastern Victoria at Gelliondale and in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona. These deposits, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance to those in the La Trobe Valley and comprise only about 5 per cent of the total resource in the State. A map of brown coal areas of Victoria can be found on page 298 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Resources

The resources of brown coal in Victoria have been determined as 124,307 megatonnes. This is the current geological assessment but as a result of continuing drilling programmes, knowledge of these resources is gradually being increased as more deposits are revealed in areas not yet fully explored, particularly in the eastern part of the coal bearing areas of the La Trobe Valley in central Gippsland.

The resources which have been proven as potentially economically recoverable are classified as reserves. The balance is marginal or sub-marginal but is classified as part of the total resource. This is illustrated in the following table:

VICTORIA—RESOURCES AND RESERVES OF BROWN COAL AT 1 JULY 1979
(Original quantities in place)

Area	Resources (megatonnes)				Reserves (megatonnes)	
	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total	Economic	Readily recoverable
La Trobe Valley	(a)64,923	42,924	—	(a)107,847	(b)35,754	(a)11,630
Stradbroke	—	2,800	—	2,800	2,800	680
Gelliondale	450	850	(c)4,300	(c)5,600	(c)5,600	450
Anglesea	(d)450	—	—	(d)450	(d)100	(d)100
Bacchus Marsh	(e)110	—	—	(e)110	(e)30	(e)30
Bacchus Marsh-Altona	—	—	7,500	7,500	—	—
Total	(f)65,933	46,574	11,800	(f)124,307	(g)44,284	(f)12,890

(a) Includes 625 megatonnes excavated in the La Trobe Valley to 1 July 1979.

(b) Includes 625 megatonnes excavated in the La Trobe Valley to 1 July 1979 and about 5,000 megatonnes under La Trobe Valley townships, storage dams, etc., and about 1,000 megatonnes under A.P.M. mill area.

(c) Includes about 450 megatonnes under Alberton township and off-shore from Gelliondale.

(d) Includes 10 megatonnes from Anglesea open cut to 1 July 1979.

(e) Includes 10 megatonnes excavated from Maddingley open cut to 1 July 1979.

(f) Includes 645 megatonnes excavated to 1 July 1979. (See also footnotes (a), (d), and (e).)

(g) Includes 645 megatonnes excavated to 1 July 1979, 4,300 megatonnes inferred coal at Gelliondale, and about 6,000 megatonnes beneath La Trobe Valley townships, etc. (See also footnotes (b), (c), (d), and (e).)

NOTE. Economic reserves have been designated by the following criteria:

(1) Separate or individual seams must exceed 15.2 metres in thickness.

(2) The top of the uppermost seam must be within 91.4 metres of the natural land surface.

(3) The vertical coal to overburden ratio must exceed 0.5:1, calculated to the base of the seam or, where the coal continues to a greater depth, to a maximum depth of 200 metres below the surface. Where multiple seams are involved, those less than 15.2 metres in thickness are rated as overburden.

Readily recoverable reserves are those which satisfy modern power station requirements being winnable by large-scale open cut operations at present day costs, subject to limiting factors such as batter slopes, depth of open cut, location of towns and rivers, etc.

Source: *Brown Coal Reserves in Victoria*, State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

La Trobe Valley fields

Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in two large areas known as the Yallourn-Morwell and the Loy Yang coalfields and in several smaller areas. The Yallourn-Morwell coalfield is split into the Yallourn-Maryvale and the Morwell-Narracan fields by the town of Morwell and the services corridor containing the Princes Highway and the East Gippsland rail line. The brown coal in these seams ranges in geological age from Eocene to early Miocene and are therefore between 50 and 20 million years old.

The La Trobe Valley brown coal resources have been determined as 107,847 megatonnes at 1 July 1979. An amount of 35,754 megatonnes has been classified as economic reserves of which 11,630 megatonnes are considered readily recoverable at present day costs.

Other fields

Stradbroke

This is a newly discovered field in the Strzelecki Ranges adjacent to the southern flank of the La Trobe Valley with estimated reserves of 2,800 megatonnes in the economically winnable category.

Gelliondale

The Gelliondale coalfield is located beneath the flat coastal plain adjacent to the south Gippsland highlands. The boundaries of the field have not been clearly defined, but an area approximately 10 kilometres and 2.5 to 4 kilometres wide has been closely drilled and shown to contain an important economic coalfield. The deposit is second in size to the La Trobe Valley. Measured and indicated reserves total about 1,300 megatonnes of which readily recoverable reserves are estimated at 450 megatonnes.

Production, 1978-79

During the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, 32.03 megatonnes of brown coal was mined in Victoria. Of this quantity, 30.93 megatonnes were won by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from 3 open cuts it operates in the La Trobe Valley and an assumed 1.1 megatonnes by two privately owned companies in the south-central region (Anglesea and Bacchus Marsh).

The principal use for brown coal mined in Victoria is for the generation of electricity, 27.67 megatonnes being used in 1978-79 for this purpose. Only about 3.26 megatonnes

was used during the same period for other purposes such as briquette manufacture and steam raising.

Other uses for brown coal

Briquettes

Raw brown coal is treated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal for industrial and domestic use. They are also used in power stations as a fuel stock for the production of char and can be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons.

Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes as it is the highest quality coal available in the La Trobe Valley. Approximately 3 tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes and about 1 tonne of brown coal is used for raising steam used in the process of manufacturing 1 tonne of briquettes. The annual production of briquettes reached a peak of 1.9 million tonnes during 1965 but with the advent of natural gas declined to less than 1 million tonnes in 1976. Production in 1978-79 was 1,131,000 tonnes.

Char

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe Valley and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.

Research and development

Victorian Brown Coal Council

In 1975, the Victorian Government established the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee to advise the Minister for Minerals and Energy on coal conversion. The Committee's broad charter was to initiate, direct, review, and report on all necessary research and development relating to the upgrading of Victoria's brown coal resources and it had as its primary objective conversion processing for the economic production of oil from brown coal.

The Committee embarked on a programme which attracted the interest of the scientific fraternity and of industrial organisations interested in obtaining oil from coal as a commercial objective. However, the programme reached the stage where it was no longer practicable to manage it on a committee-style basis and the Victorian Government accordingly established a new statutory body, called the Victorian Brown Coal Council, to succeed the Committee and provide an authority to ensure that its plans were carried out. The enacting legislation, known as the *Victorian Brown Coal Council Act 1978 No. 9249*, received Royal Assent on 19 December 1978 and was subsequently proclaimed by Order of the Governor in Council on the same date.

The Council, which commenced operation on 1 January 1979, is subject to the direction and control of the Minister for Minerals and Energy and has the responsibility for progressing the Victorian Government's programme of research and development into the conversion of brown coal into liquid fuels and other related products.

The Council's Board of Directors comprises the principal officers of the State's energy agencies, with the addition of representatives from industry. The Council's policies and programmes can therefore be integrated with Victoria's overall energy policies and programmes. The Council will also be supported by advice from specialist committees, and the experience built up by the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee during its three and a half years of activity will be a start for new developments.

The principal functions of the Council are to:

- (1) Promote and co-ordinate research into and the development of the potential uses of brown coal, primarily for the purpose of meeting future requirements for liquid fuels and including such other areas of coal conversion as the production of materials for use in metallurgical applications, feedstocks for chemical processes, special carbons or hydrocarbons for other uses, and the use of by-products arising therefrom; and

(2) promote and undertake research into the development of processes that may facilitate or extend the use of brown coal, being primarily liquefaction processes leading to the production of liquid fuels and including coal preparation, solvent refining, and pyrolysis, or gasification processes relating to the applications referred to above.

Current activities include work directed towards defining the requirements for coal conversion operations. A plant to produce synthetic transport fuels using either the CO-Steam process (which is to be investigated in collaboration with the United States Department of Energy) or the hydrogenation process that is the subject of the joint Australia/Federal Republic of Germany Coal-to-Oil Feasibility Study would require 30-40 megatonnes of raw brown coal per year. A plant to produce special products, such as Solvent Refined Coal for use in the steel industry, could require about 10 megatonnes of raw brown coal per year — two Japanese groups are interested in this application. Currently 31 megatonnes per year are extracted from the La Trobe Valley coalfields for use in power stations which supply 80 per cent of Victoria's total electricity requirements.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 295-7

Electricity

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy in Victoria is electricity. This is generated and distributed by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1920. Since it was formed the Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the generation, transmission, and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where it now produces all of the electricity generated in Victoria available for public supply.

At 30 June 1979, the Commission with 19,818 personnel and capital assets of \$2,695m distributed electricity to 1,268,600 consumers throughout Victoria. In addition, eleven metropolitan municipal councils purchased electricity in bulk from the Commission for retail distribution to a further 270,000 customers. Nearly 121,000 kilometres of power lines are used by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the municipal networks.

Other electricity producers

A 150 MW power station owned and operated by Alcoa of Australia Ltd produces electricity using brown coal found as a fossil fuel at Anglesea in south central Victoria to supply the company's alumina smelter at Point Henry on Port Phillip Bay. A number of other industrial enterprises such as the Shell Refinery at Corio generate electricity within their own plant.

Existing electricity system

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the La Trobe Valley in central Gippsland with supplementary development of hydro sources in north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to receive one-third (New South Wales receives two-thirds) of the electricity generated in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Commonwealth Government's requirements for the Australian Capital Territory have been met. Victoria also shares with New South Wales the electricity generated at the Hume hydro station near Albury on the Murray River.

In 1978-79, 80 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs was generated from brown coal. Brown coal is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes. About 37 per cent of these are consumed in power stations, the balance being sold to industry and for domestic purposes.

The major station in the Commission's interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fired power station at Hazelwood which alone generates 45 per cent of Victoria's electricity. The other brown coal fired, base load, power stations in the interconnected system are Yallourn, Morwell, and Yallourn "W".

There are also steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street), a gas turbine station at Jeeralang, and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa and Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on the Loddon River near Bendigo.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS: LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production							
		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		
Thermal stations—									
Hazelwood	1,600	9,132.2	50.9	9,534.3	50.1	9,228.3	47.3	9,405.8	45.2
Yallourn	521	2,360.7	13.2	2,939.5	15.4	2,183.9	11.2	2,939.0	14.1
Yallourn "W"	700	3,538.9	19.7	3,021.2	15.9	4,204.0	21.5	3,525.8	16.9
Morwell	170	1,165.3	6.5	1,159.3	6.1	830.1	4.2	1,178.5	5.7
Newport	198	133.4	0.7	270.1	1.4	306.4	1.6	373.7	1.8
Spencer Street (b)	90	1.2	—	41.1	0.2	109.9	0.6	184.1	0.9
Richmond	38	0.2	—	10.5	0.1	54.7	0.3	58.7	0.3
Jeeralang	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	478.7	2.3
Total SEC thermal	3,542	16,331.9	91.0	16,976.0	89.2	16,917.3	86.7	18,144.3	87.2
Hydro stations—									
Kiewa (c)	184	394.3	2.2	259.8	1.4	251.5	1.3	327.7	1.6
Eildon (d)	135	415.5	2.3	278.4	1.4	263.0	1.3	228.9	1.1
Total SEC hydro	319	809.8	4.5	538.2	2.8	514.5	2.6	556.6	2.7
Total SEC	3,861	17,141.7	95.5	17,514.2	92.0	17,431.8	89.3	18,700.9	89.9
Net purchases	..	803.7	4.5	1,521.7	8.0	2,077.0	10.7	2,105.9	10.1
Total	3,861	17,945.4	100.0	19,035.9	100.0	19,508.8	100.0	20,806.8	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1979.

(b) Melbourne City Council station.

(c) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(d) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

Source: State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Transmission and distribution

The distribution of electricity throughout Victoria has been virtually completed except for some isolated properties in remote parts of Victoria. The Commission supplies electricity in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings which operate as separate supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1979 comprised nearly 121,000 kilometres of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 181 zone sub-stations, and over 82,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 8,700 route kilometres of 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between generating sources. Electricity from Hazelwood is transmitted to the Melbourne area at 500 kV. A map of Victoria's main power transmission system can be found on page 301 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

New generating projects

Yallourn "W"

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this station is being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe Valley. It was originally planned to comprise only 2 x 350 MW units when approved by the Victorian Government in 1965. The first was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second during the winter of 1975.

In 1972, the Victorian Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two generating units. Each will have a capacity of 375 MW. Site works commenced in 1975 and the two new generators are expected to be in service in the early 1980s.

Newport

The Victorian Government has authorised the State Electricity Commission to build a 500 MW regulating power station at the mouth of the Yarra River and construction is almost complete. Further information on the Newport power station can be found on pages 799-800 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Jeeralang

The Commission is installing 465 MW of gas turbine plant using natural gas at Jeeralang, near Morwell in the La Trobe Valley, to provide additional generating capacity to compensate for the expected shortage in supply which will be caused through the delay in building the new Newport Station. Stage 1 (225 MW) came into service in 1979 and Stage 2 (240 MW) came into service early in 1980.

Dartmouth

The Commission is constructing a new hydro-electric power station comprising a single 150 MW generator at Dartmouth on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. The station is scheduled to commence operating in early 1981.

Loy Yang power station and open cut project

The brown coal of the La Trobe Valley is a young, relatively soft coal, but by the use of specialised mechanical plant it is won continuously in great quantities and at low cost. It is one of the largest single deposits of brown coal in the world, with continuous coal up to several hundred metres thick and in many places less than 15 metres below the surface.

As the raw coal has a moisture content of from 60 to 70 per cent, it is expensive to transport, as every tonne of combustible material would also contain two tonnes of water. For this reason the SEC's major power stations are located near the brown coal deposits.

In 1976, the Victorian Government gave the State Electricity Commission authority to go ahead with the development of Loy Yang. Construction work started on access roads and associated earthworks in February 1977. The Loy Yang project is the largest single engineering project undertaken in Australia and will require a gradual build up in the workforce to 2,000 persons in 1981.

The first stage of the project, comprising the Loy Yang A 2,000 MW power station, the open cut, and engineering services, is planned to come into service progressively between 1983 and 1987, and the second stage, comprising a further 2,000 MW station Loy Yang B, between 1988 and 1991. The direct capital cost of the project, at 1979 price levels, is estimated at \$2,800m.

Operation of the power station and open cut will require more than 1,300 employees for the initial 2,000 MW Loy Yang A and some 2,000 employees for the full 4,000 MW development.

The two Loy Yang power stations will be built about five kilometres south-east of Traralgon, on the southern side of the open cut. The first 2,000 MW station, Loy Yang A, will comprise four 500 MW generating units. The turbine house will be about 400 metres long and 36 metres wide and nearly 35 metres high. Boiler house buildings will be about 115 metres high and each pair of boilers will be served by a single chimney 260 metres high.

Natural draught cooling towers, similar to those in service at the nearby Yallourn W power station, will be 113 metres high and 92 metres wide at the base. Cooling water circulating through the towers will be used over and over again.

The second 2,000 MW station, Loy Yang B, which is also planned to have 500 MW units, will be located east of the Loy Yang A station.

The Loy Yang open cut will be established between the valleys of the Traralgon and Sheepwash Creeks and extend from the southern boundary of the coalfield towards Traralgon. Overburden removal by the first large bucket wheel excavator (Dredger No. 14) will begin in the summer of 1980-81.

Coal for the first 2,000 MW stage will be won by three dredgers each with a capacity of about 60,000 tonnes a day — about twice that of the largest dredgers now used by the SEC at Yallourn and Morwell. A fourth dredger of similar capacity will be brought into service for the second 2,000 MW stage. Coal will be transported from the dredgers by large conveyors to a coal storage bunker between the two Loy Yang power stations.

Initially, overburden will be placed in an area south of the coalfield. Later, as coal winning progresses, the overburden removed will be put in the worked-out area of the open cut. The external overburden dump will be landscaped to blend into the surrounding countryside and progressively covered with trees, shrubs, and grasses. By careful design, construction, and operational procedures, the SEC will ensure that any injurious effect of Loy Yang on the environment is kept to a minimum.

In evidence to the public inquiry into the project, the Environment Protection Authority said that there was no reason that waste discharge licences, with appropriate conditions, should not be issued and, in its report, the Parliamentary Public Works Committee concluded that the SEC had the ways and means to comply with these licences and conditions and to minimise adverse environmental effects.

The main works area will be surrounded by a buffer zone varying from 300 metres to 1,000 metres in width. This will screen operations, provide the site with a fire protection break, and give added protection to Traralgon residents from noise, dust, and earth movement.

In 1978-79, 80 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs — the basis of the State's industrial progress — was generated in the La Trobe Valley. Most of the balance is supplied by hydro-electric plants at Kiewa, Eildon, and in the Snowy Scheme. The main task of the hydro stations is to come into operation quickly to meet peaks in demand for electricity.

The La Trobe Valley power stations provide the base load of electricity demand — the continuous demand that goes on day and night. Burning low-grade brown coal, they are economical to run and perform best at continuous full load.

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria from the United States of America in drums during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Victoria's first refinery, a small one erected at Laverton, was closed in 1955. In order to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for petroleum products after the Second World War, two major refineries were erected. The first of these was Shell Australia's refinery at Corio near Geelong which was commissioned in 1954 and the second was the Standard Vacuum refinery — now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, which commenced full scale operations at Altona in 1955. This latter event led to the closure of the small Laverton refinery. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd, at Crib Point in 1965. These three refineries, all of which are within a radius of 75 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne, currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's market for refined products.

Discovery and development of indigenous gas and oilfields

Exploration in the Gippsland Basin, 1960 to 1979

Exploration for petroleum has been carried out almost continuously in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Bass Strait since 1960, principally by the partnership of Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd) and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc., with Esso Australia Ltd as the operator. During this period, 87 exploration wells have been drilled of which 35 have proved to be of commercial significance. The latter are set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED BY ESSO AND BHP IN THE GIPPSLAND BASIN, 1964 TO 1979

Well	Date well spudded-in	Type of well (a)	Result
Barracouta 1	27.12.64	W	Gas discovery
Barracouta 2	8. 6.65	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta 3	3. 8.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Barracouta A-3 (b)	20. 4.68	D	Oil discovery
Marlin 1	5.12.65	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Marlin 2	31. 5.66	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin 3	16.12.66	A	Gas discovery and oil show confirmation
Marlin A-6 (c)	11. 8.68	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Marlin A-24 (d)	16. 5.73	D	Gas discovery confirmation
Halibut 1	20. 6.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 1	6. 4.67	W	Oil discovery
Kingfish 2	28.11.67	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 3	2. 2.68	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 4	15.11.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Kingfish 7	26. 5.77	A	Oil discovery confirmation

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL EXPLORATION WELLS DRILLED BY ESSO AND
BHP IN THE GIPPSLAND BASIN, 1964 TO 1979—*continued*

Well	Date well spudded-in	Type of well (a)	Result
Tuna 1	7. 5.68	W	Gas and oil discovery
Tuna 2	30.10.68	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation
Tuna 3	18. 2.70	A	Gas and oil discovery confirmation
Snapper 1	8. 5.68	W	Gas discovery and oil show
Snapper 2	16. 6.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Snapper 3	24.11.69	A	Gas discovery confirmation
Mackerel 1	27. 3.69	W	Oil discovery
Mackerel 2	14. 2.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 3	1. 4.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Mackerel 4	11. 2.73	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Cobia 2	2. 5.77	D	Oil discovery
West Halibut 1 (e)	3. 9.78	AW	Oil discovery
Fortescue 2	30.10.78	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Fortescue 3	26.11.78	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Fortescue 4	18. 3.79	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 1	10. 7.68	W	Oil discovery
Flounder 2	19. 2.69	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 3	24. 4.69	A	Oil discovery confirmation
Flounder 4	28.12.72	A	Oil discovery confirmation and gas discovery
Flounder 6	12. 7.77	A	Oil and gas discovery confirmation

(a) W = wildcat, A = appraisal well, D = development well.

(b) Drilled during development drilling on Barracouta platform in 1968 — deep well probe.

(c) Drilled during development drilling (first stage) on Marlin platform 1968 — deep well probe.

(d) Drilled during development drilling (second stage) on Marlin platform in 1973 — deep well probe.

(e) West Halibut 1 commenced as a step out for the Halibut field but ended as the exploration well for a new field called Fortescue.

Source: The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd, 1980.

Four other companies (B.O.C. of Australia Ltd, Endeavour Oil NL, NSW Oil and Gas Co. NL, and Shell Development (Aust.) Pty Ltd) drilled seven wells during the 1970s but without success.

Following the surrender by Esso/BHP of exploration rights over certain blocks in the waters of the Gippsland Basin, the Minister for Minerals and Energy during 1979 granted to the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria and Beach Petroleum NL, working as a joint venture, an exploration permit over waters adjacent to the Lakes Entrance area of Bass Strait with Beach Petroleum NL as the operator. Geophysical exploration work has been carried out and the results are still being evaluated. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria in association with M.I.M. Investments Pty Ltd and Phillips Australian Oil Company has also been granted an exploration permit over offshore areas of the Otway Basin with Phillips Australian Oil Company as the operator. Geophysical surveys are to be carried out during 1980.

Offshore drilling programmes, 1978 and 1979

During 1978 and 1979, the following nine exploration wells were drilled in the Gippsland Basin by the Esso/BHP partnership using the drilling rigs Ocean Endeavour and Ocean Digger:

VICTORIA — WELLS DRILLED, 1978 AND 1979

Well	Date well spudded-in	Result
Fortescue 1	17. 6.78	Dry hole
Sweep 1	18. 7.78	Dry hole
Seahorse 1	30. 7.78	Oil show
West Halibut 1(a)	3. 9.78	Oil discovery
Fortescue 2	30.10.78	Oil discovery confirmation
Fortescue 3	26.11.78	Oil discovery confirmation
Rockling 1	27.12.78	Dry hole
Threadfin 1	22. 2.79	Dry hole
Fortescue 4	18. 3.79	Oil discovery confirmation

(a) West Halibut 1 commenced as a step out well to delineate the Halibut field but ended as the exploration well for a new and separate field subsequently called Fortescue.

Source: The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd, 1980.

*Development of the Gippsland fields**Completed projects, 1967 to 1979*

The initial stage of development took place between 1967 and 1971 when the four commercial fields discovered to that time were developed as an integral operation. These were the Barracouta and Marlin gas fields and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields together with a small reservoir in the Barracouta field. Further development was carried out on the Marlin field during 1972 and 1973.

The Cobia 2 well, found in the small Cobia reservoir during 1977, was developed during the latter part of 1978 and the first half of 1979 and came on stream on 30 June 1979. This was the first sub-sea well completed in the Gippsland Basin fields and the crude oil from this well is conveyed by two 100 mm undersea pipelines to the Mackerel platform prior to transportation through the Halibut pipeline to Longford for processing to stabilised crude oil. This was also the first project where the pre-welded pipeline was laid by the spooling method from a specially adapted boat.

Current projects, 1974 to 1980

Following the proving of the Mackerel oilfield as a commercial proposition in 1973, construction began in September 1974 at the Barry Beach Marine Terminal of a platform to be erected over this field. It was set in position during April 1976 and construction was completed in January 1977. After drilling of the first development well (A1), the Mackerel field came on stream on 19 December 1977. The remainder of the planned 18 development wells are still being drilled.

Work on the construction of a platform over the Tuna oil and gasfield commenced in January 1975. It was erected on site about 56 kilometres offshore on 27 January 1977 and development drilling of the planned 18 holes commenced on 2 October 1978. Production of oil commenced on 14 June 1979. The production of gas has not yet commenced.

Additional facilities are being installed on the Marlin platform to produce oil from a small accumulation beneath the main gas reservoir and production was expected to begin towards the end of 1980. A gas pipeline was being laid between the Mackerel field and the Marlin platform. Weighting and welding of pipe commenced at Barry Beach Marine Terminal in February 1979 and offshore laying operation commenced on 31 October of that year.

Construction of the platform for the Snapper gasfield commenced at the Barry Beach Marine Terminal during 1978. The template was loaded out to site in April 1979 and was set in position on 18 May 1979. Fabrication of production facilities for the platform was 50 per cent complete in the first half of 1980 and the 600 mm pipeline from the platform to the beach head near Loch Sport was scheduled to be finished by the middle of 1980. Development drilling was scheduled to commence about the same time and the Snapper field was expected to come on stream during August 1980.

In June 1979, the Minister for Minerals and Energy authorised the construction and erection of the West Kingfish platform and fabrication of the template began at the Barry Beach Marine Terminal in November 1979.

Additional production facilities were to be installed on the Mackerel platform to handle crude oil produced by high angle wells drilled directionally about 4 kilometres from the platform to the south Mackerel field.

The pipe reel technology used in 1978 on the Cobia Subsea Completion Project was to be used to install a fuel gas pipeline from Marlin to Halibut and Mackerel.

Design work for the construction of a platform over the Flounder field was advanced. Onshore fabrication for this \$250m project was scheduled to begin during 1981 and production from the field, estimated to contain recoverable reserves of 56 million barrels of oil, should commence in 1984. Peak production rates were expected to reach just over 15,000 barrels a day.

Detailed design for the erection of Gas Plant Number 3 at Longford commenced in Melbourne in June 1979 and orders have been placed for steel and other materials. The cryogenic, similar to existing Gas Plant Number 2, was scheduled to come on stream in 1982 to supplement supply to the expanding Victorian gas market.

On 10 January 1980, Esso/BHP announced that the partnership intended to develop the Fortescue oilfield at a cost in excess of \$240m. The project entails the erection of a platform 65 kilometres offshore, 4 kilometres west of the Halibut platform in 65 metres of water. The platform was to have a capacity for 21 wells and was to be linked to Halibut by 300 mm pipeline from which point the oil flows through the existing pipeline system to Longford. The maximum production was expected to be 45,000 barrels a day. The development would also involve extension of the 100 mm fuel gas line laid from Marlin to Halibut for artificial lift and supply. Work on the platform was due to commence towards the end of 1980 and production was planned to commence in 1983.

Esso/BHP was also to continue their active exploration programme in Bass Strait which would include 3,800 seismic investigations in 1980 including 2,500 kilometres of three dimensional surveys, the first of their kind to be carried out in Australia. During the latter part of 1980, the partnership was to begin a new wild drilling cycle in Bass Strait and four exploration wells were planned to be drilled by the end of the year.

VICTORIA—CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, 1975 TO 1979
(After processing)

Year	Barrels		Kilolitres	
	During year	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Average kilolitres/day for year
1975	136,434,598	373,793	21,693,101	59,433
1976	140,559,679	384,043	22,347,162	61,058
1977	145,187,523	397,774	23,074,930	63,219
1978	148,826,012	407,742	23,343,427	63,955
1979	149,790,661	410,385	23,790,661	65,180

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN COMMERCIAL HYDROCARBON
RESERVES AND PRODUCTION, 30 SEPTEMBER 1979

Item	trillion (10 ¹²) cubic feet			billions (10 ⁹) cubic metres		
	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
Natural gas	7.787	0.850	6.937	220.6	24.1	196.5
Crude oil	2916.7	1158	1758.7	463.7	184.1	279.6
Condensate	211.3	21.4	189.9	33.6	3.4	30.2
Liquified petroleum gas	551.0	125.8	425.2	87.6	20	67.6

NOTE: All figures are for products *after processing*.

Crude oil = C₁ + in oil reservoir; Natural gas = C₁ and C₂; Condensate = C₃ + dissolved in gas; LPG = C₄ and C₅.
1 gegalitre = 10⁶ litres.

Figures given are based on direct conversion of cubic metres or gegalitres and may be + or - actual production.

Refining

There are three refineries in Victoria: the Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona, and the BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, Western Port. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubricating oil. Refining capacity at 1 December 1979 is set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—REFINING CAPACITY AT 1 DECEMBER 1979

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong 1954	101,000 to 107,000 BSD 5,000,000 tonnes/year
(Lubricating oil plant)	Corio near Geelong 1954	2,200 BSD 100,000 tonnes/year

VICTORIA—REFINING CAPACITY AT 1 DECEMBER 1979—*continued*

Refinery	Location in Victoria and year refinery came on stream	Primary processing capacity (a)
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1954	100,000 BSD 4,600,000 tonnes/year
BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd	Crib Point on Western Port Bay 1966	60,000 BSD 2,500,000 tonnes/year

(a) BSD: barrels per stream day.

Source: *Oil and Australia*, Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd, 1979.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

Transportation

Indigenous processed crude oil is shipped by tanker from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's 3 local refineries.

The total volume shipped by tanker during the 1978 calendar year was 64,374,164 barrels (10,234,655 kilolitres) and during 1979 was 65,677,048 barrels (10,441,834 kilolitres). The volumes of crude oil conveyed through the pipelines to local refineries during 1978 was 82,339,088 barrels (13,090,845 kilolitres) and during 1979 was 83,355,293 barrels (13,252,455 kilolitres).

The three refineries in Victoria also import between 4.5 and 5 million barrels (0.7–0.8 million kilolitres) of crude oil each year from the Persian Gulf and also import approximately 1.3 million barrels (0.2 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or from other States in Australia. Approximately 35 million barrels (5.6 million kilolitres) of wholly or partially refined products are exported to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific Islands or transported to other States within Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades — 97 octane (super grade) and 89 octane (standard grade) — and a wide range of other petroleum products are marketed in Victoria through a number of industry terminals and depots and 3,541 retail outlets (30 June 1979), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. At 30 June 1979, Victoria had the capacity to store 3,193,700 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 21 installations in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4), including refineries.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, 1978

Item	'000 kilolitres	Tonnes	Item	'000 kilolitres	Tonnes
Aviation gasoline	20.35	—	Industrial diesel fuel —		
Motor spirit —			Inland	181.63	153,647
Super	3,709.62	—	Bunkers	131.76	113,791
Standard	436.61	—	Total	313.39	267,438
Total	4,146.23	—	Fuel oil —		
Power kerosene	6.26	—	Inland (a)	354.94	331,985
Aviation turbine fuel	419.43	—	Bunkers	560.97	529,847
Lighting kerosene	57.55	—	Total	915.91	861,832
Heating oil	422.53	—	Other petroleum fuels (b)	926.14	
Automotive distillate —			Grand total	8,441.77	—
Inland	1,174.75	—			
Bunkers	39.23	32,732			
Total	1,213.98	—			

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Including refinery fuel.

Source: Oil and Gas Division, Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced at the Esso/BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and by Victoria's three refineries. The Long Island facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria and the principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*. The establishment of the Long Island facilities is described in the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately 1.8 million tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonnes capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan.

Ethane gas

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and has since 1972 been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. A new plant using ethane gas as a feedstock and conveyed by pipeline from Altona has been built for Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray at a cost of \$60m and is now in production.

Further reference: *Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1974, pp. 382-5*

Gas industry*Introduction*

The gas industry in Victoria dates from the formation of the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company in 1850 with the objective of lighting the City of Melbourne by gas. Many other gas companies were formed in the more heavily populated suburbs of Melbourne and country towns of the State during the second half of the nineteenth century, many by municipal authorities.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

In 1877, the Metropolitan Gas Company was formed by the amalgamation of three companies, one of which was the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company. The former company subsequently merged with the Brighton Gas Company which in turn was absorbed into the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria which was formed in 1950. Since then, the structure of the industry changed from multiple privately-owned utilities to gradual unification under the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria — a State utility.

With the purchase of the Gas Supply Company's Victorian undertakings in 1970, The Geelong Gas Company in 1971, and Colonial Gas Holdings Limited in 1973, complete unification of the gas industry was achieved. The acquisition of The Albury Gas Company Ltd in 1974 made it possible for the Corporation to extend natural gas supply to the Albury/Wodonga Development Project. The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria is now the sole distributor of gas in Victoria.

Manufactured gas has been replaced with natural gas and, where this is not available, with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) supplied in cylinder and bulk tank or reformed LPG supplied through a local reticulation system — applicable in many country towns. The natural gas reticulation system is, however, continually being expanded to include as many provincial towns as possible and is currently accessible to more than 80 per cent of Victoria's population.

In 1978-79, gas provided 48 per cent of Victoria's total secondary energy requirements excluding transport and this figure is rising year by year.

Future sources

Approximately 140 billion cubic metres (5 trillion cubic feet) of the gas reserves in Esso/BHP's Bass Strait fields are contracted to the Corporation, with an option on a similar quantity from any further reserves established in Victoria by the partners.

In keeping with its responsibility to meet the needs of its consumers and ensure continuing security of gas supply, the Corporation, through a fully-owned subsidiary

company, Gas and Fuel Exploration NL, is engaged in exploring for oil and gas in the Bass Strait area in a joint venture with Beach Petroleum NL.

The Corporation has also concluded an agreement with Phillips Australian Oil Company and M.I.M. Investments Pty Ltd for exploration in the offshore Otway Basin and the Minister for Minerals and Energy, the designated authority under the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, has granted an exploration permit to the venture.

Conservation of energy

In 1977, the Corporation embarked on a programme promoting the efficient use of energy in industry, commerce, and the home with the primary objective of conserving Victoria's fuel resources. An Energy Management Centre was set up in the Melbourne suburb of Clayton, comprising:

- (1) A school which holds courses and seminars on efficient energy utilisation;
- (2) a Consultancy Service, to advise industry and commerce on energy usage and new techniques; and
- (3) a Development Division where the latest appliances are tested and evaluated for energy efficiency.

The Gascor Home Insulation Division was established to facilitate home insulation, thus enabling householders to reduce their fuel consumption and their operating costs. Other projects included the opening of an Energy Information Centre, the sponsoring of a Low Energy House competition, and the establishment of a Solar Research Centre.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1979, the Corporation was supplying 771,203 consumers with gas through a network of approximately 17,235 kilometres of transmission pipelines. Of these consumers, 760,540 were receiving natural gas and 10,763 were provided with a reticulated supply based on liquefied petroleum gas.

The areas provided with a reticulated gas supply at 30 June 1979 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1979 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied		
	Natural gas	Tempered LPG (b)	
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Albury	Mornington	Ararat
	Bacchus Marsh	Peninsula	Colac
	Ballan	Morwell	Hamilton
	Ballarat	Ocean Grove	Horsham
	Benalla	Pakenham	Kyneton
	Bendigo	Point Lonsdale	Portland
	Broadford	Queenscliff	Stawell
	Castlemaine	Rosedale	Warrnambool
	Churchill	Sale	
	Cranbourne	Seymour	
	Drouin	Shepparton	
	Geelong	Sunbury	
	Hastings	Trafalgar	
	Lara	Traralgon	
	Longwarry	Wangaratta	
	Maffra	Warragul	
	Melbourne	Wodonga	
	Mooroopna		
	Private suppliers—	Western Port	
	Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (BHP)	North Geelong	

(a) Excludes Esso/BHP own plant use at Longford and Long Island Point.

(b) In addition, the Gas and Fuel Corporation supplies Maryborough and Warracknabeal with bottled LPG.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Production and sales
**VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF TREATED
 NATURAL GAS (a)**

Year	Quantity	
	million m ³	million ft ³
1974	2,241.743	79,167.139
1975	2,565.355	90,557.032
1976	3,038.522	107,259.827
1977	3,256.752	114,963.346
1978	3,461.135	122,178.065

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

Source: Department of National Development and Energy, Canberra.

VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS (a)
 (gigajoules)

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
1974-75	72,253,000
1975-76	83,628,000
1976-77	95,471,000
1977-78	102,063,000
1978-79	109,138,000

(a) Includes Mt Gambier Gas Co. Ltd in South Australia.

NOTE: 1 gigajoule = 9,479 therms. For sales of gas in Victoria for the years 1970-71 to 1973-74, see table on page 335 of *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Sales rose sharply following the introduction of natural gas in April 1969. During the twelve month period ending 30 June 1968, the last full year before the introduction of natural gas, sales showed an increase of only 5.5 per cent over the previous year. Sales during the twelve month period ending 30 June 1979 increased by 32.5 per cent.

As an example of market growth, customers on the space heating tariff when it was introduced in 1965 numbered 1,400. Ten years later, more than 268,300 householders have become eligible for this tariff. So great was the impact industrially that within ten years of its introduction natural gas was replacing over one million tonnes per annum of fuel oil.

MINERALS

Economic natural resources

Introduction

Mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes in various parts of the State. A less spectacular development, but one equally important for Victoria's economy, was the commencement of the utilisation of the La Trobe Valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Of equal significance were the oil and gas discoveries in eastern Bass Strait during the 1960s from which Victoria now supplies about 68 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements and the whole of the State's gas needs.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

During the middle of 1978, the Western Mining Corporation encountered, during exploration in an area east of Benambra in north-eastern Victoria, a 25.5 metre intersection in a drill hole sited on the Wilga prospect. The intersection assayed at 4 per cent copper and 7.3 per cent zinc. Drilling to evaluate this deposit is continuing. The intersection represents the most promising intersection of base metals in Victoria and has stimulated mineral exploration particularly in areas of similar rocks in eastern Victoria.

Construction materials

Apart from crude oil and natural gas, quarrying of construction materials exceeds other mineral production, including brown coal, in both volume and value. In 1978, the production of construction materials, including clay and limestone for lime and cement, was approximately 39,000,000 tonnes, valued at \$79.8m. The larger portion of this quantity, estimated to be as much as 60 per cent, is both produced and used within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Fossil fuel reserves

Victoria's measured geological reserves of brown coal (lignite) amount to 65,933 megatonnes, of which 64,923 megatonnes occur in the extensive coalfields of the La Trobe Valley. The total geological resources down to depths at present uneconomic to mine amount to 124,307 megatonnes, but the State Electricity Commission estimates that the present economically extractable quantity is 44,284 megatonnes. This would contain an energy content of 442,840,000 terajoules.

The Bass Strait oil and natural gasfields will supply Victoria and other markets with natural gas for more than thirty years at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 7,800,000 terajoules will be available if new gas fields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 9,000,000 terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia during the next few years.

VICTORIA—ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL
(million terajoules)

Crude oil	Natural gas	Gas liquids	Brown coal	Total
9.0	7.8	2.1	128.9	147.8

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oilfields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

Metallic minerals

Only minor amounts of metallic minerals are produced in Victoria. The most valuable of these is gold. These minerals contribute only about 0.5 per cent of the value of mineral products.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria, formally established in 1852 following the first reported discovery of alluvial gold in the previous year, was in 1867 brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and since 1 September 1977 has functioned as a division in the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and subsurface mapping of the important goldfield areas, and in the 1890s studies were extended to the black coal deposits in south Gippsland. This work culminated in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coalfield in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe Valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coalfields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1920.

After the Second World War, the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gasfields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Survey are the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, and mineral, petroleum, and groundwater resources; engineering

geology; and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's subsurface resources.

Mining and quarry production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Metallic minerals (a)—								
Gold bullion	249	225	119	343	42	112	10	35
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony ore	2,703	34	507	11	1,227	21	443	17
Bauxite	—	—	2,366	38	5,579	r87	2,136	49
Iron ore	487	4	6,650	73	1,785	17	473	4
Tin concentrate	5	22	—	—	2	10	2	15
Non-metallic minerals—								
Diatomite	4,979	22	498	34	437	48	269	30
Fireclay	14,280	40	14,777	64	17,944	107	26,057	170
Gypsum	54,139	161	69,006	240	84,761	310	107,359	372
Kaolin, refined	26,135	1,441	16,663	1,308	18,616	1,572	23,605	2,007
Kaolin, unrefined (b)	8,077	40	414	7	276	4	7,088	30
Limestone (c)	2,139,529	n.a.	2,170,684	n.a.	2,081,201	n.a.	2,221,068	n.a.
Other clays	2,222,221	2,343	2,478,992	3,114	r2,090,000	r2,572	2,259,223	3,083
Silica	142,550	445	166,273	708	199,416	960	184,274	1,166
Fuel minerals—								
Briquettes	1,092,134	11,391	945,793	11,974	1,034,786	14,925	1,064,094	16,536
Brown coal (d)	24,641,462	40,556	26,711,090	48,346	28,231,206	55,905	27,643,837	64,925
	'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³	
Crude oil	20,930		21,795		22,647		23,083	
Liquefied petroleum gases (e)—								
Commercial butane	1,147		1,181		1,324		1,387	
Commercial propane	1,025		1,051		1,207		1,267	
	million m ³	395,311	million m ³	430,634	million m ³	458,818	million m ³	545,374
		(g)		(g)		(g)		(g)
Natural gas (f)	2,284		2,641		2,989		3,099	
Other derivatives (e)—	'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³	
Commercial ethane	63,677		73,208		103,350		110,455	
Construction materials—	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Sand	7,541	11,726	7,765	12,832	9,040	14,626	8,951	18,314
Gravel	4,732	3,986	4,095	3,304	r4,683	4,367	4,807	4,626
Crushed and broken stone	17,682	43,298	17,430	48,742	17,884	48,388	18,665	62,215
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	12,283	262	10,621	256	7,867	288	12,589	516
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	3,636	4,127	2,738	2,905	3,327	3,886	3,585	5,118

(a) See next table for assayed content.

(b) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing refined kaolin at or near mine.

(c) Excludes limestone used as a construction material.

(d) Excludes brown coal used in production of briquettes: 1974-75: 2,955,000 tonnes; 1975-76: 2,512,000 tonnes; 1976-77: 2,763,000 tonnes; 1977-78: 2,848,349 tonnes.

(e) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(f) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

(g) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from government departments. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria; Fuel Branch, Commonwealth Department of National Development; and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Alumina (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	2,819	—	1,214	2,829	1,110
Antimony (tonne)—					
Contained in antimony ore	110	278	60	109	49
Gold (g)—					
Contained in antimony ore	158	—	—	—	—
Contained in gold bullion	67,783	217,794	105,582	40,175	9,238
Total gold	67,941	217,794	105,582	40,175	9,238

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS—*continued*

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Iron (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	209	—	121	324	145
Contained in iron ore	280	292	3,990	1,071	284
Total iron	489	292	4,111	1,395	429
Rutile (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	—	118	—	—
Silica (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	—	289	—	—
Tin (tonne)—					
Contained in tin concentrate	7	4	—	1	2

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052
1946-1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951-1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956-1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961-1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968-69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969-70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970-71	20	(c)	23,180,539	22,975
1971-72	—	—	23,630,467	25,706
1972-73	—	—	24,121,155	28,555
1973-74	—	—	26,354,577	31,532
1974-75	—	—	27,541,462	45,341
1975-76	—	—	29,211,090	52,871
1976-77	—	—	30,994,476	61,598
1977-78	—	—	30,492,186	73,183

(a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.

(b) Figures for five-yearly periods are annual averages.

(c) Under \$1,000.

Further references: *Groundwater in Victoria*, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 384-6; *Victorian clays* 1970, pp. 376-8; *History of the Mines Department*, 1970, pp. 105-8; *Minerals in Victoria*, 1970, pp. 1-29; *Mineral exploration*, 1972, pp. 363-7; *Geological Survey of Victoria*, 1975, pp. 362-3; *Extractive industries*, 1975, pp. 364-5; *Mineral deposits in Victoria*, 1976, pp. 362-3; *Mines Department*, 1977, pp. 367-9; *History of mining*, 1979, p. 287

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WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

The Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply was established under the *Water Resources Act 1975* for the purpose of ensuring that the water resources of the State are utilised in the most efficient manner.

The *Water Resources Act 1975* vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of water, sewerage, and drainage functions), the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, the Latrobe Valley Act, the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, the West Moorabool Water Board Act, the Dandenong Valley Authority Act, the Sewerage Districts Act, the Groundwater Act Part V, The River Improvement Act, and the Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there is a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council and comprising the Director of Water Resources who is chairman; the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; the chairman, secretary, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks Trust Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, and the Ministry for Conservation, and the Co-ordinator of Works from the Victorian Treasury. The functions of the Council are to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of the State or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria, referred to it by the Minister.

During 1979, the Council has been instrumental in initiating a number of significant studies, including:

- (1) *Flood plain management.* Adoption by the Victorian Government of a Report describing the principles used in defining flood plains, together with guidelines for permissible works and structures within flood plains.
- (2) *Re-use of waste water.* The Reclaimed Water Committee is continuing its studies and investigations into determining the feasibility of using reclaimed water for secondary purposes (agriculture, landscape watering, and industrial use). Included in the studies is a project to determine the viral content of raw sewage and treated effluents. The virological quality of waste water is likely to be a critical factor in the acceptance of the use of reclaimed water by the public.
- (3) *Education campaign on water use.* The development of a campaign based on the theme "Use Water Wisely". The campaign aims to promote the efficient use of water, not only during the summer months but at all times throughout the year.
- (4) *Investigations into household waste treatment.* A committee established by the Water Resources Council is examining alternative household waste treatment and disposal methods to determine their applicability as an alternative to full sewerage reticulation.
- (5) *Economic aspects of the use of water resources in the Kerang region.* This major study, which utilised computer modelling to determine suitable programmes of water

supply and drainage in the Kerang region, highlighted the need for farmers to appraise on a regular basis alternative approaches to farming to ensure farm viability.

(6) *Research co-ordination*. There has always been a problem of co-ordinating research information. In an attempt to overcome this a committee has been established to ensure that all water related research is documented and made available to water resource managers.

Further reference: *Water resources and their control, Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 373-4; 1979, pp. 291-2*

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also Melbourne's metropolitan planning authority. The formation of a body such as the Board was urged by an 1889 Royal Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the city. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area, and to assume responsibility for the city's water supply, previously administered by the Public Works Department.

In the years since its inception, the Board, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* (as amended). Until 1 August 1978, the Board comprised 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time elected chairman, and from 1975, a deputy chairman. Commissioners who were required to be members of a municipal council, could not hold their seats for more than three years without reappointment, while the maximum term for the chairman was four years before his appointment was reviewed. The deputy chairman's term was also for four years. Following recommendations by a Board of Inquiry, the composition of the Board was changed on 1 August 1978. It now comprises a full-time appointed chairman and six part-time members, four elected by area commissions comprising of groupings of municipalities and two appointed by the Victorian Government. Their appointments are for four-year terms.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement or planning rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties but subject to specified minimum charges. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charges on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, the Board's statutory contribution towards financing the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board of Inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 1977

Terms of reference

By an Order in Council of 27 April 1977, Sir Charles Roger Darvall, C.B.E., of Melbourne and George Samuel of Perth, W.A. were appointed a Board of Inquiry, the terms of reference being:

- (1) Whether the Board should continue to perform all or any and which of its functions.
- (2) Whether the constitution of the Board under the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* is inappropriate in any and what respects, having regard to the functions of the Board.

- (3) Whether the Board should be reconstituted in any and what way and with any and what functions.
- (4) Whether having regard to its powers, duties, and functions, any and, if so, what changes should be made to the administrative structure of the Board.
- (5) Whether any and, if so, what changes are necessary or desirable in the manner in which the Board finances its functions having regard, in particular, to:
- (a) the raising and repayment of loans and the setting aside of amounts for interest, redemption, and depreciation;
 - (b) the method of preparation of annual revenue estimates;
 - (c) the levying of rates based upon the net annual value of the property;
 - (d) the use of moneys to finance capital works provided by way of:
 - (i) area contributions on new sub-divisions of land;
 - (ii) the compulsory servicing of land in new sub-divisions;
 - (iii) the national sewerage programme by the Commonwealth Government; and
 - (iv) contribution to capital works from rate revenue.

Activities of the Inquiry

These involved:

- (1) A study of the background and activities of a number of water and sewerage authorities situated in other countries and other States of Australia.
- (2) The study of and visits to the varied and widespread activities of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, discussions with its officers, and detailed examination of the substantial volume of historical, financial, and background data made available.
- (3) Reference to the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* (No. 6310) and the developing history of the Board over the years.
- (4) The seeking of submissions based on the terms of reference from interested parties, study and evaluation of them, the carrying out of public hearings, and where sought, private discussions. In all, 158 submissions were received.

In broad outline the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry were:

Reference 1: Functions

That the Board of Works should continue as a statutory corporate structure and should also continue to perform all its current basic functions, including planning for the Melbourne and Metropolitan region.

Reference 2: Constitution

That in the opinion of the Inquiry, a Board of 54 commissioners (plus an executive chairman and executive deputy chairman) had become inappropriate to the current needs of the organisation and the community.

Reference 3 and Reference 4: Administrative structure

That the Board of 54 commissioners be replaced by a Board of six non-executive part-time commissioners, plus the State Government appointed executive chairman and (if then considered appropriate) a Government appointed executive deputy chairman. The non-executive commissioners to be suitably remunerated as occurs with other semi-government authorities. Three of the six to come from the municipal field and three selected by the Government as "possessing special business knowledge and experience".

Proposals were also made with the objective of assuring a close continuing relationship between the 52 metropolitan municipalities and the Board of Works — particularly in relation to the Board's town planning activities and responsibilities.

Reference 5 (a): Raising of capital funds and loan procedures

For reasons set out in the Report, the Inquiry did not recommend any change in the procedures presently adopted by the Board of Works for the raising and repayment of loans and the setting aside of amounts for interest, redemption, and depreciation.

Reference 5 (b): Annual revenue estimates

The Inquiry saw no lack of efficiency in the preparation of the annual revenue estimates of the Board of Works and saw no need for change from current procedures and controls.

Reference 5 (c): Levying of rates

The Inquiry recommended that the relative Act should be amended in regard to the levying of rates to enable the Board to use *either* the NAV (Net Annual Value) or the UCV (Unimproved Capital Value) basis or a combination of both.

Reference 5 (d): Special aids to the financing of capital works

Questions 5 (d) (i) and (ii) referred to the area contributions and compulsory servicing of land by developers and sub-dividers, this being a sensitive procedure; 5 (d) (iii) to the contributions by Commonwealth Government towards the backlog of the sewerage problem, and 5 (d) (iv) to the use of rate revenue for the financing of capital works.

In regard to these matters the Inquiry referred to the dilemma of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (and indeed the Victorian Government itself) in meeting the needs and demands of the community within its rationed borrowing powers and bearing in mind the pressure to control rates within reasonable bounds. These constraints and needs had led to the special procedures referred to, and under the circumstances any recommendation as to their discontinuance was considered inappropriate.

Conclusion

The Report was completed and presented in mid-December 1977 and the Victorian Government's response was enacted on 30 May 1978 — the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Reconstruction) Act 1978* (No. 9165).

Melbourne's water storages

Water to Melbourne and the metropolitan area is supplied from seven storage reservoirs drawing on the water resources of mountain catchment areas. Pipelines carry the water from on-stream storages distant from the city to off-stream storages located around the perimeter of the metropolitan area. Water is then conveyed to service reservoirs and elevated tanks throughout the suburbs for distribution to consumers.

When the Upper Yarra Dam was completed in 1957, the capacity of the storage reservoirs serving the supply system was increased to 296,000 megalitres, comprising Yan Yean Reservoir (30,000 megalitres), Maroondah (22,000), O'Shannassy (4,000), Silvan (40,000), and Upper Yarra (200,000). In the 22 years since Upper Yarra was commissioned, this storage capacity has more than doubled to 610,000 megalitres and work is under way on two new major reservoirs to add about another 1.2 million megalitres of water storage and give Melbourne, by the early 1980s, a supply system with a storage capacity equivalent to three times the expected annual demand.

The years since the completion of the Upper Yarra Dam have been the most significant in the history of Melbourne's water supply system. Major works undertaken since 1957—and particularly following the severe drought of 1967–68—include duplication of the transfer main between the Upper Yarra and Silvan Reservoirs; diversion of several Yarra tributaries into the supply system; construction of Greenvale and Cardinia Reservoirs; construction of the Yarra Valley Conduit to further increase transfer capacity between Upper Yarra and Silvan; construction of a transfer main between Silvan and Cardinia Reservoirs, as well as transfer mains from Cardinia to Dandenong, and from Dandenong to Notting Hill; and the Thomson Diversion Tunnel and Easton and Swingler Diversion Works to transfer water from the Thomson River to the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Major works currently in progress include the Sugarloaf Dam, with associated pumping station and water treatment works, and construction of the Thomson Dam.

The completion of the Greenvale (1971) and Cardinia Reservoirs (1973) added another 314,000 megalitres to the storage capacity of the metropolitan water supply system, bringing this capacity to its current level. Greenvale and Cardinia are off-stream storages in the sense that they are located on watercourses with little catchment of their own and hence are filled from external sources, i.e., the on-stream storages.

Greenvale Reservoir is on Yuroke Creek, a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek to the north of the city, and serves Melbourne's north-western and western suburbs to Werribee. With a capacity of 27,000 megalitres, Greenvale is supplied by pipeline from the Silvan Reservoir near Monbulk in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Silvan stores water from the O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson systems.

Cardinia is by far the biggest of the Board's storages, with a capacity of 287,000 megalitres. It supplies Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs as far south as the boundary of Frankston and is fed from the Upper Yarra system via a pipeline from the southern end of Silvan Reservoir. Supply to Silvan is supplemented by the new Yarra Valley Conduit from the Upper Yarra Reservoir, which enables surplus water from the O'Shannassy and Upper Yarra catchments to be stored, and provides a marked degree of regulation of water from the diversion of the Thomson River, pending construction of the Thomson Dam.

Cardinia, with its large storage, supplies water to both the Dandenong and Notting Hill service reservoirs. The main dam embankment, with a base width of 303 metres, is generally rockfill with an impervious earth core. It has a maximum height of 86 metres, a crest length of 1,542 metres and contains about 3.7 million cubic metres of earth and rock. Cardinia started filling in 1973 and filled for the first time late in October 1977. The reservoir, which was designed by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, has a shoreline of about 56 kilometres and a surface area of more than 1,295 hectares.

In mid-1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam-building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system. Included in this programme is the Thomson Reservoir as the main component of the third stage of the Board of Works' largest water supply project to date—the diversion of water from the Thomson River, about 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the Upper Yarra system. Construction work on the Thomson project started in 1969 and the first stage—allowing diversion of water from the Thomson through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra—was commissioned in September 1974. Water from the Thomson was channelled into the diversion tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Stage two of the project involved extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension carried the diversion tunnel to the Yarra River near the Reservoir, thereby superseding the outlet into Fehrings Creek. The eastern tunnel extension allows diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swingler, just below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordan Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Incorporating a concrete diversion dam at Swingler, stage two was completed early in the second half of 1977. The major component of the third stage of the Thomson Diversion Scheme is a large storage on the Thomson River, north of Erica, to be formed by the Thomson Dam. When completed, this dam will be about 160 metres high and the earth and rockfill structure will form a reservoir inundating about 2,200 hectares. The dam will impound about 1.1 million megalitres and the proposed reservoir will extend for some 20 kilometres north of the wall.

A final decision to proceed with the Thomson Dam and its associated works was made by the Victorian Government early in 1976 after a study of the environmental implications during both the construction and operation of the dam. During the study, members of the public were able to make written submissions, either as individuals or collectively, on any aspect of the investigation, and these submissions were taken into account during preparation of the final report and recommendations. Apart from the Thomson Dam, the works involved in the third and final stage of the Thomson scheme entail an extension of the Thomson-Yarra diversion tunnel in a south-easterly direction for about 5.5 kilometres from Swingler to emerge within the proposed Thomson Reservoir, and allowing water to be transferred to the Upper Yarra system as required, as well as outlet works in the Thomson Dam for the release of water for other uses downstream. Excavation of the tunnel has been completed and construction of the dam embankment and associated works is proceeding. The Thomson Reservoir will store water during the wetter years when inflows are high and thus ensure an adequate water supply for Melbourne during the drier years. This will enable the Board to operate its available storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a large back-up storage such as the Thomson. In addition, the dam will provide regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River for the irrigators and water users in the Thomson Valley.

The augmentation programme announced in 1973 also included the Sugarloaf Reservoir (95,000 megalitres live capacity), which will store water pumped from the Yarra River at Yering Gorge and from the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. Basically, the Sugarloaf scheme comprises an intake and pumping station on the Yarra in Yering Gorge; a "pressure

tunnel" from the pumping station to the reservoir; a draw-off structure and tunnel from the reservoir to carry water to a pumping station below the main dam wall; a pipeline rising from this pumping station to a water treatment plant; a covered "clearwater" storage basin adjacent to the treatment plant; and a pipeline from the storage basin through which treated water will be introduced to the supply system. Comprehensive treatment of Sugarloaf water will be necessary because it will contain agricultural and urban run-off. The treatment plant will be located close to the southern end of the main dam and will use conventional water treatment methods. Chemicals will be added to the water to encourage the settling of particles which cause turbidity and then the water will be filtered and chlorinated to kill any bacteria. The plant will produce a high quality potable water. Water from the Sugarloaf Reservoir will be introduced to the supply system via the Sugarloaf-Preston Pipeline which will run from the clearwater basin to a tunnel of the Maroondah aqueduct. Downstream of this point, the aqueduct is being converted to a 2.1 metre diameter pressure pipeline. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Sugarloaf will be fluoridated in line with the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973*. The reservoir, being an off-stream storage, is formed by a dam across the Sugarloaf Creek near Christmas Hills. The main dam will be 85 metres above stream bed level and will have a crest length of 1,000 metres. There will be two small saddle dams on the southern side of the reservoir. Sugarloaf will supply the northern and western suburbs, as well as Greenvale and Yan Yean storages, and thus reduce this component of demand on Silvan Reservoir.

Water reaches houses and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from the various service reservoirs situated in the highest convenient places so that a maximum pressure can be maintained, and peak demands can be met. There are 76 service reservoirs and tanks with a combined capacity of 2,136 megalitres. Underground mains and pipes convey the water from the service reservoirs to its point of use. As part of its water supply catchment management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas south and north of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically based, efficient catchment management policy related to water yield and quality. At Coranderrk, the effects of two timber harvesting operations applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made to assess the effects of a regenerated eucalypt forest on water yield.

In the interest of preserving water quality, public access to the Board of Works' forested catchment areas is not allowed, but there are picnic and passive recreational facilities at all the Board's storages, except the O'Shannassy Reservoir. Public access is also available to four smaller reserves—Donnellys Weir, Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, and the top of Black Spur. All the reserves are easily reached by car.

Total water consumption for 1977-78 was 402,600 megalitres, an increase of nearly 6 per cent over the previous year's consumption. Rainfall over the catchment area was about 20 per cent lower than average for this period; heavy rains in July were followed by very dry months. Notwithstanding the present decline in the rate of population growth, the planning of future water requirements for Melbourne has allowed for a continuous increase in water consumption due mainly to the continuing growth in households.

At 30 June 1978, there were 868,640 properties or an estimated 2,473,000 persons in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water. Average consumption for 1977-78 was 463,500 litres per property.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS: STREAMFLOW YIELDS
(megalitres)

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson	Total water yield
1973-74	27,400	93,800	136,200	206,500	26,500	490,400
1974-75	31,900	108,500	170,300	351,000	25,300	687,000
1975-76	23,000	91,400	152,400	230,900	47,200	544,900
1976-77	21,600	104,400	120,400	219,500	80,000	545,900
1977-78	20,800	79,400	109,200	216,900	67,100	493,400

Further references: Thomson-Yarra Development Scheme, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, p. 253; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, pp. 188-9; Lower Yarra Development Scheme, 1979, pp. 295-6

Cost of water supply system

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Yan Yean system (including Greenvale)	246	320	82	45	42
Maroondah system	136	802	8,574	21,286	42,355
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson system (including Silvan and Cardinia)	26,350	36,678	23,041	28,473	22,657
Service reservoirs	1,286	1,627	4,523	3,686	4,704
Large mains and pumping stations	6,134	3,690	14,086	18,488	19,330
Reticulation	4,533	5,963	8,766	9,590	17,712
Afforestation	2	22	6	21	20
Investigations, future works	1,994	1,917	Cr. 91	1	Cr. 154
Total outlay	40,681	51,019	58,987	r 81,590	106,666

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1978, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,399 megalitres on 14 December 1977, and the minimum consumption was 705 megalitres on 27 March 1978.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc.:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS**

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1973-74	787,052	361,858	2,202	590	991	405.48	621,161
1974-75	809,372	355,625	2,274	620	974	393.66	640,165
1975-76	829,941	384,058	2,290	658	1,049	418.56	662,912
1976-77	850,834	381,489	2,273	638	1,045	423.59	689,336
1977-78	868,640	402,632	2,399	705	1,103	444.08	716,670

Sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Farm purchase and preparation	496	560	898	742	574
Treatment works	21,265	11,425	10,409	7,458	4,942
Outfall sewer and rising mains	2,975	1,430	393	354	89
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	4,935	2,772	1,969	921	1,207
Main and branch sewers	24,201	43,301	45,249	33,575	14,368
Reticulation sewers	12,096	20,067	26,554	30,667	50,378
Sanitary depots	Cr. 48	—	—	3	61
Investigations	1,057	1,437	Cr. 121	11	56
Total outlay	r 66,977	80,992	85,351	73,731	71,675

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1977-78, working expenses were \$304,772, costs of conveying and treatment \$160,648, and investment \$44,974, making a total of \$510,394. Revenue was \$609,255, giving a surplus of \$98,861.

Drainage*Retarding basins*

The Board of Works, acting as the drainage authority in the Melbourne metropolitan area, is responsible for providing flood protection works to serve in the most effective and economical manner. This has often been done by the construction of retarding basins. A retarding basin is a reservoir, normally empty, having an outlet always open, which is smaller than the inlet, so that during heavy storms part of the flow is held back and released gradually as the storm abates.

The first retarding basin constructed by the Board of Works is still in operation in Hawthorn, after more than 50 years' service. Twenty-one others have been constructed since. Two are presently under construction and planning for several further basins is proceeding. More basins will accompany the continuing growth of Melbourne.

Basins constructed to 1979 have flood storage capacities ranging from 4,900 to 1,960,000 cubic metres; the largest being the Jacana Retarding Basin on the Moonee Ponds Creek within the City of Broadmeadows. Although each basin had unique legal and economic problems associated with its development, all have similar hydrological reasons for their inception.

As the older catchments developed, no effective legislation was available to exclude development from the flood-prone areas adjacent to the creeks. This type of growth in some cases constricted the passage of larger flows and, during heavy storms, showed the retarding basin as the most effective and economical method of reducing peak flows to a flow which can be transmitted safely along the downstream drainage system. The alternative would have been the duplication or enlargement of the existing drainage systems.

In other areas, retarding basins are included in the original design of the drainage system. In these cases the basin not only retains peak flows but also reduces the size, and therefore the cost, of drainage works further downstream.

Some regions of Melbourne were originally swamp land and unfit for development. In such areas it is desirable to reduce flows and confine them to a narrower, controlled drainage system. This, in turn, drains the marshy areas and effectively opens up new lands for development. All this can and has been achieved most economically by the careful location of retarding basins.

A retarding basin may be formed in one of two ways. It can be excavated from a relatively flat area, or it can be formed by an embankment traversing a natural valley. The embankment may be specially constructed for the retarding basin or it can be used for a dual purpose by carrying a road across the valley.

The nature of a retarding basin lends itself easily to other uses. As many of the basins are empty and dry for the greater part of the time, some, with the co-operation of local councils, have been used for reserves and playing fields. Others have been designed to blend naturally with the surrounding flora to form parks, which to the untrained eye would not be recognised as flood protection structures.

The Lake Road Retarding Basin in the City of Nunawading is an example where a permanent lake has been incorporated in the design. The area surrounding the lake is preserved as a wildlife sanctuary by the Council. In addition, Cherry's Swamp and Truganina Swamp in Altona have been preserved to act as retarding basins, with the original character of the swamps being basically maintained so that these areas still provide a habitat for bird life, including several migratory species from the northern hemisphere.

Finance*Assessed value of property*

The net annual value of property in 1976-77 and 1977-78 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED
(\$m)**

Rate	Net annual value of property	
	1976-77	1977-78
Water rate	804.7	1,641.5
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	663.3	1,321.6
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	690.6	1,360.6
Metropolitan improvement rate	838.4	1,668.9

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from money which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia.

Board's borrowing powers and loan liability

The Board is empowered under section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$2,000m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loan from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$2,000m quoted in section 187. At 30 June 1978, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$1,258.4m, of which \$1,016.7m had been incurred under section 187. All moneys borrowed are charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	34,926	44,960	57,140	67,189	73,951
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	41,294	57,688	73,237	84,228	92,390
Trade waste charges	3,490	3,471	5,033	6,681	7,411
Sanitary charges	1,329	1,280	1,456	2,423	2,712
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	3	3	4	3	2
Balance, livestock account	756	Dr. 263	Dr. 4	229	421
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	8,068	8,366	10,353	11,870	13,697
River water charges	12	16	11	12	16
Total	89,878	115,521	147,231	172,635	190,600
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	6,068	6,394	7,690	8,694	10,445
Maintenance	8,226	11,531	14,158	16,488	18,847
Water supply works	1,400	1,400	1,652	1,652	1,652

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Sewerage—					
Management	5,811	9,232	9,617	10,755	13,144
Maintenance	6,616	11,364	15,320	19,599	22,102
Sewerage works	2,600	2,600	3,068	3,068	3,068
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	399	465	658	813	884
Maintenance	1,645	2,118	2,548	2,992	3,383
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	1,298	1,053	1,588	1,735	2,165
Maintenance	2,097	2,734	3,421	4,162	4,691
Drainage works	1,000	1,000	1,180	1,180	1,180
Pensions and allowances	376	404	513	844	—
Loan flotation expenses	384	628	720	1,128	672
Interest (including exchange)	42,027	51,708	64,161	74,246	89,052
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	2,023	2,210	2,408	2,727	3,172
Loans redeemed reserve	4,125	4,955	5,610	6,436	7,159
Renewals fund	1,109	1,151	1,466	1,796	2,449
Depreciation	264	320	1,015	1,019	372
Superannuation account	1,640	3,123	4,505	4,965	5,317
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	265	273	279	265	444
Rates equalisation reserve	505	858	3,674	4,371	202
Appropriations for contingencies, etc.	—	—	1,880	3,200	200
Other	—	—	100	500	—
Total	89,878	115,521	147,231	172,635	190,600
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	324,338	375,356	434,343	515,931	622,597
Sewerage	460,694	541,686	627,037	700,769	772,445
Drainage and river improvement works	49,285	57,104	66,139	74,098	83,343

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974 by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road-making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board on 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In respect of its town planning functions, the Board now operates under the authority of the Minister for Planning.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Revenue—					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	11,760	12,438	14,972	16,344	17,447
Recoup from Country Roads Board	—	1,026	—	—	—
Sales of land	—	2,042	5,225	1,644	4,781
Other	—	993	665	19	—
Total revenue	11,760	16,499	20,863	18,007	22,228

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY—*continued*
(S'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Expenditure—					
Management	2,144	2,936	4,249	4,576	4,864
Maintenance	1,110	42	38	305	453
Interest	70	73	77	120	210
Contributions to sinking fund	24	24	Cr. 24	—	—
Reserved land and acquisitions	6,056	8,615	4,759	5,557	2,409
Metropolitan parks land acquisitions	—	3,170	3,812	6,080	6,629
Special Road Projects acquisitions, etc.	—	553	553	—	—
Construction works	—	81	308	894	1,451
Road and foreshore works	114	—	—	—	—
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	306	721	1,261	1,372	2,250
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	1,778	61	5,469	Cr.1,289	3,540
Other	158	222	361	392	422
Total expenditure	11,760	16,499	20,863	r 18,007	22,228
Capital outlay at 30 June (a)	145,472	(b)41,213	44,825	55,591	61,238

(a) Includes expenditure of \$8,864,000 paid from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund in 1973-74. Also includes expenditure of \$10,458,000 paid from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund in 1973-74.

(b) Henceforth excludes highways and bridge works, and foreshore works, responsibility for which has been transferred to other authorities.

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Operations

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905. Under the provisions of the Act, the Commission was made responsible for the conservation and distribution of Victoria's water resources and control of the waters from rivers and beds and banks of streams and the control of the other natural sources outside of the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Following a Royal Commission on water supply, the Victorian Parliament passed the Irrigation Act of 1886 which vested the right to the use and control of all surface waters of Victoria in the Crown. This Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts. Within a few years, large areas of Victoria were included in their districts. Inadequate water conservation, divided control of water resources, insufficient charges, and irregular revenue because water was used on a large scale only in dry years, caused most of the trusts to fail. Their failure made clear the need for a single authority to manage the State's water resources and resulted in the formation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

In recent years the Commission's role has broadened. The *Groundwater Act* 1969 gave the Commission additional responsibilities in regard to control of underground water. Amendments to the Local Government Act in 1973 extended the Commission's powers over sub-division of land. Prior to the amendment, the Commission's approval was only required for sub-divisions within irrigation districts: its approval is now required for all sub-divisions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The *Drainage of Land Act* 1975 conferred on the Commission additional powers relating to the drainage of land, and management of flood plains, outside the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and Dandenong Valley Authority areas.

The Commission comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor of Victoria. It currently employs a permanent workforce of 1,790 persons throughout Victoria, and up to 1,300 casual employees according to the demand for labour on Commission works. About 450 personnel on the permanent staff are engaged in engineering, surveying, drafting, and other professional occupations, a further 490 are engaged in water distribution, district operations and maintenance, and another 510 are engaged in accounting and administrative functions. Of the casual labour force of 1,160 persons, 320 are engaged on construction projects and 840 on district maintenance.

In addition to the administration of flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria, more than 60 large storages, 320 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines are operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock and domestic purposes, and reticulated town supplies. All these works were designed and constructed, and are operated and maintained by the Commission. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,481,121 megalitres for 1978-79.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided between the following four Branches, each under the control of a chief engineer:

(1) Major Works Branch is responsible for investigation, survey, design, and construction of major projects, maintenance and operation of major storages, and planning and laboratory services;

(2) Rural Water Supplies Branch is responsible for operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, flood protection, and river improvement districts;

(3) Town Water Supplies Branch is responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supply systems, as well as engineering and financial supervision of local water supply and sewerage authorities; and

(4) Mechanical Services Branch is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the Commission's mechanical and electrical engineering works as well as supervising the Commission's plant and vehicle fleets.

Support services to these Branches are supplied by the Finance, Accounts, Stores, Personnel, Property and Legal Services, Valuations, and Secretarial Branches of the Commission.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area there are now 472 towns served by a reticulated water supply scheme, of which 147 are managed by the Commission and the remaining 325 are managed by 207 local water authorities. There are also 135 sewerage authorities, 27 river improvement trusts, and 4 drainage trusts serving Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Other services offered by the Commission include: irrigation and agricultural extension services, such as surveying, irrigation land layout, and surface and underground drainage layout; salinity control; licensing and control of private diversions from rivers and streams and from underground resources; and assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, both manual and automatic, for use in farm (terminal) channels.

Major water supply projects completed between 1970 and 1979 include:

Project	Features
Lake William Hovell	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 13,500 megalitres
Merrimu Tunnel Stage 2 (Lerderberg River to Goodmans Creek)	Tunnel 4 kilometres long, 2.7 metres diameter
Barr Creek Salinity	} Salinity control on Murray River
Lake Hawthorn Salinity	
Lake Mokoan	Earth and rockfill off-river storage, capacity 365,000 megalitres
Rosslynne Reservoir	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,500 megalitres
South Otway Pipeline	55 kilometres concrete-lined mild-steel pipeline of 500 mm diameter
Tarago-Western Port Pipeline	65 kilometres concrete-lined steel pipeline of 1,100 mm diameter
Tarago Reservoir Enlargement	Construction of concrete wave wall on top of spillway — new capacity 37,500 megalitres
Millewa Domestic and Stock Scheme	Replacement of channels with pipelines — serves 227,000 hectares
Dartmouth Dam	Earth and rockfill dam storage — capacity 4,000,000 megalitres

Water pollution control

The Commission's Pollution Control Section was established in 1973 to exercise powers delegated to the Commission by the Environment Protection Authority to control water pollution in country areas, excluding the La Trobe and Yarra Valleys.

Pollution inspectors are based at Melbourne, Wodonga, Shepparton, Bendigo, Ballarat, Frankston, Geelong, and Warrnambool. The inspectors at Frankston, Shepparton, Geelong, and Bendigo work under the supervision of the local district engineer in close liaison with Pollution Control Section. The inspectors have been recruited from positions in health inspection, waste treatment, laboratory work, inspection and pollution control in other government departments, and technical teaching. On appointment, inspectors undergo intensive training for two to three months at Head Office before working in the field. Initial training is reinforced by bi-monthly training programmes that facilitate co-ordination of inspectorial activities throughout Victoria. Inspectors also participate in training programmes conducted by the Environment Protection Authority and the Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply's Sewerage Operator Training Centre at Werribee.

Policy on some discharges, such as town drainage and sewerage overflows, are still under consideration. Septic tanks are now controlled by regulation, rather than licence, and consideration is being given to controlling discharges from garages and car washes. Dairy and piggery farmers now agree that their farm wastes can no longer be discharged into watercourses. Generally, effluent from these sources is being disposed of on land, even on small farms which are exempt from licence requirements, and this practice is being encouraged by the Commission.

Future programmes

Proposed expenditure on major works, urban water supply, sewerage, environmental protection, and water quality has been increased under the Commission's six-year programme of capital works for the period 1979-80 to 1984-85. The programme requires an allocation of \$378m (at December 1978 prices) over the programme period, subject to the availability of funds.

Major provisions in the programme include:

- (1) The commencement of six major water conservation dams, estimated to cost \$90m for urban, industrial, and irrigation supply.
- (2) Expenditure of \$25m for the construction of large trunk pipelines to augment the Mornington Peninsula water supply system and to improve its operating capabilities.
- (3) Expenditure of \$18m on headworks improvements in the Bellarine Peninsula water supply system.
- (4) Continuance of groundwater control programmes by extraction and disposal with partial re-use, in the Shepparton region, subject to the approval of the Parliamentary Public Works Committee inquiry into salinity in northern Victoria.
- (5) Continuance of salinity control works in the Sunraysia and Kerang regions for the interception of saline groundwater flows to the Murray River, and disposal of saline drainage to evaporative disposal areas. Priority works for which Victorian Government approvals are available are expected to be completed by 1979-80. The total programme, which is estimated to cost \$60m (at December 1977 prices), is subject to a Parliamentary Public Works Committee inquiry.
- (6) Continuance of surface drainage programmes in the northern irrigation districts, including those programmes associated with groundwater extraction in the Shepparton region. These programmes are estimated to cost \$2m to \$3m per annum.
- (7) A continuing programme, estimated to cost \$500,000 per annum, for the roofing of storages within the Commission's major main urban water supply systems as a prerequisite to future long-term comprehensive water treatment programmes.
- (8) Allocations for improvements to and for water treatment at urban centres, particularly those on the Murray River and in the Wimmera-Mallee areas. Water treatment plants will be completed at Red Cliffs and Robinvale within the programme period.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1978-79

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district										
				Total	Cereals	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
GOULBURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM—														
Shepparton	82,557.2	76,138.8	181,882.0	34,403.8	256.0	343.4	250.8	286.5	12,538.9	15,246.3	172.8	3,613.4	372.9	1,322.8
Rodney	109,210.7	100,869.5	253,981.0	61,646.0	1,034.0	789.0	519.0	511.0	22,392.0	31,642.0	71.0	2,970.0	1,121.0	597.0
Tongala-Stanhope	31,151.3	28,599.7	104,931.0	25,735.0	540.0	105.0	60.0	260.0	6,630.0	17,480.0	—	200.0	85.0	375.0
Deakin	63,536.6	41,561.4	43,534.0	11,820.0	510.0	225.0	20.0	180.0	5,795.0	4,620.0	—	10.0	370.0	90.0
Rochester	75,643.4	67,896.9	148,224.0	37,500.0	1,209.0	215.0	8.0	68.0	13,848.0	20,570.0	—	17.0	490.0	1,075.0
Dingee	4,378.8	3,825.4	10,051.0	2,415.0	50.0	—	—	22.0	844.0	1,499.0	—	—	—	—
Calivil	26,669.4	24,666.7	39,899.0	11,803.0	112.0	385.0	69.0	138.0	6,906.0	4,004.0	—	—	3.0	186.0
Tragowel Plains	88,805.7	76,236.0	121,802.0	48,824.0	801.0	128.0	1,903.0	3,704.0	32,872.0	6,182.0	—	—	—	3,234.0
Boort	47,303.4	40,485.1	53,428.0	20,755.0	1,827.0	737.0	42.0	—	11,138.0	2,096.0	—	—	163.0	4,752.0
Campaspe	8,546.1	8,124.5	19,295.0	3,843.0	178.0	205.0	8.0	120.0	633.0	2,490.0	—	—	107.0	102.0
East Loddon	—	—	—	336.0	—	—	—	—	230.0	105.0	1.0	—	—	—
West Loddon	—	—	—	755.0	16.0	36.0	—	20.0	349.0	12.0	—	—	—	322.0
Total	537,802.6	468,404.0	977,027.0	259,835.8	6,533.0	3,168.4	2,879.8	5,309.5	114,175.9	105,946.3	244.8	6,810.4	2,711.9	12,055.8
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM (Torrumbarry Weir)—														
Cohuna	51,449.3	48,181.9	134,449.0	43,642.0	305.0	575.0	527.0	1,246.0	20,614.0	20,175.0	—	1.0	101.0	98.0
Koondrook	38,149.5	32,544.7	72,781.0	24,872.0	2,727.0	67.0	46.0	168.0	15,484.0	4,966.0	—	172.0	21.0	1,221.0
Swan Hill	15,590.4	14,761.5	55,850.0	10,260.7	72.2	259.1	55.8	—	1,499.4	6,176.2	1,207.8	471.6	321.3	197.3
Third Lake	9,210.5	8,340.8	13,062.0	2,948.5	374.0	125.8	71.2	8.0	2,179.1	160.5	—	0.4	0.4	29.1
Mystic Park	8,676.7	7,738.8	11,477.0	3,307.1	—	88.1	128.0	103.2	1,822.5	556.5	19.1	17.7	8.0	564.0
Tresco	1,821.9	962.3	5,191.4	930.3	—	15.0	—	—	—	—	721.6	106.3	87.4	—
Fish Point	7,431.1	7,043.8	9,894.0	3,177.4	198.7	9.6	213.2	1,045.1	1,005.6	270.1	—	—	4.0	431.1
Kerang	34,371.4	29,738.3	62,023.0	19,379.3	1,798.4	97.5	48.0	325.4	12,920.8	3,317.5	—	—	—	871.7
Kerang North-West Lakes	—	—	—	583.8	160.0	32.1	20.0	—	221.1	10.0	77.8	29.8	0.8	32.2
Total	166,700.8	149,312.1	364,727.4	109,101.1	5,635.3	1,269.2	1,109.2	2,895.7	55,746.5	35,631.8	2,026.3	798.8	543.9	3,444.4
Murray Valley (Yarrowonga Weir)	129,378.2	113,853.0	253,844.0	50,354.0	1,544.0	512.0	312.0	—	21,025.0	21,344.0	95.0	1,623.0	337.0	3,562.0

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1978-79—*continued*

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district										
				Total	Cereals	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	
Direct from river by pumping—														
Nyah	1,566.5	1,321.0	9,217.3	1,175.8	—	—	—	52.8	—	76.8	854.4	58.3	125.3	8.2
Red Cliffs	5,507.8	5,190.9	43,771.0	4,871.6	—	5.7	—	15.5	9.0	43.5	4,558.0	191.2	7.0	41.7
Merbein	3,731.8	3,502.3	30,247.0	3,432.2	20.0	—	—	20.3	2.6	20.6	3,008.7	316.7	6.0	37.3
Robinvale	3,608.3	3,076.3	17,528.9	2,150.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,044.0	106.0	—	—
Carwarp-Yelta	—	—	—	228.0	54.0	28.0	38.0	—	33.0	—	—	—	—	75.0
Total	14,414.4	13,090.5	100,764.2	11,857.6	74.0	33.7	38.0	88.6	44.6	140.9	10,465.1	672.2	138.3	162.2
First Mildura Trust	15,863.7	8,016.0	73,298.3	8,016.0	—	—	—	—	—	214.0	6,166.0	284.0	—	1,352.0
Murray River system														
Total	326,357.1	284,271.6	792,633.9	179,328.7	7,253.3	1,814.9	1,459.2	2,984.3	76,816.1	57,330.7	18,752.4	3,378.0	1,019.2	8,520.6
OTHER NORTHERN SYSTEMS—														
Coliban	—	—	—	4,068.4	14.0	91.5	—	230.7	636.4	2,427.4	19.7	490.5	106.5	51.7
Wimmera	—	3,048.0	—	2,473.0	—	4.0	—	—	16.0	2,408.0	—	29.0	16.0	—
Total	—	3,048.0	—	6,541.4	14.0	95.5	—	230.7	652.4	4,835.4	19.7	519.5	122.5	51.7
SOUTHERN SYSTEMS—														
Bacchus Marsh	2,373.9	1,320.5	3,803.2	1,208.0	8.0	34.0	—	—	—	677.0	—	208.0	228.0	53.0
Werribee	3,771.2	3,560.0	9,683.9	3,194.0	12.0	64.0	80.0	24.0	56.0	960.0	—	62.0	1,871.0	65.0
Maffra-Sale	34,687.7	28,358.6	64,999.0	18,355.0	22.0	39.0	26.0	96.0	—	18,128.0	—	—	44.0	—
Central Gippsland	17,896.2	15,306.5	38,912.0	11,814.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	11,764.0	—	—	—	—
Mornington Peninsula	—	—	—	103.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.9
Bellarine Peninsula	—	—	—	125.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105.0
Total	58,729.0	48,545.6	117,398.1	34,799.8	92.0	137.0	106.0	120.0	56.0	31,529.0	—	270.0	2,305.9	183.9
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE	—	—	—	71,101.0	2,216.0	4,033.0	1,363.0	788.0	13,505.0	26,646.0	3,992.0	3,932.0	9,829.0	4,797.0
GRAND TOTAL 1978-79	922,888.7	804,269.2	1,887,059.0	551,606.7	16,108.3	9,248.8	5,808.0	9,432.5	205,205.4	226,287.4	23,008.9	14,909.9	15,988.5	25,609.0
GRAND TOTAL 1977-78	921,064.5	803,595.4	1,883,259.7	575,346.6	22,775.0	11,829.2	5,215.2	14,246.1	206,009.0	235,270.8	23,027.6	14,943.2	16,020.4	26,010.0

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", that is, irrigators who are authorised to take water from watercourses but whose holdings are not located inside an irrigation district. In the irrigation districts, water assigned to a given district is allocated to lands commanded by the channel system and suitable for irrigation on the basis of a water right. Irrigators pay a fixed sum for the volume of water allocated under water rights whether or not the water is actually used. Water rights are available in all but the driest years, and volumes in excess of water rights are usually available. The water right system ensures the irrigators of a minimum volume of water each year (except in severe drought years). Similarly, the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the costs of district operations.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much larger rural population is supported. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,481,121 megalitres for 1978-79.

In 1978-79, the area watered by private diversion from lakes, rivers, etc., was 551,607 hectares and the number of private diversions authorised was 11,381. The water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruits, and cereals. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, to insure against low flows in the natural source.

The following table shows the areas irrigated in Victoria for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78.

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Goulburn-Loddon system	234,074	264,673	262,306	276,782	272,339
Murray River system	183,488	188,045	188,298	191,227	181,643
Other northern systems	7,316	7,341	7,475	7,454	7,035
Southern systems	34,988	35,345	35,566	35,012	36,341
Private diversions	85,176	90,439	84,556	78,339	77,988
Total	545,042	585,843	578,201	588,814	575,346

Further reference: Storages, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 303-5

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

Introduction

During the gold rushes of the 1850s, large numbers of persons migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or mining purposes. The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility and no suitable supply authority existed. The Victorian Government, therefore, established the Department of Victorian Water Supply which constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. From 1872, government loans enabled municipal corporations to construct many waterworks of enduring value.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This Act provided for the constitution of waterworks trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884.

By 1945, there were 258 cities and towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the

Melbourne metropolitan area. There are now 446 cities and towns with reticulated water supplies. Supplies to 148 of these are managed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—either as part of its major urban supply systems or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 298 towns are supplied by local water authorities.

Eighty-seven towns are supplied by the Commission's major urban supply systems on the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otways, and Coliban areas which were constructed primarily to supply towns (although a substantial volume of water for irrigation is supplied to the Bendigo–Castlemaine areas). A further sixty towns are supplied from irrigation or waterworks districts in isolated areas of the State.

Local authorities

The administration of water and sewerage as separate authorities in country towns is unique to Victoria. Each authority enjoys autonomy in most of its functions but, as the Victorian Government usually provides a high degree of financial assistance, it requires that each trust submits its operations and proposals to the Commission's scrutiny before approval and funds are forthcoming. At June 1979, there were 207 local water authorities supplying 325 Victorian country towns. A further 18 town supply systems are under construction.

Organisation

There are two broad classes of local water authority:

- (1) "Local governing bodies", which are municipal councils constituted as local governing bodies under the Water Act; and
- (2) "waterworks trusts", the commissioners of which might comprise:
 - (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Victorian Government nominee;
 - (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees; or
 - (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (25) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the council's name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept apart from the administration of municipal affairs. Waterworks trusts usually comprise about six commissioners and have jurisdiction over a waterworks district, within which there may be one or more urban districts.

Several local water authorities operate under special Acts which are usually supplementary to the Water Act. These special authorities include the Mildura Urban Waterworks Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board supplying water in bulk to towns and industries in the La Trobe Valley and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are not sufficiently specific for the management of any substantial town water supply system. Although such supplies can receive consideration for a capital grant under the town water supplies assistance formula, the remainder of the costs must be found by the municipality concerned from its normal sources of loan funds.

FORESTRY

FORESTS OF VICTORIA

Introduction

Forests are complex and dynamic ecosystems of living organisms and their physical habitat. The living organisms include plants, animals, birds, fungi, and a vast collection of micro flora and fauna. The physical components of the ecosystem include those associated with the atmosphere, the soils, and the rock formations from which the soils have been derived.

The objectives of forest management vary according to the demand for the benefits that a forest ecosystem can provide and the capability of the ecosystem to supply the desired benefits without detriment to its long-term productive capacity. Forests owned by the community, such as the State forests of Victoria, provide a wide range of benefits both tangible and intangible. The efficient management of forest ecosystems to produce these benefits is a demanding task involving considerable resources of skilled manpower, finance, and equipment. The services of a wide range of expert personnel are required, including foresters, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, entomologists, hydrologists, engineers, surveyors, management specialists, economists, sociologists, landscape architects, and administrators.

Approximately 35 per cent of the total land area of Victoria is occupied by forests. This represents an area of 7,930,000 hectares, of which 6,740,000 hectares are State forest being managed by the Forests Commission, Victoria. While 2,279,069 hectares of the State forest are classified as reserved forests, the remaining 4,450,000 hectares are protected forests. The reserved forests are permanently reserved as forest land and can be excised or alienated only in exchange for other areas of Crown or private land. The protected forests are not permanently reserved although the Forests Commission is responsible for their management.

The major belt of forest in Victoria is located in the eastern half of the State extending from a point to the north of Melbourne to the New South Wales border. This area forms the southern end of the vast and continuous belt of forest that straddles the Great Dividing Range along the length of the east coast of Australia. Other extensive areas of forest in Victoria are situated to the north-west of Melbourne, in the South Gippsland Ranges, the Otway Ranges, the south-western region, the Mallee, and the northern and central parts of Victoria where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 773,100 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway

Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 124,900 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 650,000 hectares, of which 280,000 hectares are reserved forests and 320,000 hectares are protected forests.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalyptus and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4,752,000 hectares of which 1,500,000 hectares are reserved forests and 2,510,000 hectares are protected forests.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed, by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for up to eighty years. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition, they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts, and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot, dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for fencing timbers and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and heathlands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) now exceeds 100,000 hectares, with more than half of the area having been established since 1960. Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands.

Management

The State forests of Victoria are managed by the Forests Commission under the *Forests Act 1958*. This Act provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone. The Forests Commission also has explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

In order to fulfil its obligations under the Act, the Commission is organised into functional and territorial divisions. The functional divisions cover administration, forest management, forest operations, economics and marketing, forest protection, and forestry education and research. Territorial organisation is based on seven field divisions each of which is subdivided into a number of forest districts. The forest district is the basic territorial unit through which the management of State forests is implemented. There is a total of 47 districts in Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

Establishment and tending of forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reforest derelict areas of farmland continued on a major scale in 1977-78. A total of 1,201 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. During 1977-78, a total of 4,136 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, the whole area of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were again concentrated in each of eight development zones, where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood-using industries.

The establishment of softwood plantations on a major scale in Victoria has many beneficial effects including provision of much needed timber supplies, an environment suitable for picnics, pleasure drives, scenery, etc., and reforestation of derelict farmland. However, the establishment of new plantations may involve major environmental changes, and before a plantation is established a considerable amount of research and planning is carried out to minimise undesirable effects. Where a new plantation is to be established within an area of native forest an ecological survey is conducted, and the plantings are located so as to minimise their influence on the environment. Types of native forest that are limited in extent, or are of special ecological significance, are excluded from the planting area. In addition, substantial blocks and corridors of the original vegetation are retained to provide undisturbed habitats for native flora and fauna.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS:
ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES
(hectares)

Activity	Area				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
New planting	5,204	3,546	3,889	5,000	4,136
Re-planting felled areas	296	413	486	388	545
Thinning—					
commercial	1,054	1,026	760	934	396
non-commercial	14	9	32	65	112
Pruning	215	470	391	131	387
Fertilisation	870	1,817	2,110	2,764	3,006
Firming	329	358	430	—	—
Cleaning—					
ground	3,946	7,094	5,090	6,738	5,263
aerial	3,816	2,486	1,915	1,107	1,751

Regeneration and tending of native forests

The regeneration and tending of native forests is aimed at maintaining them in a healthy, productive condition so that they can continue to supply benefits to the community in perpetuity.

During 1977-78, a total of 20,275 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silviculture treatment. Labour made available through Commonwealth Government employment schemes assisted considerably in this work.

VICTORIA—TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE FORESTS,
1977-78
(hectares)

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,244	410	—	—	—	1,654
Hand seeding	484	596	—	—	—	1,080
Induced seed fall (a)	20	2,798	—	275	—	3,093
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	10	2,353	100	1,748	—	4,211
Liberation felling	344	1,351	—	670	—	2,365
Thinning	3	1,527	1,537	972	445	4,484
Coppicing	—	20	1,230	—	—	1,250
Other	—	1,797	341	—	—	2,138
Total	2,105	10,852	3,208	3,665	445	20,275

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

Forest protection

The fire danger during 1977-78 was relatively low in the north of Victoria, but very high in the north-east and southern areas of the State. During the season, Forests Commission personnel attended 643 wildfires. These fires burnt a total of 68,610 hectares of State forest and national parks. The area of State forest and national parks burnt in the five fire seasons up to and including 1977-78 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST AND NATIONAL PARKS BURNT BY WILDFIRES
(hectares)

Year	State forest	National parks	Total
1973-74	16,153	2,060	18,213
1974-75	91,335	3,655	94,990
1975-76	51,166	2,144	53,310
1976-77	118,461	10,379	128,840
1977-78	68,151	460	68,611

The wildfires occurring in the State forests originated from a variety of sources. Of the total number of outbreaks, 19 per cent were attributed to landholders and householders, lightning caused 26 per cent, and deliberate lighting accounted for 16 per cent. The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel during the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES

Cause	Number of fires				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Grazing interests	—	—	1	—	2
Landowners, householders, etc.	37	78	58	41	117
Deliberate lighting	54	56	68	43	94
Sportsmen, campers, and tourists	23	56	50	41	67
Licensees and forest workers	11	8	14	5	27
Smokers	6	10	6	5	29
Lightning	24	101	48	95	158
Tractors, cars, trucks, locomotives, and stationary engines	12	46	26	8	23
Children	8	15	14	6	22
Sawmills	6	6	1	5	8
Miscellaneous known causes	15	33	28	30	42
Unknown origin	15	34	20	11	17
Total	211	443	334	290	606

Forests along the Great Dividing Range

The Great Dividing Range forms the spine of the Eastern and Western Highlands of Victoria. The Eastern Highlands are heavily forested and include most of Victoria's tall fast growing native forests. Snow gum woodlands predominate at the higher elevations. At elevations between 1,400 and 900 metres, the forests are usually tall stands of single species such as mountain ash, alpine ash, or shining gum. At lower elevations the foothill forests contain mixtures of messmate, peppermint, gum, stringybark, or pure stands of silvertop.

The Western Highlands rarely exceed 600 metres and consequently do not contain significant areas of tall, fast growing mountain species. The forests are similar to those in the foothills of the east, but may also include red-ironbark, grey box, red gum, and other slow growing species. In contrast to the continuous belt of forest to the east, the western forests occur in blocks separated by land cleared for agriculture. The largest blocks are the Grampians State Forest and the Wombat State Forest. Other major blocks occur near the South Australian border, at Mt Cole, and Ballarat. Plantations of softwoods, mainly radiata pine, have been established near the Divide at Scarsdale, Ballarat, Creswick, and Macedon.

The wood based industry is the largest decentralised secondary industry in Victoria. Most of the raw material for the industry, including practically all the high quality ash-type timber, comes from forests on or near the Divide. Many country towns such as Omeo, Swifts Creek, Heyfield, and Mansfield depend mainly on this industry for their existence, while in others such as Ballarat, Daylesford, Bacchus Marsh, Myrtleford, Wodonga, Morwell, and Traralgon, the industry contributes significantly to the local economy.

Harvesting the forests and the silvicultural techniques needed for successful regeneration of harvested areas are designed and controlled to ensure that any adverse effects on soil, water quality, and landscape are minimal and short-term. Of particular interest are the methods taken to ensure successful regeneration of alpine ash. This species is a "fire climax" which probably owes its existence to fire. In the total absence of fire for a time longer than its life span, the species will be replaced by other species. Successful regeneration of alpine ash is usually associated with an intense fire which kills the trees and, at the same time, produces the seed-bed conditions which allows the new crop to establish and survive.

Harvesting is organised by felling all or most of the trees on small blocks, burning the debris, and sowing seed either by hand or from aircraft. If for some reason such as safety, it is not possible to burn the debris, the area is planted with seedlings. Many of the fine re-growth alpine ash forests which can be seen today along the Divide are results of these techniques.

Recreation is the fastest growing use of the forests along the Divide and access by foot and road is available. The Alpine Walking Track traverses the higher ridges on or near the Divide from the New South Wales border to Walhalla. Walking tracks are also available at Mt Disappointment, Mt Cole, and in the Grampians.

There is an extensive network of forest roads and tracks established in these forests, primarily for forest management including timber extraction and fire protection. These roads and tracks are being increasingly used by recreationists visiting forests to sightsee, tour, fish, hunt, walk, ski, or pursue other voluntary activities. This network of access is a valuable community asset and caters for a very significant proportion of the total outdoor recreation in Victoria. Some roads have become major tourist routes; others are constructed to a low standard and are unsuitable for regular traffic. Some of these are closed to all but essential management vehicles and others are closed seasonally.

No account of the forests of the Great Divide is complete without mention of their role in protecting the valuable water catchments of Victoria. Practically all the water harvested for domestic, industrial, and farm purposes comes from forests on or near the Divide. Even the large irrigation schemes in the Murray Valley and in Gippsland depend on water from forests along the Divide. Forests are the best type of water catchment; they increase infiltration of water into the soil and even out the highs and lows in stream flows. Forest management recognises the importance of forests in protecting water catchments and all

activities such as harvesting, recreation, grazing, road works, etc., are controlled and organised so that any adverse effects on the catchments are minimised.

Research and development

The Forests Commission maintains a research programme to ensure that factual information is available for planning for monitoring forest management practices to meet changing community needs. Both short and long-term studies are in progress into many aspects of silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests, and also into genetics and tree breeding, entomology and pathology, protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, and planning techniques.

In nurseries, studies are being made of the nutritional and soil physical requirements of both eucalypts and conifers, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, methods of site preparation, planting and seeding, fertiliser and nursery techniques, and the identification and control of pests, weeds, and diseases, for the efficient production of seedlings.

Investigations are being conducted to develop cultural practices for optimal establishment and growth of first and second rotation *Pinus radiata* plantations and maintenance of long-term site productivity. A tree breeding programme with *Pinus radiata* is now yielding improved seeds for general planting purposes, and crossbreeding is proceeding to further develop the desired characteristics. Outstanding individuals of various eucalypt species are also being sought for use as future sources of seed in extensive field studies of the natural variation of these species. The selected trees are propagated by grafting and their offspring are planted in progeny trials and seed orchards.

Other silvicultural studies concern the use of native trees as an effluent disposal system; the tolerance of trees and shrubs to salinity for reclamation of salt-affected land; the regeneration of burnt sites and high-elevation forests; the reforestation of former pine plantation sites; and the effects of thinning on growth and wood quality of eucalypts and conifers.

Continuing surveys of the mechanisms of, and factors controlling, the biology of major pests and diseases of forests, are concerned with specifying the timing and type of control procedures to be adopted; monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these measures; assessing the likely environmental impact of control measures; and providing service information within and outside the Department.

The major emphasis in entomological research is directed at the siren wood wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and its impact on the management of *Pinus radiata* plantations; and at populations of the stick insect (*Didymuria violescens*), which causes defoliation damage in ash-type eucalypt forests. Pathological research continues on the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) and honey fungus (*Armillaria*), including assessment of site and stand characteristics associated with eucalyptus-crown dieback, and the rate of spread and effect of the fungus on different species in mixed eucalypt forests; while in softwood plantations the needle cast fungus (*Phoecocryptopus goemannii*) is being monitored.

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is being conducted to assess the influence of management practices on forest flora and fauna. Studies look at the distribution and abundance of species and their habitats in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, and in plantations and adjacent beds after utilisation. Emphasis is also being given to evaluating the effect of harvesting, flooding, pesticide application, fire, and controlled burning on water quality and yield, nutrient status, site productivity, and flora, fauna, and wildlife habitats. This information is used to develop forest management procedures which allow for the efficient production of wood consistent with the conservation of other forest values such as water quality, recreation, and wildlife habitat.

Information for planning forest management is assembled by computer analysis of growth habits of major commercial species under various cultural regimes. This data enables prediction of the quantities and sizes of future timber supplies as stands develop under different patterns of use.

Further reference: Fire protection, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 553-4; Economic aspects of forests, 1967, pp. 361-2; Commonwealth State Reforestation Agreement, 1969, pp. 372-4; Forest fires, 1970; Forests of Victoria, 1972, pp. 1-26; Victorian School of Forestry, 1977, pp. 399-400; Victoria's forests and man, 1979, pp. 1-35; R. J. Hamer Forest Aboretum, 1979, pp. 313-4

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

The fauna of Victoria, the fishes, mammals, and birds, can be placed in two categories. The first category comprises the species which have special value as forming part of the unique ecosystem of the continent and which, because of environmental changes taking place about them, require skilled management of their populations if they are to be maintained. The majority of native freshwater fishes, many of the marsupials, and some birds, fall into this category. The second category contains those which, because of their abundance and capacity for survival are available for food or provide recreation for the community. Examples are large numbers of fish species, (mostly sea-water types), ducks, quail, and deer.

Conservation of Victorian fisheries and wildlife requires the management of widely diverse species and the habitats which support them. With sound management goes the research upon which it is based. Consequently the responsible authority, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Victorian Ministry for Conservation, deploys its resources to priorities prompted by the intrinsic value of the State's fauna and the recreational and commercial needs of the community.

Until the 1940s, fisheries and wildlife activities in Victoria were mainly restricted to limited enforcement programmes and the stocking of streams and lakes with trout. Before Federation, these functions were the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Customs, and after 1901, were transferred to the Department of Public Works. In 1909, the activities were taken over by the Department of Agriculture, and in 1913, a Fisheries and Game Branch was formed, under the control of the Chief Secretary. In 1933, a 50 cent trout licence was introduced, and by 1940, the Branch had an annual budget of \$21,000.

The development of a research and management organisation began in the 1940s. By 1952, the Branch had a staff of 40 persons with a budget of \$82,000, \$5,000 of which was spent on research. Research into ducks resulted in a \$2 game licence being introduced in 1959.

In January 1973, a Ministry of Conservation was formed and the functions of the Branch, and the Branch itself, became the Fisheries and Wildlife Division in the new Ministry. By then, there were 250 persons on the staff and half of the \$1.8m budget was spent on research. Conservation research had become a most important function in 1973, and there were 18 scientific officers and 45 support staff in the Marine Pollution Section of the new Division. Early in 1978, the Marine Pollution Section was transferred to the Ministry proper to join a newly formed Marine Studies Group. During 1979, the responsibility for the biological component of marine fisheries research was transferred to the Marine Studies Group, coinciding with its translocation to a site at Queenscliff. The Commercial Fisheries Section, as a result of this re-organisation, has been able to expand and consolidate its management obligations to the fishing industry.

Notwithstanding this loss of staff, the Division's permanent and exempt establishment numbered 287 persons by mid-1979, supported by a budget of \$5m. Research also covered

a variety of other fields, including commercial marine fishing, inland stream and lake stocking, and fauna control and environmental studies.

Wildlife

Historically, most wildlife management and research in Victoria has been orientated towards game or pest control. Work of this nature is continuing, but in recent years the need to undertake other kinds of research has been recognised. This additional requirement may be related to a general community interest in conservation.

At one time, control of wild animal pests in agriculture and forestry sought to explore techniques of removing as many of the offenders as quickly and cheaply as possible. This older approach has gradually evolved into the specialised management of wildlife which requires the basic understanding of the ecology of each species, its relationship with other species, and the use of that knowledge as a basis for control. The control of rabbits by myxomatosis is an example. Studies of native fauna in Australian universities have influenced this change in approach. The knowledge gained has been of marked potential value to the wildlife manager.

Research undertaken by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is now orientated towards providing a sounder basis for management decisions. Programmes are now increasingly directed towards conservation, although the long established monitoring of duck and seal populations will continue, even if on a smaller scale.

Research, which has long-term objectives, or objectives which are difficult to define, does not easily attract the necessary funds. This type of research contrasts with that in which short-term objectives have popular appeal. Recently, government support has been made available for a number of such longer-term projects which would not have previously attracted financial assistance.

Current wildlife research studies

A survey and classification of wet-lands of Victoria is now in progress. Although this work has strong links with game management objectives, its significance is much greater because for the first time, inland waters are being related to wildlife survival. From the results of this work, it will be possible to draw up a list of priorities for the conservation of wet-lands on the basis of their values to many species beyond those of game interest.

Similarly, a general survey of the distribution and abundance of vertebrate animals in Victoria is a long-term undertaking which will provide the basic information against which future changes in the status of wildlife can be measured. In the course of this general survey, several species have been recognised which require urgent investigation because of their limited distribution or their declining status. In some cases, the Division is studying these species or encouraging other research organisations to do so. Current research of this kind deals with the mountain-pygmy possum, the long-billed corella, leadbeater's possum, the helmeted honeyeater, and the ground parrot. The peregrine falcon is also being studied because it is declining in numbers throughout the world, apparently as a result of the effects of pesticides which reduce the strength of its egg-shell.

Another study concerns native rodents which seem to be especially responsive to the effects of fire on heath lands. Studies on the characteristics and acceptability of artificial nest boxes and dens may help to offset some of the effects of commercial forestry on native animals.

Reserves management

Fish and wildlife require a congenial environment if they are to thrive or, in some cases, even survive. Therefore, to offset ever increasing demands made by an expanding human population, areas reserved for the natural propagation and maintenance of fauna and fish must be adequate. In order to be self sufficient, the Division's policy is directed to making reserves large and free from undesirable influences exerted on them by surrounding land which may be used for agricultural or other purposes. A continuing land purchase programme is in operation.

Reserves which have been proclaimed or purchased now total 88 and cover about 98,500 hectares. The Division is continuing to establish and consolidate the habitat of wildlife throughout Victoria by purchasing land and recommending additions to the existing sanctuaries to form wildlife management co-operative areas. The Land Conservation

Council has made final recommendations involving an additional 35 reserves of about 7,000 hectares in total area.

Wildlife habitat on reserves and other Crown land is either restored to the natural regime or maintained by the replanting of vegetation, the installation of water control structures, and sometimes by releasing wildlife formerly present in the area. Koalas are regularly captured and re-located and emus and magpie geese have been re-introduced into areas around Puckapunyal and Sale Common, respectively. Rare species are propagated at the Division's Wildlife Research Station near Lara.

Mud Islands

Faunal reserves are usually associated with areas deep in the forest where native animals are provided with an environment free from the disturbance of man's workaday and leisure activities. A faunal reserve of a somewhat different nature is Mud Islands, situated towards the southern end of Port Phillip Bay. Although not well known to all Victorians, the islands are familiar to Melbourne residents who spend leisure time boating on Port Phillip Bay.

Mud Islands consists of four main islands known as Western, Middle, Eastern, and Boatswain Islands, and has a total land area of about 100 hectares. The islands consist of a series of sand and shell banks built on a platform of sedimentary rocks. The islands are the only place in Port Phillip Bay where consolidated dune rock is exposed above the high-water mark. The base formation is lightly covered with a shallow layer of sandy soil which supports a variety of vegetation.

When Acting-Lieutenant John Murray of HMS *Lady Nelson* discovered the islands in 1802 he named them Swan Isles because of the many swans and pelicans found along the beaches and in the lagoon which lies between the islands. The official name of the group was changed to Mud Islands in 1836 when the first detailed survey was made.

Although the islands are still the resting place and contain the rookeries of breeding birds, considerable changes appear to have taken place in the vegetation and shore line in recent years. It has also been noticed that the number of persons visiting the island has increased rapidly. While the physical nature of the islands is changing continuously because of ever moving sand and sand banks formed by winds and wave action, the islands are stable enough to ensure preservation of the main sea-bird colonies. The real dangers, therefore, to the bird life are the vegetation changes and influences of visitors.

Recently, Fisheries and Wildlife Division staff conducted a survey with the object of documenting the present size and extent of the sea-bird colonies and of measuring the various factors which influence them. In this study the level and effect of visitor pressure, and of other animals such as rats and rabbits on the viability of sea-bird colonies was investigated. A surprising number of bird species, 73 in all, has been recorded on the islands. Although they are used predominantly by terns, silver gulls, and stormy petrels for breeding, many unlikely birds use the islands. There are probably very few places where, for example, the common sparrow meets the wandering albatross or an orange-bellied parrot encounters a gannet, but this happens regularly on Mud Islands.

The popularity of the islands can be gauged from the results of a sixteen day survey during which 843 persons from 176 boats were interviewed. Their reasons for visiting were varied. Most came because they were curious, many thought that the islands were an attractive picnic spot, while others were interested in bird watching or flounder spearing. Almost three-quarters of the visitors were aware that they were in a faunal reserve and that there were colonies of sea birds nesting there even if the rookeries were not visited. Many persons seemed to be content to remain on the beach and did not venture into the interior.

This survey seemed to indicate that the impact of visitors to Mud Islands on nesting sea birds was not unfavourable. However, the birds have to contend with each other. There is evidence to show that the colonies of silver gulls and terns are increasing in area, while the petrel population is fairly stable. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether nature will achieve some sort of balance or whether the more timid species will be overwhelmed by the more aggressive ones.

Now that the present status of the fauna and flora of Mud Islands has been documented, it will be possible to compare the situation there today with that which

existed some years ago. The early visitors to the area, particularly the naturalists, have recorded what they saw and their reports form a useful basis for comparison purposes.

Liaison with service groups

The Division has continued to assist various government and private organisations concerned with wildlife. Groups such as the Bird Observers Club, the Victorian Field and Game Association, and the Victorian National Parks Association have benefited from Divisional participation. Among the government authorities involved are the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Forests Commission, the National Parks Service, the Town and Country Planning Board, the Country Roads Board, and the State Electricity Commission.

Monitoring habitat

Visual observation often indicates that physical interference has unfavourably affected the indigenous animal inhabitants. However, at other times the interference may be much less apparent and sometimes insidious.

Nevertheless, the cost of monitoring and thereby forecasting threats to all of the State's habitats is excessive and too often, therefore, corrective action can only be taken after an adverse effect on land or water is observed in the animal or fish populations. This is usually indicated by an increase in the number of fish or animal deaths or by an easily detectable decline in numbers.

Lake Burrumbeet near Ballarat was the subject of investigation after excessive input of pollutants into the lake was first indicated by the production of dense masses of algae which caused the death of fish and livestock. Similar signs in the Gippsland Lakes have led to a comprehensive study of the lake system. This will incorporate investigations of water movement, inventories of aquatic and land species, and basic measurements of productivity, all of which are essential to the development of effective conservation policies and management techniques.

Fisheries management

The practical management of fisheries in Victoria is complex in the freshwater environment. Water, because of its susceptibility to physical and chemical influence, plays an important role in determining the range and density of fish populations. In the sea, the primary concern is the continued adequate yield of fish for either the fishing industry, for recreation, or both.

Victoria's commercial fisheries provide about 16,000 tonnes of fish worth around \$18m annually, and thus considerable research and management is directed towards this industry. The Division also knows the importance of the recreational demands on the estuarine and inshore fish stocks. Some of the salt water species which are of primary importance to the fresh fish market (which constitutes about 17 per cent of the total Victorian catch), are also sought by anglers. Snapper, whiting, and flounder are examples, and in the case of snapper it is estimated that the quantity of the commercial catch is matched by that taken by amateur fishermen.

Unlike the recreational fishermen of the inland lakes and streams, those anglers who fish the bays and coastal waters of Victoria do not contribute to the special research and development trust funds partly financed from licence fees. Because of this, money set aside for marine fisheries investigations is mainly channelled towards commercial fisheries, which do make a contribution through substantial licence payments.

The unrestricted exploitation of natural resources often results in irreparable damage being done to the resource itself with the consequent unfavourable effects ultimately being passed on to the exploiter and the community at large. Many of Victoria's fisheries are therefore subject to controls which limit exploitation by way of imposing ceilings on either the number of fishermen or boats licenced and the quantity of fishing gear which may be used. The licensing provisions of the Fisheries Act are therefore particularly important in the process of managing the fisheries. They establish the Director's prerogative, on the recommendation of the Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel and the Fisheries Management Committee, to grant or refuse an application for a licence. Such decisions are within the context of "having regard to the welfare of the fishery concerned as well as the persons engaged in the industry"

Thus, having the authority to refuse applications has provided the Director with a mechanism for limiting the number of fishermen and boats in certain fisheries. During 1979, limited-entry status was afforded the non-culture segment of the eel fishery and certain of the bay and inlet scale fish fisheries. Previously, licence limitation had been applied to the scallop, abalone, rock lobster, and some bay and inlet fisheries.

As well as maintaining research and monitoring studies on Victoria's established fisheries, the Division has directed its attention to the development of hitherto unexploited resources. Intermittently since 1975-76, the Division has operated its research vessel in the west of the State with the aim of establishing an off-shore trawl fishery adjacent to Portland. This work initially involved surveys of the seabed to determine suitable conditions for trawling and later led to the vessel being engaged, early in 1977, in simulated commercial trawling together with the vessel chartered by the Commonwealth Government. The results obtained were sufficiently encouraging to attract commercial interests, and participation in this fishery is now accelerating. The trawling ground so far discovered is in waters 300 to 400 metres deep and covers almost 300 square nautical miles. The fishery is based at Portland and is expected to support about 10 trawlers.

Fisheries extension work

Traditionally, extension or advisory work has been one of the duties of the Fisheries and Wildlife officers of the Field Operations Section. To a large extent this function remains, particularly in relation to advice on fisheries laws, licensing, and general information about the activities of the Division.

Recently, two extension officers were appointed to assist with the management and development of commercial fisheries. Their role is to communicate to fishermen results of research conducted both by the Division and other agencies, and to assist fishermen in understanding the principles involved in fisheries management and the development of new techniques for improving the efficiency and scope of Victoria's fisheries and fishermen. Conversely, these liaison officers provide an effective channel by which the views of fishermen can be conveyed to the Division. Apart from making individual contacts with men in the industry, the liaison officers organise seminars at fishing ports which discuss papers presented by government and industry. They have also been responsible for the planning and publication of a quarterly *Fisheries Newsletter* which seeks to keep the industry advised of research development and management activities relevant to commercial fisheries in Victoria.

Statistics

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA — FISHERIES: MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
1973-74	1,530	781	8,805	1,597
1974-75	1,533	772	9,469	1,633
1975-76	1,427	752	10,865	2,308
1976-77	1,565	825	11,919	2,532
1977-78	n.a.	891	n.a.	n.a.

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught. Up to and including 1973-74, fish, etc., landed by Victorian fishermen in South Australia are also included.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES: QUANTITY OF CATCH
(tonnes)

Year	Fish (a)	Crustaceans	Molluscs	Total
1973-74	10,138	r 684	r 10,188	r 21,010
1974-75 (b)	9,445	387	r 9,084	r 18,916
1975-76 (b)	7,314	531	r 6,919	r 14,764
1976-77 (b)	10,089	316	5,868	16,273
1977-78 (b)	9,209	345	6,831	16,385

(a) Includes freshwater.

(b) Collected from main points of disposal. Collected from fishermen before 1974-75.

Trust fund projects

Trust funds now have a special relevance to the maintenance and development of inland fisheries. A recent amendment to the Fisheries Act provides for anglers' fees to be paid into the Fisheries Research Fund. A significant increase in these fees has now yielded an annual payment averaging \$200,000 for projects which would otherwise not have been undertaken.

One such project is the study of the Seven Creeks River system, a small tributary of the Goulburn River. In the past, it has supported natural populations of Macquarie perch and trout cod which in recent times have been restricted to a limited stretch of the stream by changes in the environment and the introduction of carp. Because the Seven Creeks is one of the few remaining streams in which trout cod and Macquarie perch are known to breed, it is being used to provide the information on home range and movements of these species, their food requirements, growth, and spawning which will be used in the search for methods of artificial propagation and rearing. Both these species are regarded as endangered.

Murray cod — Lake Charlegrark

Another of the projects made possible by the establishment of a trust fund, into which the revenue from fishing licences is paid, is the Warm Water Fisheries Pilot Project at Lake Charlegrark in the far west of Victoria. This project, which was officially opened in 1976, was established to develop intensive culture techniques for Murray cod, taking advantage of a naturally reproducing population of cod in the adjacent lake.

A promising breeding technique using artificial spawning sites has been developed which eliminates the high stress and mortality rates associated with earlier hormonal stimulation techniques. A feeding regime for young cod has also been developed at the Pilot Project based on initial feeding with brine shrimp, before weaning the fish onto liver followed by a liver-pellet mixture, thus eliminating the need for extensive plankton ponds to produce food. These two innovations have eliminated the previous major barriers to intensively producing cod to a size where they could be safely stocked in waters containing populations of predatory fish such as redfin.

The Division is now in the process of selecting a site for a major warm water fisheries research station and hatchery where further development of culture techniques will eventually make possible the large scale production of Murray cod, trout cod, golden perch, silver perch, Macquarie perch, and catfish for release into their former habitats.

Trout surveys

In response to anglers' concern at the apparent general decline in the State's trout fishery, a Trout Management Group was formed late in 1977 to survey and report on the status of the species in all major streams.

Since becoming fully operational in February 1978, the Trout Management Group has travelled 45,000 kilometres throughout Victoria to sample 50 streams and 34 lakes and reservoirs. Survey results have indicated that although a few streams, notably in Gippsland and some sections of the Ovens River system, are still carrying low numbers of trout; most have recovered well from the decline of recent years. Even in some areas where numbers are still low there have been significant and widespread increases in the numbers and weight of trout present over the last twelve months.

Surveys in many South Gippsland streams revealed the presence of an endangered species, the Australian grayling. Trout stocking has been suspended in these waters pending the results of several studies at present being carried out on this species.

The situation in lakes was considerably better with thirteen waters carrying fish with an average weight in excess of 1.3 kilograms. Many of these waters are clearly under-exploited and could sustain considerably heavier fishing pressure.

Carp

In Victoria over the last decade the introduced species known locally as European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) has received considerable attention because of its alleged ability to alter the habitats of native fish and wildlife. Although carp are considered a pest, their presence and abundance in Victoria has prompted the development of a commercial fishery. In the last five years, commercial fishermen have harvested more than 1,700,000 kilograms of the species, making the carp fishery one of the largest commercial fisheries in Victoria.

In 1976, the Victorian Government approved a three year study aimed at assessing the impact of carp on fish and waterfowl. The study was planned after consultation with other fishery authorities from adjacent States. Staff have been appointed and the initial phase of the investigation began late in 1979. Should this assessment programme show that carp are damaging the aquatic environment, remedial action will be considered. With this prospect in mind, a series of studies have been initiated to explore alternatives to netting and poisoning as means for controlling carp.

One method by which control over carp populations might be achieved is through the introduction of a virus (*Rhabdovirus carpio*) specific to carp and tests are being conducted in co-operation with the Fish Disease Laboratory, Weymouth, England. These tests have shown that carp are susceptible to the virus. Natives fishes are also being exposed to the virus to ensure that they will not be damaged should this method of control be attempted.

A second possible control technique being investigated, in co-operation with Hebrew University, Israel, is the introduction of a deleterious gene into resident populations of carp. This defect, in theory, might then be transmitted throughout the population, and affect the survival of offspring.

Environmental studies

Developmental projects involving Victoria's watersheds may produce marked alterations in stream flows which are of some consequence to the aquatic environment and the conservation and management of both amateur and commercial fisheries.

One example is the construction of major dams on the headwaters of streams which enter the Gippsland Lakes system. This activity may well result in a change to the existing salinity of the lakes and the fish populations supported by them. Before management procedures aimed at counteracting these effects can be implemented, base line data on the tolerance of individual fish species to changes in temperature, salinity, acidity, alkalinity, and dissolved oxygen are required. At the moment, little is known of the influence or effect of these factors on individual fish or on fish populations.

As a first step towards understanding the behaviour of native fish under different conditions, on-site studies of estuarine, warm, and coldwater inland species have commenced using a Divisional hut located on the Nicholson River in Gippsland which is equipped with constant temperature aquaria for carrying out several basic fish tolerance experiments. Initial observations related to the behaviour of fish under conditions of crowding and their acceptance of food of various types. The second stage of the experiment will determine the tolerance of the chosen species to changes in salinity, dissolved oxygen, acidity, and alkalinity.

Suitable subjects for fish tolerance studies will be chosen from a number of species undergoing examination, which includes bream, estuary perch, mullet, flathead, flounder, whiting, luderick, garfish, and anchovy.

Field operations

The day-to-day responsibility of maintaining contact with the outdoor public and of enforcing the provisions of the Fisheries and Wildlife Acts rests with the 45 Fisheries and Wildlife officers of the Field Operations Section. Twenty-eight of these officers are

stationed in strategic rural and coastal areas according to the fisheries and wildlife demands of the particular regions of the State. There are sixteen Fisheries and Wildlife officers in fishing ports concerned with commercial fisheries.

Inland, where wildlife conservation and recreational fishing are pre-eminent, the twelve districts into which Victoria is divided, each with its own resident officer, vary considerably in area and nature of responsibility. In 1979, a regionalisation scheme was implemented. In the six regions, the regional officer co-ordinates the activities of the district officers in his region.

The Victorian Fisheries and Wildlife officers also have the delegated responsibility of enforcing Commonwealth fisheries laws and regulations which apply to the adjacent off-shore seas. With the proclamation of the 200 mile declared fishing zone, this aspect of their work will increase and be assisted by a fast 17 metre sea-going patrol boat.

Angling information

One of the questions asked by anglers is where and when to catch fish. In many cases, information regarding the particular species and size is also sought. To answer these questions, the Division has published an *Angling Guide*, which lists over 500 inland angling waters in Victoria and describes the type of water, the surrounding country, and any special problems or fishing restrictions likely to be encountered. The *Angling Guide* lists the fish type, their abundance and expected size, and in some cases it also gives advice on the most suitable times to go fishing and the methods most likely to be successful.

Chinook salmon

The chinook, or quinnat salmon, as it is sometimes called, is one of five species belonging to the group collectively referred to as "Pacific salmon". Most of the first class eating salmon which begin and end their lives in the rivers of North America belong to this group. They are generally short-lived, with life spans ranging from two to seven years and only spawn once during their lifetime. The chinook salmon can be regarded as the patriarch of the family, being the only species which reaches seven years, at which age it is likely to weigh up to 50 kilograms. These predominantly marine fish can be kept permanently in fresh water, although such an existence usually prevents the fish becoming mature and spawning. In fact, there is only one record of the chinook salmon establishing a self-perpetuating population in one lake in New Zealand and never in its natural North American habitat.

Artificial propagation of Pacific salmon is undertaken by capturing the fish on their way up-river during their spawning run. These mature fish are stripped and their eggs hatched in specially designed hatcheries. All attempts to strip and fertilise eggs from Pacific salmon artificially were unsuccessful until the late 1960s when chinook salmon were for the first time successfully bred from fish which had never been to sea. This significant success was made at the Division's Snobs Creek Hatchery.

Although the importation of chinook salmon into Victoria first took place as long ago as 1877, when 50,000 young fish were successfully hatched and liberated into a number of rivers, the stocking failed to establish a sea-run and all the fish were lost. The next attempt was made in 1936 when the then Fisheries and Game Department successfully hatched 5,000 young fish from eggs imported from New Zealand and placed them in thirteen lakes and reservoirs. This routine was continued over succeeding years using eggs from both New Zealand and the United States, but only two lakes, Purrumbete and Bullen Merri, produced fish of acceptable standard.

In 1967, this practice ended when the Commonwealth Government placed a ban on the importation of salmonoid eggs to prevent the entry of diseases carried by the salmon family. In anticipation of the ban, 1,000 fish were retained at the Snobs Creek Hatchery during the previous year and attempts made to produce brood stock from which eggs could be obtained. This task took ten years of artificial rearing and propagation after which time it was possible to place 15,000 yearling chinook salmon into Lake Purrumbete in 1976. The stocking was repeated in the following two years, forming the basis of a very popular amateur fishery. Over 5,000 anglers have taken out special licences to fish Lake Purrumbete and the catch has averaged two fish per head for each fishing day and up to 6,000 fish have been taken on a single day.

Chinook salmon present more problems in raising than do either brown or rainbow trout. Their diet is more expensive and the egg production and viability of the eggs are lower than for trout, which means that relatively large numbers of brood stock fish have to be maintained. They are also more susceptible to high water temperature in summer. Nevertheless, the success achieved so far has encouraged the Division to consider proposals aimed at producing chinook salmon in commercial quantities for human consumption and perhaps for ultimate liberation in suitable rivers to establish perpetual sea-run populations.

Further reference: *Water pollution, Victorian Year Book 1978, pp. 347-8*

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16

RURAL INDUSTRY

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Land settlement

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers “squatted” on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawkner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland by 1836.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were drafted to enable them to acquire for \$20 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately 3 million hectares of the District. By 1840, most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of “dummy settlers”, vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and for food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture and large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament were proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government re-purchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Land occupation

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria:

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1978

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,778,808
Lands in process of alienation	134,416
Crown lands	8,846,776
Total	22,760,000

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1978

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	12,200
Grazing leases and licences	2,365,578
Other leases and licences	12,761
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,279,069
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,637
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,388
National parks (under National Parks Act)	260,140
Wildlife reserves	54,897
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	341,825
Other reserves	137,832
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	3,237,449
Total	8,846,776

NOTE. Crown lands alienated in fee simple during the years ended 30 June 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978 were 33,019, 61,200, 57,589, 41,585, and 38,235 hectares, respectively.

Physical characteristics

Statistical divisions

Introduction

In previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, the description of land utilisation in Victoria has been based on the division of the State into eight Agricultural Districts which were combinations of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries.

From the 1978 edition, land utilisation has been described in terms of twelve statistical divisions, the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. These regions were adopted by the Victorian Government for planning purposes. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change. (see also pages 179 to 184). A map of statistical divisions in Victoria can be found on page 325 of the 1979 *Victorian Year Book*.

Melbourne

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography in the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podsollic derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments, and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Kranozems and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1,250 mm in the east.

The western area has been well regarded for its hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A recent development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g., Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Meat cattle	1,295	112	34	11	4	1,456
Orchard and other fruit	167	74	95	65	16	417
Vegetables	88	64	101	83	97	433
Nurseries	152	50	53	52	23	330
Poultry	46	24	38	55	62	225
Potatoes	16	15	30	54	36	151
Other	874	272	205	65	16	1,432
Total	2,638	611	556	385	254	4,444

(a) Establishment is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the "estimated value of operations" of the establishment as a whole.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1977-78 season which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1978, but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g., grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

Barwon

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway Ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podsollic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1,200 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, beekeeping, and pigs. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to go out of dairying. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

VICTORIA—BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41+	
Milk cattle	201	335	304	42	882
Meat cattle	632	68	27	18	745
Sheep	221	111	102	57	491
Other	466	183	188	197	1,034
Total	1,520	697	621	314	3,152

(a) See footnote to table above.

(b) See footnote to table above.

South Western

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south-west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to 1,200 mm in the Otway Ranges in the south-east corner. Temperatures are generally cooler away from the coast where the sea has an ameliorating influence during the winter.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1,000 to 7,000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil type is the one which is derived from basalt and unconsolidated sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large portion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers fell during the early 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline and the numbers of dairy farms and dairy cattle are also falling.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseeds such as sunflowers, linseed, and rape, have gained popularity during recent years.

VICTORIA—SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Milk cattle	359	923	901	157	10	2,350
Sheep	392	400	561	280	38	1,671
Sheep and meat cattle	308	338	459	310	105	1,520
Meat cattle	976	196	100	41	8	1,321
Other	248	68	115	74	39	544
Total	2,283	1,925	2,136	862	200	7,406

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands are a very important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The district is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

The main soils are Podsollic, derived from basalt and sedimentary rocks; Krazozems are sub-dominant. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1,050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woody Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains greatly and have improved soil fertility, enabling productive clover ley farming to be undertaken.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Sheep	547	298	301	177	17	1,340
Meat cattle	611	43	24	5	5	688
Sheep and meat cattle	230	93	95	71	17	506
Potatoes	23	25	58	93	95	294
Other	456	137	175	117	34	919
Total	1,867	596	653	463	168	3,747

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

Wimmera

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest and most productive statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians Range of mountains on its south-east border.

The dominant soils groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils—friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podsolc soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Rosebery Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalyptus to advantage.

VICTORIA—WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Sheep and cereal	171	371	661	412	42	1,657
Cereal grains	215	387	615	354	28	1,599
Sheep	281	183	175	69	17	725
Other	385	90	131	76	29	711
Total	1,052	1,031	1,582	911	116	4,692

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

Northern Mallee

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonised Brown soils (Mallee soils)—alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture, Red-Brown Earths, and Alluvial Soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border—the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, associated with wool, prime lambs, and beef cattle. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Dairying is conducted primarily in the irrigated country around Swan Hill and Kerang.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes, (for drying, table use, and wine), olives and citrus fruits are grown in this Division. Vegetables are also grown.

VICTORIA—NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Grapes	1,000	698	146	24	1	1,869
Cereal grains	92	143	343	494	77	1,149
Sheep and cereal	40	76	168	186	29	499
Orchard and other fruit	97	60	60	43	8	268
Other	513	244	227	88	38	1,110
Total	1,742	1,221	944	835	153	4,895

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

Loddon-Campaspe

The Loddon-Campaspe Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives way to flat treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense grey soils). Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and Alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Grazing in the south of the Division gives way to heavy cropping in the west and dairying on irrigated land in the north and east. Sheep are run in conjunction with cereal growing, and there are intensive poultry and pig raising industries in the Bendigo area.

VICTORIA—LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41+	
Meat cattle	1,036	91	37	21	1,185
Sheep	589	168	154	81	992
Milk cattle	173	365	376	81	995
Sheep and cereal	172	241	359	251	1,023
Sheep and meat cattle	226	111	78	44	459
Pigs	66	29	43	73	211
Other	670	198	261	237	1,366
Total	2,932	1,203	1,308	788	6,231

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

Goulburn

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) and Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks

(grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached sub-surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1,400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing. Irrigated cash crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s, an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have, until recently, declined with the fall in prices for beef.

VICTORIA—GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101 +	
Milk cattle	344	956	935	151	10	2,396
Meat cattle	1,149	243	81	48	1	1,522
Sheep and meat cattle	276	236	198	72	7	789
Orchard and other fruit	76	80	144	124	52	476
Meat cattle and cereal	77	90	79	23	1	270
Other	1,105	511	575	297	75	2,563
Total	3,027	2,116	2,012	715	146	8,016

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

North Eastern

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some cultivable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur—Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsollic, Peaty, and Skeletal soils, and red loams of the mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1,900 mm.

Traditional agricultural industries have included cropping, particularly around Rutherglen and Yarrawonga; winegrowing in the Rutherglen-Wahgunyah district; dairying along the valleys; beef cattle, particularly in the upper reaches of the Murray River; and hop growing, stonefruits, walnuts, and a high proportion of Victoria's tobacco growing, in the Ovens Valley, centred around Myrtleford.

A recent innovation has been the attempt to grow oilseed crops, particularly lupins, in the higher rainfall area to the south and as an addition to the cereal rotation in the north. There have been increases in the area of vines, lucerne production, and the area irrigated; and a decline in hop gardens, due to higher yields from the currently recommended variety of hops.

VICTORIA—NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101 +	
Meat cattle	1,077	277	126	26	4	1,510
Milk cattle	110	206	211	44	—	571
Tobacco	23	11	95	162	44	335
Sheep and meat cattle	109	92	69	19	2	291
Other	337	145	194	117	21	814
Total	1,656	731	695	368	71	3,521

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

East Gippsland

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-east Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel. Sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area; (2) the foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle; (3) the highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country; (4) the river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers; and (5) the productive irrigation district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podsolis derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1,150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include edible beans, sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

**VICTORIA—EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)**

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41 +	
Meat cattle	733	158	84	29	1,004
Milk cattle	110	197	228	65	600
Sheep and meat cattle	118	120	122	62	422
Other	240	77	80	60	457
Total	1,201	552	514	216	2,483

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

Central Gippsland

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems—the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis—separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low-lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil-types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some Acid Swamp soils and Calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podsolis, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Kranozems also occur.

There are about 6,000 rural establishments, a substantial portion of which are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are potato growing, vegetables, dairying, beef raising, and fat lamb production. Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Milk cattle	496	1,316	1,162	194	4	3,172
Meat cattle	1,241	253	128	45	5	1,672
Other	488	149	168	173	97	1,075
Total	2,225	1,718	1,458	412	106	5,919

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

East Central

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland which has Moe as its approximate geographic centre. The East Central Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing Range.

The soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Kranozems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1,000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing in the hills, and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some stud properties.

VICTORIA—EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1977-78 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41+	
Meat cattle	536	65	32	11	644
Milk cattle	148	236	140	22	546
Other	261	63	85	146	555
Total	945	364	257	179	1,745

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) See footnote to table on page 339.

Pasture improvement

A substantial proportion of Victoria's beef, sheep, and dairy farming is conducted on improved pastures, which can support much higher rates of stocking than native pastures. During the past 40 years, the area of improved pasture in Victoria has increased from about 2 million to 7 million hectares. Much of this increase has resulted from widespread use of superphosphate and subterranean clover. At present, improved pastures are based on introduced clovers, medics, and perennial grasses, such as ryegrass, cocksfoot, and phalaris.

There are still about 3 million hectares of unimproved (or "native") pasture in Victoria. These pastures consist mainly of unproductive indigenous grasses such as wallaby grasses, kangaroo grass, weeping grass, and spear grasses, with no leguminous species of any value. They do not respond to fertiliser, as do pastures sown with improved species, and have a low carrying capacity.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, mainly south of the Divide, improved pastures of perennial grasses, white clover, and subterranean clover are used for intensive

dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500 mm to 750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, beef and sheep are run on pastures of perennial grasses and annual clovers, particularly subterranean clover. The remaining pastoral areas (250 mm to 500 mm rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, and bromes, which are suitable mainly for sheep.

Irrigated pastures, based on highly productive perennial grasses and clovers, are grown on about 400,000 hectares of the northern plains, and about 40,500 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly Gippsland. They are primarily used for dairying.

In the past 20 years the widespread use of superphosphate and, to a lesser extent potash, nitrogen, and the trace elements molybdenum and copper, has contributed greatly to increased pasture productivity. A rise in the price of superphosphate in 1974-75 resulted in an initial large decline in its use on pastures (to about one-third of previous use). There has been a subsequent slow recovery in the amount used. Other developments have included a more informed approach to pasture management and the introduction of improved cultivars of cocksfoot and phalaris grasses, and white and subterranean clovers.

The advent in 1977 of new and potentially devastating aphid pests of lucerne and other pasture legumes has stimulated the importation and local development of resistant legume cultivars which are resistant to these and other problems.

Fertilisation

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, and Christmas Island have provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island providing little. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted, and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, its contents of sulphur and calcium are also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria. In 1977-78, 575,032 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria of which 341,762 tonnes were applied to pastures. This represented an extraordinary fall in use and was associated with unfavourable conditions in the pastoral industries and, to some extent, with the rapid increase in the cost of superphosphate. Re-introduction of the Government bounty early in 1976 partly offset the increases in the cost of superphosphate.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act 1974* manufacturers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the *Victorian Government Gazette*.

In 1977-78, 685,716 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 1,150,192 hectares of wheat; 623,083 hectares of other cereal crops; 19,147 hectares of vegetables; 22,937 hectares of vineyards and orchards; 35,251 hectares of other crops; and 2,670,311 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1977-78 amounted to 575,032 tonnes, or 84 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used on all crops, and 341,762 tonnes or 85 per cent of that used on pastures.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year (a)	Crops			Pastures		
	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used
		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
1973-74	n.a.	1,547	240	35,374	4,488	869
1974-75	n.a.	1,383	223	n.a.	3,487	654
1975-76	n.a.	1,473	223	n.a.	1,953	323
1976-77	n.a.	1,655	241	n.a.	2,295	353
1977-78	n.a.	1,851	277	n.a.	2,670	408

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 339.

Further references: Superphosphate, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, p. 302-3; Forest clearing, 1978, pp. 358-60

Irrigation

Information about water supply and land settlement can now be found in Chapter 13 (Water Resources and Sewerage) of this *Year Book*, but previous references to this material when it appeared in this Chapter under Rural Industry are as follows:

Further references: Irrigation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 479-83; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963, pp. 499-501; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963, pp. 501-2; Underground water, 1964, pp. 544-5; Water supply in Victoria, 1964, pp. 535-44; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965, pp. 477-9; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965, p. 502; Private irrigation development, 1966, pp. 477-9; Water Research Foundation, 1966, pp. 479-80; River improvement, 1967, p. 298; Rivers and streams fund, 1967, p. 298; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968, pp. 300-1; Water conservation, 1969, pp. 309-10; Water supply to Western Port, 1971, pp. 288-90; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972, pp. 294-5; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972, pp. 296-301; Ten year plan, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa pipeline project, 1974, pp. 296-7; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa Scheme, 1975, pp. 403-6; Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975, pp. 406-7

Private storage dams

Early Victorian pastoralists commenced constructing small private dams and weirs in the 1850s. By the turn of the century small dams were being built throughout the State, particularly in areas near highly populated cities. Doncaster orchardists, for example, had built a vast network of dams by this time.

Due to the concentration on large-scale public irrigation schemes by successive Victorian Governments, the later development of private dams did not progress as rapidly as it did in other States. However, a start was made in 1944, when the Victorian Government passed the Farm Water Supplies Act, which established a scheme under which advances were made to farmers to finance farm water supply projects. The Act was administered by the Department of Lands. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission formed a Farm Water Supplies Branch for the special purpose of providing advice to all farmers interested in taking advantage of its provisions.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act was passed, which permitted the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria to "... provide for landholders an advisory service with respect to the development and use of the water resources available to them". Under this Act, the Authority provides advisory, survey, and design services. A loan scheme to finance private soil and water conservation projects (the latter not to be located within declared irrigation districts), including the construction of private farm dams, was initiated in 1971. The Soil Conservation Authority assesses the technical feasibility of the projects and the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission of Victoria administers the financial aspects of the scheme. By the end of June 1976, over \$1m had been advanced to Victorian landholders on a long-term, low interest basis.

Originally, in the 1850s, private dams were erected with a centre core of puddle clay. These dams were built up gradually from thin layers of materials set in place by using horse-drawn carts or barrows. Compaction of these thin layers was effected by the combined traffic of feet, both human and animal and vehicle wheels. Later contractors, using horse teams and scoops, developed successful techniques of placing layers of soil, which were trodden down and compacted by the horses.

Horse power was gradually replaced by mechanised earth-moving plant during the Second World War. With the adoption of this equipment in private dam construction, it

was reasonably assumed that improved compaction would result, but unfortunately this progress did not automatically follow. A major problem was that, when a bulldozer alone was used, many small dams suffered from inadequate compaction, because the tracks of bulldozers are designed to spread and not concentrate their load. In the absence at the time of suitable rollers, such as the modern sheepsfoot roller, many private dams failed because of insufficient compaction.

In 1979, Victorians spent about \$1.5m on private dam construction, and government engineers and agricultural officers ensure that contractors are aware of the need for correct compaction and moisture content when building dams. However, the costs of this work have risen steeply over recent years, and private dams for irrigation are now costing farmers about \$200 per megalitre.

One current problem in Victoria, particularly in the semi-arid regions, is the poor run-off from small catchments into private dams. The Soil Conservation Authority, in conjunction with the Agricultural Engineering Section of the University of Melbourne, is at present conducting a joint investigation into methods of developing low cost treatment of small catchments to provide an improved yield or run-off.

Livestock disease eradication

Victoria is free of many of the most serious livestock diseases as a result of successful Government quarantine and other disease control measures and its favourable climate. The nature of many livestock diseases makes their eradication difficult or practically impossible, but control measures can minimise their impact.

The Department of Agriculture conducts several major programmes to control and eradicate animal disease. Meat inspection is used to ensure a high quality of meat for human consumption and to detect disease in slaughtered animals. Traceback procedures are used to identify the properties of origin of diseased cattle and pigs. Animal Health field staff, supported by Regional Veterinary Laboratories, investigate disease in livestock and conduct control and eradication procedures.

As part of the National Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Programme, all Victorian breeding cattle are being tested for brucellosis by Department of Agriculture staff and by private veterinarians under contract. Infected animals are slaughtered, and the owners are compensated. Herds free of disease can become accredited, allowing them to be advertised and to profit by their disease-free status. Victoria was expected to be eligible to be declared provisionally free of bovine brucellosis by early 1980. The State is already provisionally free of bovine tuberculosis.

An ovine brucellosis ram-flock accreditation scheme is also conducted to encourage stud breeders to have rams examined and tested annually. A Footrot Control Area has been declared in western Victoria in which sheep footrot is subject to rigorous control. The impact of the disease has been greatly reduced and it is hoped that it can be eliminated. Various other diseases are also subject to control under the Stock Diseases Act.

Through its research and extension activities the Department of Agriculture assists the livestock industries overcome disease problems and keep abreast of new developments in control and eradication.

Vermin and noxious weeds control

The control of pest animals and plants affects both the agricultural and pastoral industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushlands environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control.

The targets of the Board's operation are the 95 plants which are proclaimed noxious weeds, under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act* 1958, throughout Victoria except in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the eight proclaimed vermin animals, such as rabbits and foxes. Two birds, the sparrow and the starling, are also considered vermin. Blackberries, ragwort, and rabbits are the most serious pests in Victoria.

Noxious weeds and vermin control policy decided on by the Board is implemented throughout Victoria by 142 Departmental Land Inspectors under the supervision of

eighteen regional Senior Land Inspectors. Each Land Inspector has a team of workmen together with appropriate equipment to carry out weed and vermin control, and is backed up by workshop and research facilities. The annual cost of maintaining this service to the rural community in Victoria is more than \$9.9m.

As well as being responsible for maintaining a good working relationship with landholders, the Land Inspector is also responsible for the control of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown land, and as the Board has agreements with many other government departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, national parks, roads, railways, municipalities, and so on, he may also be called upon to carry out control work in these areas.

Land cultivation

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural and pastoral purposes for the season 1977-78:

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURPOSES, 1977-78 (a)

Statistical division	Number of holdings (b)	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Balance of holding (c)	Total area of holdings
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Melbourne	3,228	29,640	146,051	96,880	272,571
Barwon	2,599	51,063	310,703	140,016	501,782
South Western	6,856	68,717	1,383,505	413,046	1,865,268
Central Highlands	2,921	84,953	553,656	239,679	878,288
Wimmera	4,375	699,101	910,013	838,795	2,447,909
Northern Mallee	4,647	640,847	576,852	1,393,139	2,610,838
Loddon-Campaspe	4,923	298,618	679,230	668,152	1,646,000
Goulburn	7,004	211,462	750,162	551,163	1,512,787
North Eastern	3,040	62,552	319,013	445,922	827,487
East Gippsland	2,078	9,777	237,013	952,166	1,198,956
Central Gippsland	5,269	13,248	555,139	207,499	775,886
East Central	1,370	3,898	79,156	33,167	116,221
Total	48,310	2,173,876	6,500,493	5,979,624	14,653,993

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 339.

(b) A rural holding is an area of land of 10 hectares or more in extent, used for the production of crops or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Rural holdings of less than 10 hectares operated by a legal entity with \$1,500 or more estimated gross value of agricultural operations are also included. In general, a holding corresponds to an establishment; however, an establishment can comprise more than one holding if their operational financial records are combined. (See also footnote (a) to table on page 339).

(c) Balance of holding includes fallow.

Economic contribution

Gross value of agricultural production

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. In general, the "principal markets" are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data is, in the main, obtained from the Agricultural Census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the Census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughterings, dairy produce, and bee farming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities is obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g., the Australian Wheat Board, marketing reports, wholesalers and brokers, and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1977-78 (\$1,548m) contributed 22.1 per cent of the Australian total of \$6,999m.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING)
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Crops—					
Cereals for grain	199,053	276,873	224,404	219,742	196,200
Hay	79,598	67,025	61,378	78,263	47,310
Industrial crops	20,558	22,491	23,168	28,156	29,511
Vegetables	61,064	62,371	73,270	70,067	92,032
Grapevines	38,555	37,453	37,477	55,386	60,363
Fruit	53,993	54,961	47,382	48,899	52,556
Other	23,081	19,245	17,120	21,895	31,653
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals—					
Cattle and calves	245,661	114,309	184,873	222,730	318,997
Sheep and lambs	103,958	58,410	75,225	89,533	95,691
Other	64,943	71,334	71,440	81,803	104,484
Livestock products—					
Wool	248,232	193,623	174,055	176,732	228,813
Dairy products	239,767	266,659	220,867	230,020	246,977
Other	42,038	45,869	45,353	39,853	43,804
Total	1,420,501	1,290,623	1,256,012	1,363,079	1,548,391

RURAL PRODUCTION

Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the field crops including wheat, barley, and oats; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, bees, goats, and deer, together with the various livestock products.

It should be noted that the statistical information is in terms of Statistical Divisions, *not* Agricultural Districts as in previous *Victorian Year Books* (see page 338 for further details).

Field crops

The cereals wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the ten-year period 1968-69 to 1977-78 was 1.20 million hectares, about 60 per cent of the State's total cropping area. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1968-69 season produced a Victorian record harvest of 2.47 million tonnes of wheat from 1.6 million hectares. However, this production coincided with a large Australian harvest and a saturated world wheat market. As only about 20 per cent of Victorian production is used for home consumption, the difficulties in marketing export wheat in 1969 led to considerable storage problems. To reduce production levels, the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1969 implemented the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme which allocated deliveries in accordance with market demand and storage capacity. Quotas effectively reduced the area of wheat sown in 1970-71 to 760,000 hectares. Effective quota restrictions were removed by 1973-74 in response to a world demand for wheat, and the legislation ceased to operate from 30 September 1975. In 1977-78, 1.5 million tonnes of wheat were produced from 1.3 million hectares.

More than 90 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Divisions. The average annual rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern

and southern areas. With the exception of a small area of intensive cropping in the Wimmera, wheat is grown under a ley system of farming in which it is produced in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen testing service introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system of the Wimmera.

Since the adoption of legume based pastures (subterranean clover or medic) into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Northern Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem but in 1973-74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, and root diseases.

During the 63 years from 1911 to 1973, stem rust occurred in some part or parts of Victoria in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen seasons. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955, and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production, 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. The main variety, Kalkee, which was released in 1976, is currently resistant to all known rust strains. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by fungicide, applied when the seed is graded. Crop failures following the use of seed which had been treated with fungicide in 1973 and carried over to be sown in 1974, and field experiments by the Department of Agriculture, emphasised the fact that treated seed should not be carried over from one season to the next as seed viability is greatly reduced and re-sowing costs are high.

The most serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. Strains of insects have developed which are resistant to rates of insecticides approved for the international grains trade. The grain insect campaign initiated by the Department of Agriculture in 1973 has improved awareness of farmers to the problem of ensuring the delivery of insect-free grains to the export terminal. Processors and retail outlets have also been encouraged to improve their standards of grain hygiene.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of the present *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act* 1974 operating until 1978. This legislation provides for a guaranteed "stabilisation" price, adjusted annually on the basis of movements in export markets. When average export prices are higher than the stabilisation price, growers are required to contribute to a fund (subject to a minimum and maximum level.) This money is used to maintain returns to growers should export prices fall below the stabilisation price. In the event of the fund being exhausted, the Commonwealth Treasury will provide an interest-free loan, up to a maximum of \$80m, to operate the plan.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, although large areas of the newer hard variety Condor are now sown in north-west Victoria where wheat with protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity in season 1977-78	Season 1975-76		Season 1976-77		Season 1977-78	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	494,707	45.8	429,846	38.5	340,837	26.5
Olympic	323,061	29.9	331,587	29.7	372,546	29.0
Condor	15,023	1.4	139,263	12.5	298,629	23.2
Summit	109,521	10.1	75,185	6.7	43,896	3.4

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN—*continued*

Variety in order of popularity in season 1977-78	Season 1975-76		Season 1976-77		Season 1977-78	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Zenith	2,861	0.3	30,468	2.7	63,864	5.0
Insignia	36,266	3.4	27,073	2.4	8,887	0.7
Pinnacle	29,566	2.7	23,685	2.1	19,699	1.5
Egret	(a)	(a)	22,985	2.1	98,563	7.7
Emblem	24,589	2.3	14,337	1.3	5,804	0.5
Heron	22,975	2.1	8,009	0.7	4,998	0.4
Oxley	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,607	0.3
All other including mixed and unspecified	14,934	1.4	8,875	0.9	23,626	1.8
Total	1,080,419	100.0	1,116,183	100.0	1,284,956	100.0

(a) Included with "All other"

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Holdings growing wheat	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a)
					wheat standard
		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/h.l.
1973-74	9,524	1,258	1,490	1.18	77.5
1974-75	9,156	1,141	2,091	1.83	81.2
1975-76	9,265	1,073	1,579	1.47	76.9
1976-77	9,310	1,103	1,780	1.61	81.2
1977-78	9,891	1,270	1,497	1.18	81.8

(a) Australian Standard White.

Further references: Australian Wheat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 439-40; Grain Elevators Board of Victoria, 1977, pp. 440-1

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown between 1972-73 and 1977-78 was 331,367 hectares of which about 72 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, oats have been displaced by barley as Victoria's second most widely grown cereal crop. This change has been most evident on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall areas has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. About half of the oats produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the "milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned oats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crops and pasture conditions during winter and spring.

Since 1972, the world feed grains market production base has been eroded by land being redirected to wheat production. As the U.S.A. provides 50 to 60 per cent of the total world trade in feed grains, the U.S.A. crop decisively influences the market. Other factors which can influence export markets include the general level of economic activity and the demand for coarse grains for lot-fed livestock enterprises. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Italy is another significant importer of feed oats. Oats are also supplied to a speciality market in West Germany for baby food production.

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1973-74	271	233	0.86
1974-75	198	186	0.94
1975-76	243	282	1.16
1976-77	241	309	1.28
1977-78	228	269	1.18

Barley

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria. Barley production in Victoria (95 per cent of which is of the two-row type) increased significantly between 1965-66 and 1975-76. In 1975-76, a record 344,000 hectares of barley produced a record 445,000 tonnes harvest. By comparison, production in 1965-66 was only 73,000 tonnes from 78,000 hectares. So far, the Australian Barley Board in Victoria has been successful in selling this large increase in production.

During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70, which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. In other areas, oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Increased wheat quota allocations in 1972-73 and 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

While some barley is grown in all statistical divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheat stubble land. Until 1970, the variety Prior was almost exclusively sown in this area.

A new variety Weeah, was introduced in 1968 and steadily displaced Prior to a significant extent. However, another barley variety, Clipper, is now recommended to replace Weeah for sowings in the Northern Mallee and Wimmera. The barley industry is moving toward a changeover to Clipper in the malting grades by 1979. Clipper has a 5 per cent greater yield than Weeah and is less susceptible to wind damage. The Victorian malting industry processes most of Victoria's barley production for both the local brewing industry and export to overseas breweries. Clipper is better for malting than Weeah, and is being sought by overseas markets.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this area, barley is the principal crop and it is normally sown with superphosphate on fallowed land. Yields of barley in this region average about 1.7 tonnes/hectare compared with about 1.0 tonnes/hectare in the northern Mallee-Wimmera. The area has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern areas.

The variety Lara, which was introduced in 1971, has displaced Research types as the main variety grown in this area. Lara suffered some initial resistance to its acceptance by growers, in spite of its inherent higher yielding potential than the Research type varieties. Its small grain led to a number of samples being refused classification as suitable for malting, and being declared unsuitable for handling in mixed bulk samples with Research types. Lara has since gained acceptance with both growers and maltsters, and has been declared compatible with Research for the purposes of bulk handling.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that, in normal seasons, Victoria is self-sufficient in barley for malting, food, and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It also contributes to Australian export markets. Barley is received and marketed in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for sales to domestic users. The price received for exports is determined by the world supply and demand situation, and can vary greatly from year to year. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom and Europe. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and is hopeful of developing this market in the future. However, Australia is a minor contributor to the world barley market, which is determined by climatic and economic conditions in the principal exporting countries, namely, Canada and France.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare		
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	Total
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1973-74	217	4	281	5	1.29	1.25	1.29
1974-75	238	5	314	5	1.32	1.00	1.31
1975-76	337	7	436	9	1.29	1.29	1.29
1976-77	362	4	397	5	1.10	1.25	1.10
1977-78	413	5	354	5	0.86	1.00	0.86

Further reference: Australian Barley Board, *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 404-5

Maize

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria, both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the five seasons 1973-74 to 1977-78 were:

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						Average yield per hectare
		Area			Production			
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total	
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1973-74	536	646	8	654	1,873	17	1,890	2.89
1974-75	485	536	10	546	1,891	36	1,927	3.53
1975-76	359	521	5	526	2,510	3	2,513	4.78
1976-77	389	411	22	433	1,685	25	1,710	3.95
1977-78	347	477	28	505	1,729	119	1,848	3.66

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain. The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas during the winter months.

VICTORIA—RYE FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1973-74	2,956	882	0.30
1974-75	1,750	671	0.38
1975-76	1,471	648	0.44
1976-77	1,401	936	0.67
1977-78	1,828	903	0.49

Fodder

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g., spring lush growth contrasts with winter-short or summer-dry pastures. Deficiencies also occur when the unexpected turns up, such as extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods; ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, SEASON 1977-78

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Pasture	268,319	910,075	3.39
Oaten	68,658	201,069	2.93
Lucerne	28,696	108,571	3.78
Wheaten	11,272	25,913	2.30
Barley and other	3,146	6,342	2.02
Total	380,091	1,251,970	3.29

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF ENSILAGE AND HAY (tonnes)

Statistical division	Ensilage made, season 1977-78	Stocks at 31 March 1978	
		Ensilage	Hay
Melbourne	9,002	8,956	77,910
Barwon	9,222	4,751	140,495
South Western	14,509	14,542	415,737
Central Highlands	1,265	4,664	149,049
Wimmera	433	5,293	77,448
Northern Mallee	503	1,979	44,729
Loddon-Campaspe	1,237	5,657	182,250
Goulburn	2,980	9,882	350,277
North Eastern	3,617	5,803	111,838
East Gippsland	1,926	3,758	67,275
Central Gippsland	25,999	16,928	296,965
East Central	6,434	5,629	52,954
Total	77,127	87,842	1,966,927

Oilseeds

Demand for high-protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, larger wheat quotas and higher prices for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems, resulted in an immediate decline in the production of rapeseed and safflower. The area sown to sunflower and safflower had increased rapidly between 1974-75 and 1976-77 due to abnormal sowing conditions for the more traditional cereal crops and attractive prices for these oilseeds. Sunflower production continued to increase in 1977-78 in both dry land and irrigation districts with an estimated area sown of 14,000 hectares.

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
	LINSEED		
1973-74	4,336	4,668	1.08
1974-75	4,924	3,812	0.77
1975-76	4,513	3,056	0.68
1976-77	4,694	5,393	1.15
1977-78	7,048	8,089	1.15
	RAPESEED		
1973-74	5,967	3,498	0.59
1974-75	3,707	2,288	0.62
1975-76	4,681	2,907	0.62
1976-77	2,495	1,915	0.77
1977-78	3,798	2,406	0.63
	SAFFLOWER		
1973-74	971	520	0.54
1974-75	2,813	1,269	0.45
1975-76	3,952	1,701	0.43
1976-77	3,698	1,405	0.38
1977-78	3,592	1,258	0.35
	SUNFLOWER		
1973-74	3,325	2,526	0.76
1974-75	7,973	4,766	0.60
1975-76	7,815	5,725	0.73
1976-77	13,271	8,405	0.63
1977-78	14,013	11,288	0.81

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 444-5

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture and experience by growers has shown that lupins have much potential.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1967-68 to 1977-78 was about 5,000 hectares, with more than 60 per cent of this area and 55 per cent of the total production being in western and central Victoria. There was, however, renewed interest in field pea production in the Loddon-Campaspe Division in 1976. This was brought about by the increased awareness by farmers of the necessity of maintaining soil fertility and also the attractive prices being offered for field peas.

Lupins with 25 to 30 per cent protein are more readily acceptable than peas as a substitute for soybean meal in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of a meat substitute for human consumption. The lupin industry has expanded considerably in Victoria. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 6,000 hectares in 1978. Average yields are about 1.25 tonnes per hectare.

Intensive crops

Fruit

Introduction

When the members of the Henty family established the first settlement in Victoria at Portland in 1834, they were probably the first to plant apple trees in this State. The first vineyard, which was planted around 1837, was at Yering, near Lilydale, and the first orchard was started at Hawthorn on the banks of the Yarra River in about 1848. A variety of tree fruits, berries, and grapes carted to the Melbourne market provided the main source of income of many early settlers in the hills to the north, north-east, and east of Melbourne.

In the second half of the last century, fruit and vine growing gradually extended into the western, central, north-eastern, and Gippsland areas of the State. The foundation of Mildura in 1887, and the establishment of irrigation facilities there, marked the beginning of the development of one of the major horticultural districts in Victoria. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing canning-fruit industry was developed after the First World War. Similarly to tree fruits, vine acreage increased steadily until the 1870s when *Phylloxera* devastated vineyards at Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen. However, within a few years, new vineyards had been established in the Sunraysia district. After the First World War, the planting of dried vine fruit varieties extended along the Murray River to Robinvale and Swan Hill.

In Victoria in 1977-78, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was almost 19,000 hectares, and the area of vineyards was just under 21,000 hectares. This total of approximately 40,000 hectares is hardly more than 2 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit and vine growing make an important contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area, the Mallee, the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area, the Mornington Peninsula, West Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and the North Eastern area.

Almost all the canning fruit is grown in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area which also produces large quantities of dessert pears and Granny Smith apples. Dessert apples and stone fruit are the main crops in the southern areas, while early stone fruit is grown in the northern Mallee around Swan Hill. The main concentration of citrus fruit production is in the Northern Mallee Division with additional groves in the north-east. Lemons are also produced in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan area.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES (EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1978

Statistical division	Pears	Apples	Peaches	Apricots	Cherries	Plums	Olives	Nectarines	Other
Melbourne	39,817	457,892	68,885	6,335	96,101	28,525	n.p.	14,992	3,770
Barwon	502	3,122	1,565	1,030	n.p.	280	—	77	n.p.
South Western	n.p.	17,380	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—
Central Highlands	2,407	42,205	3,447	1,945	1,175	316	n.p.	2,824	—
Wimmera	2,183	2,591	3,178	1,465	—	371	40,710	63	—
Northern Mallee	2,172	9,431	9,803	61,685	486	76,099	43,248	19,012	8,286
Loddon-Campaspe	24,295	83,497	1,320	206	1,982	1,371	—	n.p.	570
Goulburn	948,765	247,140	583,289	120,228	5,784	29,830	6,072	6,937	8,242
North Eastern	81	61,939	2,819	660	8,044	n.p.	1,070	420	n.p.
East Gippsland	n.p.	5,876	n.p.	100	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—
Central Gippsland	n.p.	13,875	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	90	n.p.
East Central	8,074	136,656	6,261	n.p.	2,747	3,738	—	2,387	253
Total	1,028,509	1,081,604	681,737	193,914	117,219	141,227	91,304	46,822	21,164

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1978

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Grapefruit	Mandarins
Melbourne	—	27,541	n.p.	n.p.
Barwon	—	262	—	—
South Western	—	—	—	—
Central Highlands	—	n.p.	n.p.	—
Wimmera	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Northern Mallee	591,269	66,267	49,616	48,061
Loddon-Campaspe	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—
Goulburn	70,180	18,247	7,344	1,150
North Eastern	15,873	7,330	198	212
East Gippsland	—	n.p.	—	—
Central Gippsland	—	n.p.	—	—
East Central	n.p.	4,723	n.p.	—
Total	680,922	125,481	57,722	49,707

(2) *Size of production.* Since the early 1950s, many of the old lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out, and new orchards with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties of fruit trees have been planted on more suitable soils. These factors, as well as greatly improved technology, have increased production potential. During the 1950s and 1960s, there were only slight changes in the area planted to most types of fruit trees, yet production showed an increasing trend, particularly with canning fruits and dessert pears; here the Victorian production greatly exceeded local demand and increasing amounts were exported. This situation changed during the early 1970s. Following the wet winter in 1973, about 300,000 canning peach trees died, causing a significant drop in production. At about the same time, residential and industrial developments in the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas greatly reduced the area planted to apples. These changes coincided with the deterioration of overseas market prospects for Victorian fruit and many growers are now forced to limit production or leave the industry. In the citrus industry, the same economic pressures have not operated as keenly as in other fruit industries because of an eight-fold increase in the demand for orange juice on the local market over the last twenty years, and recent restrictions on the importation of low-cost citrus juice from overseas.

VICTORIA—TREE FRUIT PRODUCTION
(tonnes)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Pears	132,781	125,496	103,429	103,675	80,055
Apples	61,604	81,357	51,830	61,139	62,880
Peaches	34,345	38,441	32,017	24,329	24,670
Apricots	9,308	8,949	7,598	6,712	6,268
Cherries	3,693	3,503	3,139	2,562	2,436
Plums	2,753	3,009	3,575	2,946	2,494
Olives	1,109	1,120	814	1,889	712
Nectarines	1,258	820	1,218	1,119	1,009
Prunes	266	266	169	306	56
Quinces	194	143	118	148	127
Figs	14	25	16	10	17
Oranges—					
Valencias	21,130	25,550	24,647	21,472	24,100
Navels	13,307	14,592	14,570	13,056	14,023
Other	594	579	371	764	519
Lemons and limes	5,417	5,666	5,365	6,000	5,361
Grapefruit	3,415	3,561	3,728	3,000	2,845
Mandarins	2,529	2,762	2,407	2,842	1,980

(3) *Marketing.* Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, as well as in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

The Fruit and Vegetable Act and Regulations outline standards of produce and the size and marking of containers. Produce presented in accordance with this Act and within the provisions of the Health Act may be sold in Victoria. There are also restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from interstate to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing areas of the State.

The development of cool storage techniques towards the end of the last century made possible the exporting of dessert apples and pears from Australia to Britain, during the off-season in the northern hemisphere. Since then, cool storage methods have improved constantly and with the general acceptance of controlled atmosphere storage by Victorian apple growers during the late 1960s, apples and pears can now be sold right through the year in Victoria.

While efficient cool storage techniques have extended the local market, they have also had an adverse effect on the northern hemisphere export market where the availability of locally grown fruit from cool stores has eroded the seasonal advantage of fruit from the

southern hemisphere. This has been one of several factors causing the decline in the prospects of Victorian fruit on traditional markets. Other important factors have been the phasing out of preferential treatment for Australian produce following Britain's entry into the E.E.C., disadvantages because of changes in the currency exchange rate, and greatly increased labour and freight charges in Australia. Alternative market outlets for Victorian pome fruit are being developed in the U.S.A., South East Asia, and the Middle East.

In order to help the apple and pear industry to overcome marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. The Corporation has taken over the export control role of the former Apple and Pear Board and also has powers to trade in its own right and to promote the use of both fresh and processed apples and pears.

The establishment of the Citrus Marketing Board in Victoria in 1973 has enabled all citrus fruits to be marketed in an orderly manner. Sales of citrus fruit on export markets (mainly to New Zealand) have not been very significant and most of the crop is sold on the domestic market, either as fresh fruit or juice.

(4) *Financial assistance.* In 1971, the Commonwealth Government set up an Apple and Pear Stabilization Scheme to help pome fruit growers by lessening the effect of price fluctuations for different varieties on overseas markets. In 1972, the Commonwealth Government introduced the Fruit Growing Reconstruction Scheme to help growers who wanted to reconstruct or reduce their orchard area, or to leave the industry.

In recent years, citrus processors have been importing quantities of juice concentrate to overcome periods when the demand exceeds local availability of fresh fruit. The price of the imported juice was significantly lower than the local product, and in order to prevent excessive imports the Government has imposed a duty on citrus juice imported in excess of a certain maximum volume.

Small fruit

(1) *Distribution.* Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the eastern Melbourne metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have considered strawberry production for local demand. With cane and bramble berries, the development of mechanised harvesting requires production on flat sites, and several plantations have now been established in river valleys north of the Dividing Range.

(2) *Size of production.* In the 1950s, practically all strawberry planting material available in Victoria was heavily infected with virus diseases and, as a result, the industry almost ceased to exist. The successful Runner Certification Scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture revitalised the industry between 1960 and 1970 and total production increased tenfold. More recently there has been increasing demand for cane and bramble berries from the processors. As the use of mechanical harvesters replaces expensive hand picking, there will be a potential for the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State.

VICTORIA—SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION (kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Strawberries	1,333,615	1,138,339	910,069	1,004,395	945,646
Youngberries	222,448	202,072	125,762	129,756	80,445
Raspberries	160,106	114,385	91,167	88,995	80,949
Gooseberries	26,816	14,494	13,669	11,096	9,103
Loganberries	9,425	5,417	2,189	5,511	5,635
Other berries	14,671	13,494	17,696	15,779	16,783
Passionfruit	16,100	25,169	11,968	5,377	653

(3) *Marketing.* Berry fruits are mainly sold on the fresh fruit market or sent to processors. Recently, many growers have introduced the "pick your own" system of sales where the general public is invited to pick the fruit for themselves. This method greatly reduces harvesting and marketing costs, and growers with land on routes near holiday resorts, in particular, achieve a good public response and increased net returns.

Increased use of berry fruits in health foods (yoghurt), and cakes and tarts, is likely to produce a larger outlet for these fruits in the future.

Nuts

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. In most cases they have been planted as windbreaks around orchards and vineyards (almonds) or in groups in the farm orchard.

Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the hills.

Since the early 1970s, many orchardists and farmers who wanted to diversify, have shown interest in planting nuts. Although it has been difficult to obtain young trees with proven capacity, several new plantations have been established in suitable localities. In the Northern Mallee Division, two large almond groves of about 150 to 300 hectares have been established. These groves are just starting to come into production.

(2) *Size of production.* The production of almonds decreased from 50,000 kilograms in 1960-61 to 10,400 kilograms in 1976-77, but is now increasing due to recently established groves commencing production. In 1977-78, production reached 99,000 kilograms. There has not been much change in the quantity of other nuts produced. Because of the long establishment period for most of them, recent plantings have had little effect on production at this stage.

VICTORIA—NUT PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Walnuts	72,898	70,800	66,345	67,403	77,176
Chestnuts	17,105	13,234	20,028	18,172	19,851
Almonds	3,734	15,475	13,548	10,401	98,975
Filberts	355	73	586	100	4,342

(3) *Marketing.* Almonds and other nuts are keenly sought after by wholesalers who pre-pack the shelled or salted product for retail sale, and by confectioners who use nuts as ingredients for their products. To satisfy local demand, almonds and other nuts are being imported regularly. Thus there is an opportunity to increase local production as long as the price of local nuts can be kept at or below the level of the imported product.

Grapes

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, most vine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

(2) *Wine.* During the 1960s and 1970s, the demand for grapes for winemaking increased quite significantly, and as a result, many new areas were planted both by established vine growers and by many others without previous experience. Further, to satisfy winery demand, large quantities of sultanas and grapes of other varieties suitable for drying and winemaking have been diverted to wineries. Between 1960 and 1978, the intake of grapes by wineries had increased from 11,000 tonnes to 53,000 tonnes. Many of these grapes are now mechanically harvested.

Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. During the 1977 harvest,

there were signs of over-production in red varieties. This became a serious problem in 1978. Due to a world wine surplus there seems little potential for developing the very small export trade in wine. Nevertheless imports are increasing.

(3) *Dried fruits.* The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 42,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one-third of the Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest has to be exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established at world markets according to supply and demand. Recent increases in production of dried vine fruit, especially in Afghanistan, Greece, and Turkey, have increased the world supply. This fact and other factors concerning the export of fresh and canned tree fruits have had a detrimental effect on the export market. Currently, the diversion of sultanas to wineries provides a useful alternative outlet, but, in the long run, without improved efficiency, restriction of the production of drying varieties may be necessary.

(4) *Table grapes.* The traditional table grape production in closed containers, in recent years, has increased to 11,000 tonnes. A direct sales market based largely on sultanas, Waltham Cross, and Black Muscats, and using open returnable cases, has developed in recent years. It is estimated to take around 20,000 tonnes annually. The table grape season is lengthening due to the introduction of new table grape cultivars, a number of which are earlier than traditional varieties, and also by improved handling and storage techniques. The above factors, combined with developing air and sea freighting facilities are leading to some development in the small table grape export trade.

VICTORIA—VITICULTURE: NUMBER OF GROWERS, AREA, AND PRODUCTION

Season	Number of growers	Area		Production for —		
		Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying (a)	Table and other use
		hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1973-74	2,405	20,000	1,597	44,425	156,246	5,725
1974-75	2,338	20,541	1,807	53,021	220,560	8,682
1975-76	2,246	19,625	1,652	60,869	218,528	8,199
1976-77	2,202	19,598	1,197	63,252	201,090	8,246
1977-78	2,106	19,148	1,232	53,406	230,085	11,430

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 461-6

Vegetables

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia, closely followed by Queensland and New South Wales. The principal crops grown in Victoria are potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, and onions.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Main type	Area sown		Production	
	1976-77 (a)	1977-78 (a)	1976-77 (a)	1977-78 (a)
	hectares		tonnes	
Potatoes	9,892	10,043	243,625	303,433
Onions	843	825	18,807	17,161
Carrots	916	864	30,370	26,739
Parsnips	166	183	5,045	5,664
Beetroot	43	38	869	901
Tomatoes	2,649	2,826	65,971	74,146
French beans	1,137	1,008	5,048	3,821
Green peas—				
Sold in pod	308	270	614	555
Processing	4,433	1,569	(b)10,102	3,073
Cabbage and Brussels sprouts	941	1,065	29,520	39,236
Cauliflowers	884	900	27,770	44,222
Lettuce	783	867	23,990	17,496
Pumpkins	1,004	784	13,021	10,805

(a) See footnote to table on page 339.

(b) Shelled weight.

Tobacco

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition, because of wide fluctuations in production and in market conditions. Technical advances in the use of fertiliser, disease control, and other cultural factors influencing crop production, have in recent years led to marked improvements in the level and consistency of average yields.

The introduction of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan in 1965 promoted further stability in the industry. This scheme, now in its fifth term, provides for the annual sale, at a guaranteed minimum price, of up to 15,100,000 kilograms of leaf which meets defined quality standards. This plan is operated by the Australian Tobacco Board together with a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board in each producing State.

Australian tobacco is mainly used in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently 50 per cent and, at this level, it is important that only leaf of high smoking quality is produced. This requires friable and well drained soils, appreciable summer rainfall, and freedom from high winds and extremes of temperature.

The Victorian tobacco crop is usually rather more than one-third of the total Australian production. While the crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type, a significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years, and is increasing. Suitable growing conditions are found in north-east Victorian river valleys, the industry being concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of Victoria.

Most Victorian tobacco is produced under sharefarming agreements on the general basis that the landowner provides land, facilities, and equipment, the sharefarmer provides labour and operating costs, and the proceeds of sale of produce are shared equally.

The major proportion of tobacco production costs is accounted for by manual labour requirements, and in recent years, considerable attention has been given to the reduction of labour by mechanisation. As a result, equipment such as semi-automatic transplanters, topping machines, harvesting aids, stringing machines, and bulk curing units, is now replacing tedious manual operations on most Victorian tobacco farms.

The Department of Agriculture helps tobacco growers to increase yield and improve leaf quality by research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford, and by an intensive farm-to-farm tobacco advisory service in all producing districts.

The Department of Agriculture has released flue-cured varieties resistant to common strains of blue mould, and blue mould-resistant burley breeding lines currently show promise. Other advances in tobacco production include improved nursery practices to give more effective and economical control of blue mould in seedlings, identification of the effects of soil and climatic variables on tobacco crop production, the testing and development of mechanical harvesting and associated curing methods, and techniques of producing high quality burley tobacco.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1973-74	3,940	5,634	1.43
1974-75	3,926	6,086	1.55
1975-76	3,755	5,683	1.51
1976-77	3,821	5,999	1.57
1977-78	3,621	5,788	1.60

Hops

The hop is a summer-growing perennial plant. The rootstock produces vines which may grow up to 10 metres high each season before being cut back during the autumn.

Victorian hops are of high quality when measured against world standards and the area given over to hops in this State increased during the first half of the present decade. However, because of uncertain markets, production has tended to decline slightly since then.

Hops need a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep-well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

Hops are planted from root cuttings, or sets, on a square spacing to give some 2,200 plants per hectare, supported on a system of trellising about 6 metres above the planted area. The size of hop gardens in Victoria varies considerably from 2 hectares to about 70 hectares.

In all cases, production is by family and hired labour. The labour needs vary from month to month, being heaviest at pruning, training, and harvest time, and the average is about one man for each 3 hectares. Before the advent of mechanical harvesting, much more labour than this was needed.

Machine harvesting is practically universal in Victorian hops, the whole vine being cut down and brought to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. Conveyor belts and mechanical loaders ensure that the passage of the hops through the drying kiln generally requires little manual effort.

In small gardens, harvesting is commonly done under contract or by neighbours sharing fully mechanised equipment. Other processes, such as pruning, are also becoming increasingly mechanised.

Hops are normally grown under annual contract to merchants, known as hop factors. Annual hop production in Australia currently exceeds the total quantity demanded by domestic brewers, leaving a substantial proportion of the crop for export.

The high quality Victorian bred variety *Pride of Ringwood*, which is now virtually the only variety grown in Victoria, has been well received on world markets but profitable export sales have nevertheless been difficult to negotiate in seasons of overall world surplus.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry, current emphasis being on improvement of hop quality and control of certain soil-borne-diseases. This work has been intensified, and additional investigations on long-term fertiliser requirements and control of weeds and insect pests have recently been introduced.

VICTORIA—HOPS PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1973-74	508	915	1.80
1974-75	478	831	1.74
1975-76	469	746	1.59
1976-77	424	809	1.91
1977-78	433	959	2.21

Plant nurseries

In 1977-78, the total area of nurseries in Victoria was about 933 hectares, including about 45 hectares of glass, plastic film, and bushhouses; the total value of sales of nursery products exceeded \$30.5m.

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a)

Item	Amount	
	1974-75	1977-78
Number of nurseries	373	321
Sales of nursery products (\$'000)—		
Seeds and bulbs	1,458	2,751
Seedlings	2,849	3,578
Cut flowers (including orchids)	3,758	7,167
Cultivated turf and ferns	167	4,110
Fruit trees and vines	642	2,254
Rose bushes	937	684
Other shrubs and trees	6,792	10,052
Total nursery sales	16,603	30,596

(a) For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly "growing-on" any of these items.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 471-2

Livestock and livestock products

Introduction

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral industry. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1871 to 1971, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the seven years 1972 to 1978. From 1957, no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—SELECTED LIVESTOCK: NUMBERS (a)
(*000)

Year	Cattle (b)			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
1871 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	721	10,762	131
1881 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,286	10,360	242
1891 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,783	12,693	282
1901 at 31 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,602	10,842	350
1911 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,584	12,883	333
1921 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,575	12,171	175
1931 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,430	16,478	281
1941 at 1 March	n.a.	n.a.	1,922	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	1,489	727	2,216	20,012	237
1961 at 31 March	1,717	1,147	2,864	26,620	319
1971 at 31 March	1,974	3,086	5,060	33,761	520
1972 at 31 March	1,927	3,508	5,435	29,496	590
1973 at 31 March	1,957	3,488	5,445	24,105	585
1974 at 31 March	1,933	3,906	5,839	25,787	424
1975 at 31 March	1,939	4,235	6,174	26,411	383
1976 at 31 March	1,871	3,996	5,867	25,395	393
1977 at 31 March	1,681	3,423	5,104	21,925	397
1978 at 31 March	1,609	2,963	4,572	22,021	401

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book 1973*, pages 1090-1.
(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for the years before 1943.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED

('000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Sheep	3,134	4,147	5,677	r 4,922	4,256
Lambs	5,258	5,685	5,696	r 5,550	5,590
Cattle	1,696	1,814	2,253	2,398	2,386
Calves	564	684	1,044	1,197	1,115
Pigs	1,081	969	882	r 935	1,001

*Sheep**Distribution*

Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victoria's grazing areas. The greatest densities of sheep are found in the Central Highlands and South Western statistical divisions (3.7 and 3.2 sheep per hectare of rural holdings, respectively, at 31 March 1978). The numbers of sheep in each division are shown in the table below.

During 1977-78, the Victorian sheep population increased 4.4 per cent to 22.0 million head—34.9 per cent below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

AT 31 MARCH 1978

('000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	4	112	83	41	240
Barwon	19	658	269	275	1,221
South Western	81	3,272	1,614	1,472	6,439
Central Highlands	35	1,573	1,152	675	3,435
Wimmera	40	1,690	978	616	3,324
Northern Mallee	15	633	113	197	958
Loddon-Campaspe	30	1,295	767	486	2,578
Goulburn	29	1,167	454	366	2,016
North Eastern	8	269	89	85	451
East Gippsland	7	364	176	157	704
Central Gippsland	8	321	107	162	598
East Central	1	41	2	13	57
Total	277	11,395	5,804	4,545	22,021

Main sheep breeds

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into "wool" and "meat" breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from "woolgrowing" flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria, although not as dominant as in the other mainland States. At 31 March 1977, the 12 million Merinos comprised 55 per cent of the Victorian flock, compared with 48 per cent in 1974.

The traditional Victorian Merino is a comparatively small framed Saxon type, producing fine to superfine wool. This type is now giving way to larger, heavier cutting, broader woolled strains, in response to reduced price margins for fineness, greater stress on carcase values, and sharp increases in production costs.

Other breeds derived from Merino crossbreeds and kept mainly for wool production include the Corriedale (half Merino, half Lincoln), 11 per cent, and Polwarth (one-quarter Lincoln), 3 per cent. Comebacks (predominantly Merino, fine-woolled crossbreeds) make up another 5 per cent. Other stronger woolled crossbreeds are used mainly for prime lamb production. These contributed 19 per cent (4 million) to the total in 1977, compared with 25 per cent in 1974.

British meat breeds and Australasian breeds developed from them, such as the Poll Dorset, are widely used as sires in crossbreeding programmes, so that their influence is

much greater than their contribution to total numbers (8.3 per cent in 1977) would suggest. British longwool breeds, such as the Border Leicester and the Romney Marsh, are commonly mated to Merino ewes to produce crossbred breeding ewes and prime lambs. Shortwool breeds, such as the Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown are used mainly as terminal sires, mated with crossbred, Corriedale, or Merino ewes to produce prime lambs.

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1971		1974		1977	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	16,739,818	49.58	12,256,133	47.53	11,973,587	54.61
Corriedale	3,717,225	11.01	2,492,255	9.66	2,419,208	11.03
Polwarth	1,008,052	2.99	688,378	2.67	626,895	2.86
Border Leicester	615,620	1.82	431,096	1.67	782,107	3.57
Cheviot	9,574	0.03	9,797	0.04	4,687	0.02
Dorset Horn	464,249	1.38	491,367	1.90	389,699	1.78
Poll Dorset	161,445	0.48	215,328	0.84	209,465	0.96
Perendale	5,794	0.02	7,200	0.03	7,871	0.04
Romney Marsh	445,171	1.32	262,800	1.02	280,854	1.28
Ryeland	22,445	0.07	19,173	0.07	12,870	0.06
Southdown	133,302	0.39	115,559	0.45	89,612	0.41
Suffolk (including South Suffolk)	11,173	0.03	9,588	0.04	18,625	0.08
Zenith	70,722	0.21	50,670	0.20	40,912	0.19
Comeback	2,199,043	6.51	1,887,569	7.32	1,031,150	4.70
Crossbreed (including half breed Merino and coarser)	8,143,820	24.12	6,533,446	25.33	4,017,269	18.32
Other (including unspecified)	14,034	0.04	317,192	1.23	20,639	0.09
Total	33,761,487	100.00	25,787,551	100.00	21,925,450	100.00

(a) Not collected in 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976, or 1978.

Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuates according to seasonal conditions around a fairly static twenty year average of 83 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Poor seasonal conditions in the year ended 31 March 1978 contributed to the poor lambing. Only 7.5 million lambs were marked from 9.4 million ewes mated (79 per cent). Victoria's largest lambing occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent).

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1973-74	9,885	8,182	83
1974-75	10,622	8,823	83
1975-76	10,376	8,359	81
1976-77	9,551	6,566	69
1977-78	9,462	7,482	79

Wool production

In 1977-78, Victoria produced 131.6 million kilograms of wool (greasy basis), 1 per cent higher than in 1976-77, and this represented 18 per cent of Australian production and 5 per cent of the world total.

Victoria reached a peak of 201 million kilograms in 1970-71, although the most valuable clip (\$254m) was produced in 1972-73 during a brief period of boom prices. Since 1970-71, the size of the clip has declined in line with the continued decline in sheep

numbers. The Victorian clip spans a very wide range of wool types, ranging from superfine Merino, through the stronger grades of Merino and Comeback, to coarse crossbred and Lincoln. A small number of speciality carpet wool sheep, which grow a proportion of hairy fibres, have recently been introduced from New Zealand.

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1973-74	24,564	5,982	120,957	8,256	4.92	1.38
1974-75	26,385	6,591	128,614	9,887	4.87	1.50
1975-76	23,271	5,839	102,798	8,020	4.42	1.37
1976-77	21,734	4,404	91,378	5,769	4.20	1.31
1977-78	r 21,449	5,194	96,421	6,867	4.50	1.32

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1977-78

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
Melbourne	239,714	48,443	1,119,294	66,179	4.67	1.37
Barwon	1,184,712	310,352	5,022,694	384,616	4.24	1.24
South Western	6,254,438	1,737,868	27,397,578	2,337,638	4.38	1.35
Central Highlands	3,379,652	647,003	14,482,918	852,196	4.29	1.32
Wimmera	3,379,145	729,074	16,036,173	980,930	4.75	1.35
Northern Mallee	885,281	222,683	4,318,131	297,544	4.88	1.34
Loddon-Campaspe	2,562,305	566,917	12,284,376	751,378	4.79	1.33
Goulburn	1,961,721	435,830	8,754,815	561,405	4.46	1.29
North Eastern	415,861	95,788	1,769,871	120,890	4.26	1.26
East Gippsland	649,049	161,630	2,897,579	197,996	4.46	1.22
Central Gippsland	489,492	216,749	2,130,940	287,702	4.35	1.33
East Central	47,732	21,213	206,954	28,438	4.34	1.34
Total	21,449,102	5,193,550	96,421,323	6,866,912	4.50	1.32

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1973-74	129,212	26,143	155,355
1974-75	138,501	27,043	165,544
1975-76	110,818	27,152	137,970
1976-77	r97,147	r28,996	r126,143
1977-78	103,288	28,346	131,634

Further reference: Australian Wool Corporation, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 452

Mutton and lamb production

Victoria is the leading State in the production of mutton and lamb. However, part of this production is derived from sheep and lambs originating in other States, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from surplus sheep from the wool industry so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1977-78, Victoria produced 85,000 tonnes of mutton (70 per cent for export), well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb production increased by 5 per cent to 95,000 tonnes in 1977-78. Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas in the

Murray and Goulburn Valleys. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, and parts of the North Eastern Divisions of the State.

Export of live sheep

Exports of Australian live sheep for slaughter in the country of destination have grown from approximately 150,000 head in 1965, mostly to Singapore, to 4.5 million head in 1977; 97 per cent of these were consigned to Middle East markets, notably Iran (4.4 million). In 1977, live sheep exports accounted for about 12 per cent of the total turn-off from Australian flocks.

Western Australia, the nearest source, has been the main supplier during this period of expansion, but shippers have recently had to look increasingly to the eastern States to fill their contracts. Victorian flocks contributed approximately 500,000 head to shipments from Victorian and South Australian ports during 1977.

Middle East demand for sheep meat has been enhanced by rapidly growing populations and increasing wealth from oil revenues. Local custom (and the lack of refrigeration) favours meat from freshly killed sheep. However, the high costs of importing live sheep and a growing demand for lamb and young mutton (not suitable for live transport) are among factors which have encouraged a parallel expansion in carcase meat imports. These have been built up as rapidly as suitable refrigerated storage and distribution facilities could be installed, and traditional habits modified.

Australia's long-established export trade in breeding sheep continued at a high level during the year ended 30 June 1978, taking 34,000 head. Of these, 31,500 head were consigned to Iran from Victorian ports (not necessarily all derived from Victorian flocks).

Beef cattle

Cattle were introduced into southern Australia by the early settlers. These first cattle were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of draught, milk, and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of beef cattle imported from Britain.

In its early years, the beef cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests. More recently, changing economic conditions and patterns of land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of the beef cattle population. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices received for other primary products, and the export markets for beef, have all been important factors.

In the early 1970s, high prices for beef, and marketing difficulties in sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to build up breeding herds. As a result, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million to 3.5 million from 1968 to 1973. There was no increase in the number of beef cattle from 1972 to 1973, reflecting the drought conditions prevailing in many areas during the summer of 1972-73; however, a further increase to 4.0 million occurred in 1974 because producers, who were retaining animals for slaughter at older ages when high prices were being paid for bullocks suitable for export, withheld these animals from sale when prices dropped. With the continuation of low prices during 1975, there was a further increase in beef cattle numbers to 4.2 million. However, a combination of dry conditions and low prices resulted in a drop in numbers from 4.0 million head to 3.5 million head in 1976 and 1977, respectively.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of beef cattle in each statistical division at 31 March 1978:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1978
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	4	2	82	45	28	161
Barwon	3	1	75	40	24	143
South Western	16	3	338	156	119	632
Central Highlands	3	1	85	45	32	166

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1978—*continued*
(*000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Wimmera	2	1	48	33	12	96
Northern Mallee	2	1	43	29	12	87
Loddon-Campaspe	5	2	104	63	36	210
Goulburn	10	3	203	116	77	409
North Eastern	6	1	158	86	71	322
East Gippsland	5	2	129	73	37	246
Central Gippsland	8	2	173	107	111	401
East Central	2	1	39	24	24	90
Total	66	20	1,477	817	583	2,963

Most of the Victorian breeding herd (bulls and cows) are in the South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, and Gippsland Divisions, with a high proportion of "other" (steers and bullocks) in the East Central Division. There were large decreases from 1976 in the total meat cattle populations of the Wimmera, Loddon-Campaspe, and Goulburn Divisions.

In the early 1970s, beef production increased rapidly. Producers withheld some stock in 1974 and 1975 and hence, production declined marginally. Production peaked in 1976 at 493,000 tonnes. Exports constituted about 37 per cent of Victorian beef and veal production in 1977-78 and the main markets were U.S.A., Japan, Soviet Union, and other Eastern European countries. The new Middle East and Asian markets continued to increase in importance during 1977-78.

The low prices for beef on the domestic market saw the estimated apparent consumption of beef and veal increase from about 40 kilograms per head per annum during the early 1970s, to peak at 70 kilograms in 1975-76 and remain just below this record level at 65 kilograms in 1976-77. Attention is drawn to the historical table of livestock numbers on page 364, and the table on livestock slaughtering on page 365.

Further reference: Australian Meat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 453-4

*Dairy cattle**Distribution*

Until recent years, dairy farming was conducted over a very large area of Victoria. However, in the past few years, the costs/prices squeeze on dairy farmers has resulted in dairying becoming more and more confined to those areas in the State that are most suitable for it. As a result, dairying is now mainly in the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland and the Western District, and also in the northern irrigation areas.

In general, the trend has been to milk more cows, but on fewer farms. In 1977-78, about 13,600 Victorian dairy farmers milked 1.2 million cows, with the average number of milking cows per farm being 88.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1978
(*000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Melbourne	1	—	36	11	6	1	55
Barwon	2	—	73	16	13	1	105
South Western	6	2	221	45	39	2	315
Central Highlands	1	—	13	4	3	1	22
Wimmera	—	—	4	1	1	2	8
Northern Mallee	1	—	25	6	5	1	38

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1978—*continued*
(^{'000})

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Loddon-Campaspe	2	1	91	19	17	1	131
Goulburn	5	2	224	47	40	2	320
North Eastern	1	1	47	11	10	1	71
East Gippsland	1	—	59	13	11	1	85
Central Gippsland	7	2	288	54	49	1	401
East Central	1	—	43	8	6	—	58
Total	28	8	1,124	235	200	14	1,609

Recent developments

The high capital investment in dairying is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. These have been marked by progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of farm refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from properties, and the improvement in systems of cleaning dairy shed equipment and of disposing of milking shed wastes. These advances have contributed towards expansion of dairy farm enterprises which one, two, or three persons can operate. Improvements in pasture production and grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder, have made it possible to carry more stock on farms.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labor demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

VICTORIA—MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION (^{'000} litres)

Purpose for which used	Year ended 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Butter	2,652,686	2,435,763	2,186,791	1,804,081	1,505,882
Cheese	433,675	420,693	489,095	471,247	518,989
Processed milk products	342,568	415,585	410,504	496,463	533,833
Other purposes	487,599	472,591	431,373	440,456	452,373
Total milk produced	3,916,528	3,744,632	3,517,763	3,212,247	3,011,077

Marketing of milk

Average daily consumption of milk in Victoria had fallen from 0.385 litres per head in 1960 to 0.327 litres per head in 1976. The Victorian Government was concerned about this long-term decline in milk sales and in July 1977 created the Victorian Dairy Industry Authority which was charged with the task of providing for the orderly marketing of milk throughout the State, and averting the declining sales of milk in Victoria.

The Victorian Dairy Industry Authority reasoned that the most effective means of improving the declining profitability of the dairy industry was to adopt marketing strategies which would increase the total and per capita consumption of wholemilk and cartoned flavoured milk. A study of a wide range of Victorian consumers helped to explain why milk sales were declining.

This study showed that, while milk had a positive "image" among housewives, young children, and adults, teenagers did not regard milk highly and rejected it in favour of alternatives such as soft drinks. In view of these research findings, the Authority decided to mount a campaign which would increase milk sales among the 14-19 year old age group.

The Authority decided that as long as acceptable flavours could be developed, and a uniformly high standard of merchandise could be produced, then the addition of

flavouring to white milk would be most likely to increase sales. To do this, a uniform product needed to be available throughout Victoria. This involved the ready co-operation of the milk processors.

A new marketing "image" was thus created, which was communicated as a contemporary fun drink, a beneficial part of the teenager's life style, and a preferable alternative to soft drinks. The product was named "Big M".

The initial objective for "Big M" was to gain 4 per cent of the total market during the first 12 months. The share was almost 8 per cent and "Big M" gained 10 per cent of the non-alcoholic beverage market. Victorian farmers for the first time in many years saw profitability return to the industry.

Further reference: Australian Dairy Corporation, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 456

Pigs

Victoria is a major pig-producing State in Australia. In the past, a substantial part of its supplies of pig meat came from other States, but as a result of the development of the pig industry, most of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is now produced in this State.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters, but they eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about only 7 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians. This is due partly to traditional eating habits and partly to the relative costs of sheep and cattle meat, produced on low cost pasture, and pig meat, produced from concentrated foods such as grain.

The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey — by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture—and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s, more milk was used for human food, and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods, animal by-products such as meat and bone-meal, fish-meal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old; her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter.

The large variations in the annual production of pigs caused fluctuations in the prices farmers received for their pigs. The variations in supply are caused more by the rapid production potential of pigs, and the absence of adequate forward information on trends, than by changes in seasonal conditions.

In recent years, the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. For example, between 1966 and 1972, production of pig meat increased by some 60 per cent, which was all consumed by the domestic market. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many persons left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs caused pig prices to rise to record levels. During 1975, the pig population fell a further 10 per cent and stabilised with a slight increase of 2.5 per cent in 1976. Pig prices during this time stabilised just above the previous record levels. Despite this, high capital costs and escalating feed prices are tending to deter persons from entering the industry. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941, more than one-third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and local demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6 to 7 per cent of production.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from the farms on which they are kept. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1978 was 401,197. The following table shows classification (in statistical divisions) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig

keepers. This historical table on page 364 and the table on slaughtering on page 365 contain further information about the pig industry.

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1978

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	326	3,999	28,759	33,084	106
Barwon	130	1,504	8,853	10,487	90
South Western	274	2,563	14,567	17,404	251
Central Highlands	205	2,539	21,580	24,324	144
Wimmera	654	5,635	34,722	41,011	621
Northern Mallee	418	3,913	23,577	27,908	364
Loddon-Campaspe	1,130	15,052	104,949	121,131	525
Goulburn	866	10,418	59,355	70,639	428
North Eastern	330	3,438	22,558	26,326	201
East Gippsland	91	764	3,966	4,821	95
Central Gippsland	272	3,131	17,227	20,630	184
East Central	44	549	2,839	3,432	30
Total	4,740	53,505	342,952	401,197	3,039

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 3.4 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and north-east.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 30,000 layers, and a few much bigger establishments.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is based on the laying cage system. A proportion of layers are kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses in a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard), with meatmeal used as the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations is available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced cross between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 240 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability using the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year, with an emphasis on the June to November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of about 65,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at one day old by machine or hand methods, and the cockerels discarded. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED
(’000)

Period (a)	Hen eggs set (b)	Chicks hatched (c) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1973-74	41,902	32,089	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 32,089
1974-75	34,772	27,306	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 27,306
1975-76	40,738	33,219	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 33,219
1976-77	42,615	34,694	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 34,694
1977-78	47,882	38,441	..	n.a.	n.a.	(d) 38,441
EGG STRAINS (e)						
1973-74	17,657	351	6,027	176	28	6,582
1974-75	14,924	316	5,005	196	39	5,556
1975-76	11,480	196	4,012	145	36	4,389
1976-77	11,842	173	3,804	141	28	4,146
1977-78	8,565	157	2,975	90	27	3,249

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(c) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(d) Incomplete.

(e) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production.

Broilers

The raising of chicks for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.1 kilograms of poultry feed to produce 1 kilogram of poultry meat, and a 2 kilogram chicken is grown in ten weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes, by the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins, minerals, growth promoters, and disease control drugs, and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light all of which are conducive to fast growth. Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 20,000 to 50,000 broilers about five times a year. A one man or one family farm raises approximately 175,000 to 500,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The organisation of the broiling industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-type operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in the price of poultry meat to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now inexpensive and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are near the processing works and the main centres of consumption on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas east and south-east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

The Broiler Chicken Industry Act requires all commercial broiler growing to be under an agreement or contract approved by the Negotiation Committee of grower and processor representatives set up under the Act. The Committee negotiates and sets growing fees and conditions for the industry.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by all known Victorian hatchers and all poultry slaughterers slaughtering more than 1,000 birds annually:

**VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(‘000)**

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1973-74	27,256	1,752	124
1974-75	26,324	2,044	104
1975-76	29,233	1,646	84
1976-77	31,435	1,831	55
1977-78	35,053	2,029	261

DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) (‘000kg)

Period (a)	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen
1973-74	34,333	2,754	188
1974-75	33,140	3,196	166
1975-76	36,332	2,610	131
1976-77	39,785	2,881	r249
1977-78	44,230	3,149	441

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Miscellaneous livestock

Bees

Honey production in Victoria rose from 1,713 tonnes in 1976-77 to 3,106 tonnes in 1977-78. The bulk of the honey produced from the 455 beekeepers with 40 or more beehives in Victoria, is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. About one-third the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom. In recent years, there has been a decline in imports of Australian honey by the United States of America.

VICTORIA—BEEHIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May —	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1974	1,160	98,539	3,161	47
1975 (a)	r 468	r 87,972	r 2,788	r 35
1976 (a)	492	91,203	3,476	61
1977 (a)	529	92,734	1,713	30
1978 (a)	455	81,569	3,106	46

(a) Not comparable with figures for previous years. Information from beekeepers with 40 or more registered hives, instead of 5 or more as previously.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 460-1

Goats

The main breeds of goats in Victoria are the Angora (mohair producer) and the various milking breeds consisting of the Saanen, Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian. Angora goat numbers, although still small, have increased rapidly in recent years. In 1977, there were about 4,000 registered purebred and part Angora breeding animals in Victoria.

By 1979, the number had risen to 8,750. This is attributed to the improved world market price for mohair — a luxury fibre that has lustre, is light in weight, has softness of handle, and is hard wearing. Prices of Angora breeding animals have broken world records, the highest price paid for a buck bred in Victoria was \$42,000 on 8 February 1980, and for a doe, \$7,800. Angora goats are shorn twice a year and the mohair produced is sorted into grades, after which the fibre is sold by the auction system. Estimated mohair production in 1978-79 was 12,884 kilograms.

Goat milk production has declined in recent years because of a Commonwealth Government ruling on pharmaceutical benefits. In 1976, the upper age limit for subsidised

goat milk for children allergic to cows milk was reduced from 6 years to 18 months. As a result, the main processor and outlet ceased production of canned goat milk in 1976-77.

Although Victoria has few feral goats, this State exports significant quantities of meat from goats caught in New South Wales. In 1977-78, Victoria exported 235 tonnes of goat meat valued at \$1.9m.

Deer

Deer produces two valuable products, namely, venison and antler velvet. Farming of deer has begun on a small scale, and in 1978 there were about 635 domesticated deer in Victoria. The main breeds of deer are the fallow and red deer.

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Introduction

There are many organisations, both government, e.g., the Department of Agriculture, and private, e.g., pesticide contractors, engaged in providing services to the agricultural industries. One possible categorisation of these services is by function, and this section sets out the various regulatory, research, educational, marketing, and financial services to agriculture together with the bodies responsible for providing these services.

Further references: *Transport in agriculture, Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 370-1

Regulatory services

As farming is essentially based on the land, it is subject to the various regulations on land-use which apply in Victoria, as well as to regulations on farming activities. A number of government authorities exercise regulatory powers in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection, while the Department of Agriculture is the major body regulating farming activities.

In this section, more detail is given about the activities of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey in issuing leases and licences for land occupation and the Department of Agriculture's role in regulating farm activities. Further reference to other organisations engaged in the regulation of land utilisation can be found elsewhere in this *Year Book*.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

The present legislation dealing with Crown land in Victoria is the successor of some of the earliest legislation enacted for the then infant Colony of New South Wales. The legislation, which is mostly contained in the *Land Act 1958*, enables Crown land to be licensed, leased, or sold, or to be reserved from occupation or sale for a wide variety of public purposes.

The main types of licences fall broadly into three categories: those which simply entitle a licensee to enter Crown land, usually for a short-term and for a particular purpose; those which allow a licensee to occupy Crown land from year to year for a particular purpose; and those of a similar type to the latter, but with the added benefit that a Crown grant in fee simple may eventually issue.

Of the first type of licence, the most usual are those granted for the removal of material, such as gravel, sand, etc., and are issued upon payment of a fee and an amount of royalty per cubic measure of material taken.

The second category of licence covers a very wide range of purposes. Included are: the grazing of stock; the occupation of unused roads and rivers or lake frontages; the production of eucalyptus oil; the operation of bee farms and ranges; the construction of jetties and slipways; the operation of market gardens; provision of car parks; and general industrial purposes. These licences require the payment of annual rentals and are granted subject to conditions appropriate to the purposes for which they are issued, including in some cases, limitation on the area to be licensed or on the number of stock to be grazed, and restrictions as to use or development.

The third form of licence mainly refers to those granted for purposes that require the establishment of improvements, often of a substantial nature. These licences may be for houses, factories, shops, warehouses, or other industrial purposes. They are also subject to

a variety of appropriate conditions and call for the payment of annual rental, which is credited over a period of years towards the purchase of the licensed land.

Leases of Crown land are now granted either for terms ranging up to 50 years without the right of purchase, or for generally shorter terms with the right of purchase, upon the payment by instalments of the purchase money and the fulfilment of pre-determined conditions. These may demand residence on or close to the leased land, or the development of the land to a certain stage. The usual form of this latter type is known as an Improvement Purchase Lease.

Leases are granted without the right of purchase for the purpose of grazing stock; for many different sorts of amusement and recreation facilities, such as golf courses, bowling greens, rifle and pistol ranges, and car-racing tracks; for commercial and industrial purposes; for providing tourist accommodation and facilities; and for ski-lodges and ski-tows.

Leases with the right of purchase are granted for the commercial growth of trees, for general farming purposes, for residence in certain limited circumstances, and for industrial purposes outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the administration of appropriate legislation within Victoria including the registration and inspection of dairy farms and dairies, and factories producing butter, cheese, and other dairy produce, to ensure proper standards of hygiene and equipment; the registration and control of farm produce merchants and commission agents; the inspection, packing, and grading of fruit and vegetables; the inspection of orchards and insistence on proper methods for preventing and controlling plant diseases and insect pests, including measures to be taken against outbreaks of fruit fly; the registration of fertilisers, pesticides, stock foods, stock medicines, and sheep branding fluids; the licensing of abattoirs, pet food manufacturers, and meat transport vehicles; the inspection of meat; the prevention, control, and eradication of stock diseases; the assessment and payment of compensation to owners of cattle, swine, and bees condemned because of infections with prescribed diseases; the elimination of bulls not of a reasonable standard in respect of type, conformation, and breeding; the control and regulation of the artificial breeding of stock; the control of processing of poultry intended for sale; the inspection and testing of seeds for sale to ensure compliance with prescribed standard of purity and germination; the conduct of seed certification schemes; the control of the spraying of agricultural chemicals from aircraft; the control of rain-making operations; and the control of agricultural colleges.

In addition, the Department undertakes on behalf of the Commonwealth Government the inspection of fruit and grain for export, and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Further reference: *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, Victorian Year Book 1978, pp. 392-3*

Research

Research is undertaken into all phases of farm production ranging from research into the various farm processes, which aims to improve productivity, to research into agricultural products in either their raw or processed form.

A number of organisations, such as government departments, universities, and marketing boards, are involved in agricultural research. For example, the CSIRO undertakes a wide range of process and product research projects in the agricultural field, while the Bureau of Agricultural Economics conducts various economic research studies, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics is prominent in the field of statistical information.

Research work is a very important function of the Department of Agriculture. Fundamental and applied research activities, mainly in conjunction with Victoria's primary industries, are conducted at a number of research institutes and laboratories and on many private properties throughout the State.

Agricultural research is also undertaken by other Departments such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Crown Lands and Survey, Fisheries and Wildlife, Soil Conservation, and the Forests Commission.

The University of Melbourne School of Agriculture and Forestry also conducts research as do several private companies which manufacture and sell agricultural chemicals and other products. These companies also engage in research into such aspects as hops and other foodstuffs.

A list of the Department of Agriculture's research institutes and stations can be found on pages 364-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

Educational services

Agricultural information is disseminated to farmers through both formal education courses and a variety of information services such as the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and the media, particularly the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the rural press. A number of these sources of information are discussed below.

Courses

Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers five colleges through its Division of Agricultural Education: Dookie Agricultural College (est. 1886) in the north-east of the State; Longerenong Agricultural College (1889) in the Wimmera; Burnley Horticultural College (1891) on a bend of the Yarra River in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the newer colleges—Glenormiston Agricultural College (1971) and the McMillan Rural Studies Centre (1977) which are situated in the Western District and Gippsland, respectively. The colleges are financed chiefly from Victorian Government funds.

The objectives of the colleges are to improve the skills, competence, and knowledge of persons involved or interested in any aspect of agriculture and horticulture, by the provision of a flexible range of educational opportunities which are primarily concerned with post-secondary and recurrent education matched to State and regional needs.

While the colleges provide a total system of agricultural education in conjunction with the Extension Services Division of the Department of Agriculture, each has its own characteristics which reflect the needs of the community in its region. For example, since 1976 Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges have both offered three-year courses leading to a Diploma in Agriculture. These share common ground in that each emphasises farm management, but they are different and orientated towards the agricultural activities in their regions. Glenormiston Agricultural College offers a two-year course leading to the Diploma in Farm Management, and Burnley Horticultural College provides a three-year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science. These four colleges are also heavily involved in providing short courses, seminars, field days, and part-time certificate courses for farmers and persons involved in the horticultural industries.

The McMillan Rural Studies Centre, which opened in 1977, is unique in that it has no campus at this stage. Regional Education Officers at four centres—Bairnsdale, Leongatha, Maffra, and Warragul—provide educational programmes in response to district needs, using existing facilities. A principal, with support staff, is located at Warragul providing the co-ordinating centre for such on-going courses as are seen to be required by the region.

All of these activities are supported by the resources of the Department of Agriculture and take advantage of the personal contacts made by its extension officers with farmers, as well as the continuing contact maintained with agricultural industries.

University of Melbourne—Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University, and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act* 1920, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff. In 1973, the Department of Forestry, then a Department of the Faculty of Science, was amalgamated with the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was established.

The purpose of the four-year Bachelor of Agricultural Science course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects, and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field

Station at Mt Derrimut, Deer Park, where students are introduced to the variety of farm operations involved in a mixed farming enterprise, while taking lectures and practical classes in various sciences applied to agriculture. They return to the University campus for more advanced training in economics and the soil, plant, and animal sciences in the third and fourth years of the course. In the final year, the students have a restricted choice of subjects, which ensures that all students receive a general training in all aspects of agricultural science, while allowing a measure of specialisation.

University of Melbourne—Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more physical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in Agricultural Engineering. This course is the only one of its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate and research programmes. Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve maximum production; the estimation of water resources and disposal of wastes; work study and organisation of farming systems; processing of farm products, such as refrigeration and drying; and mechanical handling and transport of a wide range of materials such as fruit, grain, and wool. The course is of four years duration and leads to a B.E.(Agr.).

La Trobe University—School of Agriculture

La Trobe University, which admitted its first students in March 1967, opened its School of Agriculture a year later. The emphasis of the course is on the sciences relevant to an understanding of the rural environment, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four-year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some six hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crop and animal husbandry. At least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms supplements these facilities on the campus.

Marcus Oldham Farm Management College

Founded privately near Geelong in 1961, the Marcus Oldham Farm Management College specialises in farm management education for the sheep, cattle, and cropping industries. Students with previous practical experience attend the College for three years, during which time they complete a "sandwich" course of an eight month academic period, a twelve month practical period on an approved property, and then a final eight month academic period. Thus while there are only 70 students in residence at one time, the College is dealing with about 105 students each year. About 35 students complete the course every year.

The College farm is used as a teaching laboratory rather than a training area for manual work. It covers 190 hectares in a 533 mm annual rainfall area, and is commercially self-supporting from the income received from Merino sheep and Hereford cattle. Course work consists of lectures, demonstrations, and field trips, which provide the subject of extensive written reports on the farm, its management, financing, and budgeting. There are four broad subject groups in the lecture programme: plant and environmental sciences, animal science, farm management and economics, and agricultural engineering.

The entry requirements are a minimum age of 19 years, at least one year of practical experience since leaving school, and the completion of a full secondary course; a Higher School Certificate pass is not necessary. Preference is usually given to older students with more practical experience.

Apprenticeships

(1) *General farming and fruit growing.* Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were established in six technical schools by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such

areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

(2) *Horticultural trade training.* Historically, Australia relied on Britain for a steady stream of skilled gardeners to supply its gardening needs. From the 1930s however, these tradesmen ceased to be attracted to the country so that by the 1950s there was a critical shortage of skilled gardeners. Following representations from the parks industry in the early 1960s, the Apprenticeship in Gardening was proclaimed in 1966 for municipal councils in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Schooling commenced in 1968, and an evening course was established to train persons already in the trade. In 1971, the proclamation was broadened to include all municipal councils, golf courses, racing clubs, and cemetery trusts in Victoria. Then in 1975, the horticultural trades were proclaimed as four separate trades: gardening, turf management, landscape gardening, and nurseryman, and training programmes were developed by the Education Department.

Information services

Agricultural extension services

Advancing technology and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the need for farmers to be advised quickly about new developments so that they have the requisite knowledge on which to base the many decisions they have to take as a consequence of rapid change. Extension services to provide advice and training in these matters are conducted by several government departments and by commercial firms such as the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants on a personal basis.

In Victoria, the major extension service is provided by the Department of Agriculture, which, in addition to its research and regulatory staffs, has a large group of extension workers throughout the State. Whereas the main emphasis of this service for many years was on the answering of farmers' questions and the dissemination of research results and other information, it is now devoting increasing attention to educational programmes which help to train farmers to make decisions according to their individual circumstances. Consequently, special emphasis is given to farm economics and financial management.

The Department's extension services are district-based and are administered locally through eighteen district centres; each of which is under the leadership of an Extension Director who co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists according to the needs of his district, e.g., agronomy, dairy husbandry, sheep and wool, beef, or horticulture. A growing team of agricultural economists is serving at regional and district centres. Close relationships are maintained with the Department's research stations and other experimental centres, agricultural colleges, regulatory staff, the rural community, commercial firms that serve agriculture, and associated government departments.

The extension service occasionally has to divert its immediate activity to special campaigns such as the alleviation of drought or the consequences of other crises such as floods and bushfires. Sometimes it is necessary for extension specialists to visit individual farms and to use other person-to-person methods such as office consultations, telephone discussions, and correspondence. However, to make the most efficient use of available resources and to serve as many farmers as possible, extension officers do much of their work with groups of primary producers and use media outlets such as publications, radio, television, and films.

More than 200 discussion groups of dairy farmers meet regularly in farm homes to exchange ideas on developments in their industry. Department of Agriculture specialists often visit these groups to provide information about the subject under discussion.

More formal group activities occur at regular field days on research stations, experimental plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm talks involving up to 20 farmers provide effective informal discussions about current methods and problems.

Occasionally groups within an area combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other similar areas in Victoria, other States, and sometimes New Zealand. Subsequent discussions are helpful in assessing the potential local application of ideas

which have been seen elsewhere. More formal schools for farmers are held in local halls, woolsheds, and Education Department classrooms. Emphasis is being given to financial management in courses which continue, one night a week, for several weeks. Between classes, farmers apply what they have learned to their individual circumstances and raise points for discussion at the next session. Meetings and conferences also provide opportunities for farmers to receive new information and discuss problems. Exhibits at agricultural shows are often focal points of discussion.

Both person-to-person activities and group work are complemented by articles in newspapers and magazines, specialised notes called *Agnotes*, farm radio and television programmes, and films. Farmers often become aware of new developments through the media before seeking further advice to help them to decide on the adoption of new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Media Services Branch in Melbourne has the printing facilities, studios, and other resources for providing this complementary information to, and through, extension workers in the field. In addition to its direct services, the Department of Agriculture provides much information which reaches farmers through other departments and commercial organisations, including consultants.

Media services

Victorian primary producers, and other persons who are interested in agriculture, have access to information from both government and commercial sources. In fact much information from government advisers reaches farmers through commercial newspapers and radio and television stations. In addition, many commercial organisations supply information direct to farmers, including market news and details of chemicals, such as insecticides and fungicides.

The main government agencies are the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Department of Agriculture, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Other agencies such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey also provide considerable information. The CSIRO's main publications are *Rural Research* and *Ecos* which provide up-to-date interpretations of the Organization's findings and background information on matters such as those affecting the environment.

The Department of Agriculture has a wide range of publications, as has been described in the previous section. The Department also has a wide-reaching radio service, and provides films and other information for television stations. Its weekly television session *On the Land* has been transmitted from STV-8 Mildura for more than ten years.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's radio and television programmes are a major source of information for primary producers. They also provide a very important link between the rural and urban communities. Commercial stations also provide rural news and information programmes.

The ABC's regional radio stations at Horsham (3WV) and Sale (3GI) provide special sources of rural information and its State-wide *Country Hour* has a large audience. In recent years, the ABC has produced a daily public affairs rural television programme, and has screened many educational documentaries. The advent of colour television has added to the value of television for farmers in such matters as the identification of pests and symptoms of diseases.

All the media noted above are especially valuable as disseminators of information during campaigns on such subjects as droughts and locust plagues; they also help to draw the community's attention to the achievements and problems of the State's primary industries.

Marketing

Introduction

The marketing of agricultural produce poses a number of problems peculiar to the rural sector. The wide fluctuations in seasonal conditions and in supply, demand, and prices which occur on world markets have significant repercussions for Australian farmers. Also, marketing of products overseas requires resources and expertise beyond the capacity of individual farmers. To overcome these marketing problems, organisations have been established with the aim of co-ordinating marketing arrangements for specific products. The following is a brief review of the principal marketing systems in Victoria.

Public auction

Public auction, where the product is sold to the highest bidder, is a common method of selling both to Australian and overseas buyers. Wool, cattle, sheep, and pigs are sold in this way.

Price bargaining

The sale of fresh fruit and vegetables, broiler chickens, and oilseed crops is effected either through direct bargaining or through contractual agreements between buyers and sellers.

Marketing controlled by legislation

The *Marketing of Primary Produce Act 1958* enables growers to seek the establishment of a statutory marketing board to control the marketing of a particular commodity. Commodities such as wool, wheat, honey, wine, meat, apples, pears, canned fruits, dried fruits, and eggs are covered by Commonwealth legislation in that boards have been constituted to regulate exports.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 401-2

Financial services*Introduction*

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family farm. Recognition of the vulnerability of the rural industry to the changing economic conditions both at home and abroad has led the appropriate authorities to establish various schemes to assist farmers carry out the necessary structural changes. To enable land acquisition and clearing, the conditions of purchase were made easy and after each world war generous terms of settlement were offered to ex-servicemen.

Rural Finance Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance Settlement Commission was established by legislation in late 1961 to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. In the first instance, the new Commission carried out the functions of the former organisations in two separate branches until further legislation was passed in 1963 which completed the merger and co-ordinated the functions of the two branches in providing finance for country industry and land settlement development.

A number of amendments to several of the Acts administered by the Commission were provided for in the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission (Amendment) Act 1977*. The Act came into effect on 1 January 1978 when the name of the Commission was changed to the Rural Finance Commission; and changes were also made in the operation of the Rural Finance Fund.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Act, which is administered by the Commission, embraces two distinct functions. First, under Part III of the Act, the Commission may grant loans "to any person or body establishing or carrying on any country industry", primary or secondary. These loans are, subject to the Act, made on such terms as are determined by the Commission. However, interest on the loans is required to be at a rate as low as practicable having regard to the rate at which the Commission borrows money and the costs of administration. Loans are made to primary industry for farm purchase, farm development, refinance, soil and water conservation projects, and seasonal advances. Loans to secondary industry have resulted in the establishment of a number of successful country industries over the years.

The other function administered by the Commission under the Rural Finance Act is to act as agent for the Treasurer of Victoria in administering money provided from the Public Account for any special purpose, subject to such directions as the Treasurer may give or impose. Under these agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to the rural community in times of adversity, such as bushfire, drought, flood, etc. The agency provisions are also the means whereby special loans outside the scope of the Commission's ordinary lending are made available to particular industries. Major Commonwealth-State Government Schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme,

Dairy Adjustment Programme Rural Adjustment Scheme, Beef Industry Assistance Scheme, and the Fruit Growing Reconstruction Scheme, were administered in Victoria by the Commission.

VICTORIA—LOANS BY RURAL FINANCE COMMISSION
((\$'000))

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Lending—					
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	2,488	2,806	3,139	5,137	5,349
Agency lending—					
General	946	1,220	1,057	1,548	3,984
Rural reconstruction	7,502	7,067	6,180	4,172	201
Rural adjustment (a)	..	..	..	2,978	11,699
Dairy adjustment	96	4,636	10,645	7,145	509
Fruit growing	343	131	146	751	239
Beef industry	..	24	2,177	1,169	433
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	3,068	2,484	426	2,217	134
Agency lending	959	679	3,401	100	384
Land settlement	8	59	692	2,893	108
Total lending	15,410	19,106	27,863	28,110	23,040
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending	29,356	31,447	31,283	34,484	35,023
Agency lending—					
General	8,740	9,278	12,221	10,778	11,748
Rural reconstruction	29,128	33,891	37,137	37,774	34,636
Rural adjustments (a)	..	..	..	2,939	14,355
Dairy adjustment	355	4,808	14,757	19,998	18,379
Fruit growing	433	564	710	1,461	1,677
Beef industry	..	24	2,168	3,271	3,516
Land settlement	14,661	14,031	13,908	15,669	14,859
Soldier settlement	30,128	28,315	26,538	24,744	22,569
Total loans outstanding	112,801	122,358	138,722	151,118	156,762

(a) The Rural Adjustment Scheme superseded the Rural Reconstruction Scheme on 1 January 1977.

Rural Reconstruction Scheme

Following the economic problems experienced by the farming community in 1969 and 1970, with greatly depressed prices and rising costs, a scheme for rural reconstruction was introduced in 1971, after conferences between the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The three main forms of assistance provided for by the Rural Reconstruction Scheme were Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, and Retraining and Rehabilitation.

Rural Adjustment Scheme

The Rural Adjustment Scheme combined the various types of rural adjustment measures previously provided. In addition, two further forms of assistance were introduced:

- (1) *Household support assistance.* This covered all agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral industries with the aim of assisting farmers in conditions of personal and family hardship, while they considered whether to adjust out of farming.
- (2) *Purchase of uneconomic farms.* This form of assistance is provided to those owners having difficulties finding purchasers through normal commercial channels.

Other sources of finance

There are a number of other sources of finance available to the rural sector, ranging from various bank facilities to specialised sources such as pastoral finance companies. For example, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank advances payments to growers of produce, such as wheat and barley, pending its sale; the Commonwealth Development Bank provides rural loans for farm improvement purposes; and the Farm

Development Loan Fund of the trading banks and the State Bank provide all-purpose loans to the rural sector. The pastoral finance companies provide a variety of credit facilities to farmers to cover all aspects of farm activity.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 403-7

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MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries, and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrietville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt collected from solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee. More detailed information on mining activity can be found on pages 299–302.

Victorian forests provide approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers (see map on page 478 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years, Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967–68 and 1972–73 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended. (See pages 306–8.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe Valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn–Morwell region presently produce about 29.4 megatonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. The Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery, in February 1965, and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969, natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities

has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, the major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1978, 81.1 per cent of Victoria's 8,571 manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and all single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons (see pages 390-1 for further details), and 83.1 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing, were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division. There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat Statistical District, Bendigo Statistical District, Shepparton-Mooroopna Statistical District, Morwell Shire, Wodonga Rural City, Warrnambool City, Wangaratta City, Portland Town, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials, in clothing, and in engineering plants, some of which had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century, and more recently in decentralised plants with defence significance.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Manufacturing developments during 1978

During 1978, activity in the Victorian manufacturing sector generally remained depressed with under-utilisation of capacity and sluggish demand. Signs were evident of a slow, uneven but sustained growth towards the end of the year and this was expected to continue into 1979.

Generally, demand for engineering products came from major sectors; public, rural, industrial, and mining was rather subdued. However, there was a noticeable improvement in demand from the agricultural sector because of favourable crop conditions.

In the heavy engineering sector there were two major investments of note. Site preparation commenced at the Point Henry aluminium smelter for the installation of a

third smelting pot line which will raise annual production capacity from 104,000 tonnes per year to 161,000 tonnes per year. Construction work was expected to commence early in 1979 and was planned for completion by 1981. The project will cost \$85m. At its Geelong plant, a truck and agricultural equipment manufacturer has undertaken foundry modernisation, retooling of equipment, and machinery modernisation costing \$11m. The project was expected to be completed in 1979.

In the motor vehicle industry, the first Australian designed four cylinder engine was produced at Fishermens Bend. One of the Japanese car manufacturers also commenced production of four cylinder engines at Clayton.

In food and allied products, work commenced on a new \$13m confectionery plant at Ballarat which would employ approximately 200 persons. A major extension and modernisation programme costing over \$1m was planned for a meat cannery and smallgoods plant at Castlemaine.

The textile, clothing, and footwear industries have entered a period of relative stability. This follows the three year programme of assistance offered by the Commonwealth Government until mid-1980, and the market sharing arrangements between imports and locally manufactured goods administered by the Review Committee appointed to monitor import quotas.

In the paper industry, excess production capacity was highlighted by the start-up of a new machine at Maryvale producing corrugating medium and light-weight linerboard and this could lead to greater efforts to secure export orders.

In the timber industry, a new \$12m particleboard plant was opened at Portland in April 1978. Initial output was less than anticipated due to the depressed state of the industry.

In the chemicals sector, activity levels were below expectations. Import competition remained strong in most areas, and rationalisation was widespread. Two major new investments commenced production in February 1978 — a styrene monomer plant and a polyvinyl facility. A \$500m proposal for a new 648 hectare petrochemical complex at Point Wilson was announced which would complement a new \$3.6m PVC plant currently under construction at Laverton.

Further oil exploration was undertaken with success in the Fortescue field (estimated reserves 280 million barrels). It was planned to spend a total of \$400m to develop the West Kingfish and Cobia fields.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act 1958* represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 212-3.

Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Introduction

The Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 23 May 1978. The Department is responsible for encouraging and promoting industry and commerce throughout the State, with particular regard to activities outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The Department's objectives include: sponsoring and promoting the full and balanced development of the State; promoting the development of secondary and tertiary industries throughout the State, with particular regard to industries outside the Melbourne metropolitan area; establishing liaison with statutory authorities to provide the utility services necessary to meet the requirements of industry and commerce outside the Melbourne metropolitan area; developing and promoting the tourism industry in Victoria; assisting and co-ordinating the activities of persons and organisations interested in the development of the tourism industry in Victoria; and promoting publicity and research necessary for the carrying out of any of the previously mentioned objectives.

The Department has established Regional Development Committees at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Portland, in order to foster, encourage, promote, and implement programmes directed towards the optimum level of development of the area of Committee activity, and to assist and advise the Minister in relation to legislation or matters charged to his administration, while regional offices are located at Wodonga, Ballarat, Geelong, Shepparton, Mildura, Portland, Warrnambool, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Bendigo. The Department also provides funding for various regional tourist authorities established in each of the twelve regions in the State — Melbourne, Central Highlands, East Gippsland, Goulburn, Westernport-Healesville, North Central, Otway-Geelong, South-West, Wimmera, North-West, North-East, and Gippsland — for the purpose of promoting tourism on a regional basis.

Decentralisation

Under the Victorian Government's decentralisation programme, the Department offers manufacturing and processing secondary industries in country areas of Victoria a range of financial incentives, including pay-roll tax and land tax rebates, road and rail transport concessions, transport of plant and machinery subsidies, and employment incentives. Other incentives cover electricity power connection costs, housing assistance, and a government contract preference scheme.

Departmental officers assist companies with investigations regarding the establishment or expansion of operations in provincial centres, negotiate with councils and industries, monitor country industry conditions, and promote the benefits of decentralisation to metropolitan and overseas industries. Liaison is also maintained with other government departments and organisations with a view to facilitating the establishment or expansion of Victorian country industries.

During 1978-79, the Department spent \$24.7m on incentives to approved industries under its decentralisation programme. In addition, grants to development committees in country centres to assist with the promotion and attraction of industry amounted to \$69,583. A further \$39,106 in loans was provided to assist local municipalities with the development of industrial estates.

Research, policy, and development

The research, policy, and development function of the Department has two principal objectives: the provision of policy advice on appropriate measures to develop the State's economy, and servicing the requirements of the Victorian Government on matters relating to the State's development.

In fulfilling the former function, studies are undertaken on such matters as the condition of the world economy, the international energy situation, the changing competitiveness of Victoria's main industries, changes in relevant Commonwealth Government policies, the labour market, and the impact of technological change. As part of this responsibility the Division reviews existing policies, and provides advice on specific initiatives and on matters of relevance to the Department's overall functions.

As part of its servicing function the Department conducts employment and industrial surveys, investigates industry suitable for country location, services overseas inquiries, provides details of development opportunities throughout the State, and gives advice and assistance to industry in developing or expanding its operations.

The Department also undertakes research studies on regions within the State in order to assess their problems, their opportunities, and their resource potential. Departmental submissions are prepared to such bodies as the Industries Assistance Commission and the Temporary Assistance Authority.

Victorian Development Corporation

The Victorian Development Corporation is a statutory authority established by the *Victorian Development Corporations Act 1973*. Its members are nominated by the Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism and its resources are provided mainly by loans from State Treasury and by limited issues of Inscribed Stock. The Corporation is responsible to the Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism.

The role of the Corporation is to encourage, promote, and assist:

- (1) In the establishment and development of country industries;
- (2) the provision of tourist accommodation and facilities throughout Victoria;
- (3) investment opportunities in Victoria from overseas and interstate; and
- (4) export marketing of Victoria's primary resources, manufactured goods, and tertiary services.

The Corporation provides medium and long-term finance on concessional terms; offers guarantees of repayment to other traditional lenders; and enters into lease-purchase arrangements with suitable tenants for the purchase or construction of factories.

In 1978-79, the Victorian Government announced that the operations of the Investment and Export Promotion Division of the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism will be transferred to the Corporation in order to eliminate the overlapping of responsibilities.

**VICTORIA—VICTORIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
APPROVAL OF LOANS, 1977-78 AND 1978-79**

Sector	1977-78			1978-79		
	Number	Amount	Per cent	Number	Amount	Per cent
INDUSTRY		\$			\$	
Electrical machinery, cables, and appliances	1	40,000	0.4	1	30,000	0.3
Building materials and fittings	12	640,000	6.1	11	586,000	5.0
Furniture and joinery	5	384,000	3.6	3	105,000	0.9
Motor vehicles, parts, and motor engineering	2	109,000	1.0	1	10,000	0.1
Machinery, equipment, and general engineering	13	941,500	8.9	19	755,000	6.4
Leather and leather goods	1	75,000	0.7	2	55,000	0.5
Textiles and clothing	17	2,896,650	27.4	11	2,033,000	17.2
Printing of newspapers and other publications	5	214,000	2.0	3	545,000	4.6
Paper and cardboard products and printing	4	1,030,000	9.7	2	40,000	0.3
Sawmilling	4	225,000	2.1	3	460,000	3.9
Food processing, drink, confectionery, and tobacco	8	465,000	4.4	15	4,480,000	38.0
Other manufacturing	21	1,687,100	16.0	13	857,000	7.2
Sundry	3	77,500	0.7	3	81,000	0.7
Total industry	96	8,784,750	83.0	87	10,037,000	85.1
TOURISM						
Hotels, motels, and guest houses	20	1,099,000	10.4	24	1,129,500	9.6
Caravan parks	12	454,600	4.3	9	273,000	2.3
Other	6	245,000	2.3	10	357,000	3.0
Total tourism	38	1,798,600	17.0	43	1,759,500	14.9
Grand total	134	10,583,350	100.0	130	11,796,500	100.0

Small Business Development Corporation

The Small Business Development Corporation was established by the Victorian Government in June 1976 for the purpose of "doing all things possible to help small business". The Corporation is administered and staffed by persons with practical experience in small business. As a statutory authority, the Corporation can recruit the assistance and involvement of the resources of the public and private sectors, while small business can consult the Corporation in confidence. The counsellors of the Corporation can advise the small business on procedures of management skills and specific information relating to finance, marketing, production, organising, and all general areas of small business management.

The services of the Small Business Development Corporation are available to all branches of business activity and the Corporation carries out its operations in both city and country areas throughout Victoria. All services are provided free of charge.

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The Department makes policy directed towards the economic development of secondary and tertiary industry (including small business and tourism). It advises the Commonwealth Government on industry and commerce, including the monitoring of trends and the analysis of economic information.

Commonwealth Department of Productivity

The major functions of the Department are productivity improvement in industry and commerce, defence production, and registration of patents, trade marks, and designs. The Regional Office (Victoria) participates in planning and operating departmental projects, provides policy advice to Central Office, and develops relations with industry and other State organisations. It also encourages government-industry initiatives and provides an information and referral service on all government programmes and services to industry and commerce through its Business Information Centre.

Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a major world trading nation, through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, development of export markets, and formulation of policy proposals for the Commonwealth Government's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium, and hydrocarbon fuels.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act 1973*. Amendments to the Act occurred in 1974, 1976, and 1979. The functions of the Tribunal are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry. Further information on the Tribunal can be found on page 376 of the *Victorian Year Book 1979*.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949*. Under the Act, the CSIRO replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research which was established in 1926. Its principal functions under the Act are the carrying out of scientific research in connection with Australian primary and secondary industries or any other matter referred to it by the Minister for Science; encouraging the utilisation of the results of such research; the training of scientific research workers and the awarding of studentships; the making of grants in aid of scientific research; the recognition and support of research associations; the maintenance of the national standards of measurement; the dissemination of scientific and technical information; the publication of scientific and technical reports; and acting as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 45 per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grants, the remainder coming from membership subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Australian standards are developed by co-operative effort and negotiation on the part of those most concerned, whether as producers or as users. They are based on what is best in present practice. They do not attempt to attain an ideal which might be too costly to adopt under industrial and commercial conditions. They are constantly revised to take account of new developments and to eliminate outmoded practices.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on intrinsic merit. It is only in special cases where safety of life and property is involved, that they may have compulsory application. The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations, being the Australian member body on the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC); it also maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries. The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, governmental, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia has established its Victorian headquarters at the Australian Design Centre, 37 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. At the Australian Design Centre there is a small changing exhibition of products which have received the Australian Design Award. The Australian Design Award has been created to give proper recognition to Australian products of high quality and to direct consumer attention to the many Australian products which can compete with products from overseas.

At the Victorian headquarters of the Council, field officers are available to assist manufacturers with new product development. Throughout the year, the Council runs workshops and seminars on developing new products and ideas to encourage manufacturers to develop and produce their own designs and products, rather than import or manufacture under licence. The Council's education officers work with teachers and curriculum planners in schools and State Colleges, assisting them to develop programmes which will create an awareness and appreciation of design in primary and secondary students. School groups are welcome to visit the Design Centre.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on page 392 contains a summary of statistics on manufacturing activities in Victoria over that period. More detailed manufacturing statistics in respect of this period have been included in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

As from the year ended June 1969, the Census of Manufacturing, Electricity, and Gas have been conducted within the framework of the integrated economic censuses, which include the Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As a result, manufacturing industry statistics for 1968-69 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with previous years. The electricity and gas industries, which were previously included in the annual Manufacturing Census, were the subject of separate censuses. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of economic statistics collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The economic censuses of Manufacturing, Mining, and Retail Trade previously conducted in Australia were originally designed and subsequently developed primarily to provide statistics for particular industries on a basis which would best suit the requirements of users interested in statistics of those industries. More recently there has been a growth of interest in statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—reflected, for example, in the development of employment and earnings statistics, surveys of capital expenditure and stocks, and the whole field of national accounts statistics. For such purposes statistics derived from economic censuses in the past have had serious limitations despite the fact that they covered a broad area of the whole economy. Because of the special requirements of each of the censuses, there were no common definitions of data, there was no common system of reporting units, and, as a standard industrial classification was not used for these censuses, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would avoid overlapping or gaps occurring between the industrial sectors covered. For these reasons, direct aggregation and comparison of statistics from different censuses were not possible.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in coverage, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, wages and salaries, fixed capital expenditure, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses. From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses, while at the same time only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed) is considered to provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy. All tables in this and subsequent *Victorian Year Books* will show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, while for 1974-75 some tables also show data collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons.

From the 1977-78 Manufacturing Census, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*. The 1978 edition of the classification replaces the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968-69 Census.

The 1977-78 data used in the following tables is classified according to the 1978 edition of ASIC. In general, the impact of the change in industrial classification is minimal at the ASIC division and sub-division levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. The ASIC division and sub-division levels are the levels used in this chapter.

For a more detailed description of the integrated economic censuses, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Summary of manufacturing statistics

Manufacturing statistics compiled for 1967-68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967-68 and previous manufacturing censuses were published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 394-7. The first publication of statistics from the 1968-69 economic censuses, *Manufacturing establishments and electricity and gas establishments: preliminary statement*, was issued in January 1971 and contained information in respect of twelve industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968-69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1977-78, the four metal products sub-divisions, namely, Basic metal products (sub-division 29), Fabricated metal products (sub-division 31), Transport equipment (sub-division 32), and Other machinery and equipment (sub-division 33), with 161,896 persons or 40.8 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1977-78, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21), with 58,234 or 14.7 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24), and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing (sub-division 26) with 45,012 and 31,654, respectively, or 11.3 per cent and 8.0 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Value of—			
				Materials and fuel used	Value added	Output	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	51	32	84	28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	135	77	212	71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	122	82	204	136
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	368	263	631	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,154	817	1,971	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	1,914	1,418	3,332	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	2,597	2,028	4,625	2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	2,957	2,395	5,351	2,685
1968-69	(c) 11,563	431,651	1,342	(d) 3,861	2,542	(e) 6,336	(f) 278
1969-70	(c) 11,393	445,663	1,497	(d) 4,307	2,799	(e) 6,998	(f) 300
1971-72	(c) 11,408	450,026	1,800	(d) 4,812	3,328	(e) 8,055	(f) 374
1972-73	(c) 11,735	455,029	2,045	(d) 5,392	3,738	(e) 9,078	(f) 438
1973-74	(c) 12,070	469,838	2,524	(d) 6,486	4,546	(e) 10,669	(f) 418
1974-75	{ (g) (c) 8,924	432,851	2,961	(d) 7,024	5,131	(e) 11,730	(f) 455
	{ (h) (c) 2,834	5,727	17	(d) 53	48	(e) 100	(f) 2
1975-76	(g) (c) r8,873	r417,107	3,287	(d) 7,564	5,765	(e) r13,220	(f) 462
1976-77	(g) (c) 8,735	409,196	3,650	(d) 8,696	6,629	(e) 15,040	(f) 495
1977-78	(g) (c) 8,571	396,722	3,831	(d) 9,472	6,905	(e) 16,175	(f) 653

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(e) Turnover.

(f) Fixed capital expenditure.

(g) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(h) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series. No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g), 1977-78

State or Territory	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	9,696	428,994	4,321	10,322	7,751	17,906	610
Victoria	8,571	396,722	3,831	9,472	6,905	16,175	653
Queensland	2,838	111,711	1,035	3,505	2,090	5,525	216
South Australia	2,170	110,026	1,015	2,373	1,672	3,967	172
Western Australia	2,037	65,740	629	1,945	1,209	3,032	174
Tasmania	599	26,966	258	742	498	1,246	47
Northern Territory	64	1,498	18	91	56	145	4
Australian Capital Territory	90	2,892	30	47	54	101	3
Total	26,065	1,144,549	11,138	28,497	20,236	48,097	1,879

For footnotes see table above.

The total value added in 1977-78 was \$6,905m. Of this amount, the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$2,715m which represented 39.3 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$1,195m or 17.3 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing sub-division with \$576m, 8.3 per cent, and the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$540m, 7.8 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1977-78:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (*g*) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1977-78

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
		number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	984	58,234	571	2,339	1,195	3,477	91
23	Textiles	301	19,460	176	420	293	710	12
24	Clothing and footwear	1,079	45,012	343	551	540	1,073	11
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,078	19,089	157	335	285	618	9
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	848	31,654	336	604	576	1,165	60
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	276	21,174	249	723	523	1,216	161
28	Non-metallic mineral products	380	12,950	145	299	305	586	27
29	Basic metal products	166	12,475	149	486	275	773	56
31	Fabricated metal products	1,097	35,267	333	640	568	1,196	28
32	Transport equipment	409	58,752	590	1,510	950	2,444	121
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,228	55,402	533	1,005	922	1,886	45
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	725	27,253	249	561	474	1,032	32
	Total	8,571	396,722	3,831	9,473	6,905	16,175	653

For footnotes see page 392.

The next table summarises, by sub-division of industry, the percentage contribution of Victorian manufacturing establishments to the total Australian figures for the year 1977-78:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (*g*)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1977-78:
PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTALS
(per cent)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	29	30	30	33	32	32	22
23	Textiles	47	52	52	49	50	49	44
24	Clothing and footwear	51	55	56	53	56	54	55
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	29	25	25	25	25	25	17
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	33	33	33	35	33	33	45
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	32	34	35	28	31	29	46
28	Non-metallic mineral products	24	28	28	26	29	27	21
29	Basic metal products	33	14	14	13	14	14	21
31	Fabricated metal products	29	34	35	32	34	33	38
32	Transport equipment	33	44	44	53	47	50	64
33	Other machinery and equipment	35	35	35	36	36	36	33
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	36	43	44	44	44	44	39
	Total	33	35	34	33	34	34	35

For footnotes see page 392.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978, classified according to sub-division of industry:

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY
SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1974	1975		1976 (g)	1977 (g)	1978 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,205	1,014	165	992	963	984
23	Textiles	420	322	58	332	319	301
24	Clothing and footwear	1,613	1,283	189	1,219	1,141	1,079
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,569	1,044	516	1,083	1,088	1,078
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,238	880	324	r874	866	848
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	373	275	73	280	283	276
28	Non-metallic mineral products	472	353	100	367	373	380
29	Basic metal products	219	181	30	176	173	166
31	Fabricated metal products	1,553	1,124	420	1,087	1,118	1,097
32	Transport equipment	507	402	122	427	425	409
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,740	1,299	442	1,299	1,281	1,228
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,161	747	395	737	705	725
Total		12,070	8,924	2,834	r8,873	8,735	8,571

For footnotes see page 392.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1978 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS)
AT 30 JUNE 1978**

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establishments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,592	21,384
10 to 19	1,922	26,240
20 to 49	1,541	46,736
50 to 99	709	49,722
100 to 199	436	60,582
200 to 499	277	78,858
500 to 999	62	38,695
1,000 and over	32	56,948
Total	8,571	379,165

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 3,205 single establishment enterprises employing 6,574 persons in the one to three persons employed group.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1978, 3,592 establishments employing less than ten employees had a total employment of 21,384 persons. A total of 49.9 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than ten persons—employed 5.6 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery, and bookbinding, furniture (excluding sheetmetal), joinery and wooden structural fittings, and industrial machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1978 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1977-78**

Statistical division	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	6,953	329,696	3,204	7,607	5,735	13,202	520
Barwon	281	20,500	224	563	389	929	73
South Western	107	4,926	40	226	89	300	6
Central Highlands	200	8,410	72	149	127	272	6
Wimmera	70	1,318	10	20	16	35	1
Northern Mallee	85	1,217	9	28	22	46	3
Loddon-Campaspe	207	9,581	79	213	129	340	9
Goulburn	198	6,383	57	215	112	327	12
North Eastern	126	4,906	46	146	118	260	8
East Gippsland	103	2,274	18	67	40	106	2
Central Gippsland	182	6,015	58	195	104	292	12
East Central	59	1,496	13	44	23	66	2
Total	8,571	396,722	3,831	9,473	6,905	16,175	653

For footnotes see page 392.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 81.1 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1978, 83.1 per cent of the persons employed, and 83.1 per cent of the value added.

The number of manufacturing establishments and persons employed therein, classified according to statistical division, is shown in the tables on page 396.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69, all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of occupations comprises (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74 TO 1977-78**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	63,668	60,848	362	59,172	58,380	58,234
23	Textiles	29,337	22,933	127	23,811	21,075	19,460
24	Clothing and footwear	60,096	49,195	403	49,441	46,822	45,012
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	20,921	19,231	999	19,301	19,640	19,089
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	35,470	34,187	670	r32,503	32,656	31,654
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	23,175	21,749	151	20,239	20,462	21,174
28	Non-metallic mineral products	15,659	14,027	202	13,524	13,580	12,950
29	Basic metal products	13,181	12,983	71	12,709	13,197	12,475
31	Fabricated metal products	39,061	37,796	860	35,989	35,830	35,267
32	Transport equipment	64,982	61,663	239	60,391	62,171	58,752
33	Other machinery and equipment	71,297	68,851	876	62,384	58,116	55,402
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	32,991	29,388	767	27,643	27,267	27,253
Total		469,838	432,851	5,727	r417,107	409,196	396,722

For footnotes see page 392.

The dominance of the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) should be noted.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (*g*) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (*a*) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1977-78

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division												Total
		Mel-bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central Highlands	Wimmera	Northern Mallee	Loddon-Campaspe	Goulburn	North Eastern	East Gippsland	Central Gippsland	East Central	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (<i>g</i>)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	547	42	34	34	27	42	57	64	43	20	56	18	984
23	Textiles	247	21	1	7	2	—	4	7	3	2	5	2	301
24	Clothing and footwear	994	13	6	11	1	—	18	14	4	1	14	3	1,079
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	755	45	16	40	10	7	27	37	28	52	40	21	1,078
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	715	20	13	16	8	10	18	15	8	8	11	6	848
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	256	10	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	276
28	Non-metallic mineral products	219	20	11	20	7	14	28	23	14	7	15	2	380
29	Basic metal products	139	12	1	6	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	166
31	Fabricated metal products	956	36	6	22	5	5	23	13	6	3	19	3	1,097
32	Transport equipment	345	14	5	16	—	2	11	6	2	3	5	—	409
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,093	36	9	20	7	5	14	11	15	5	10	3	1,228
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	687	12	3	6	3	—	2	5	1	2	4	—	725
	Total	6,953	281	107	200	70	85	207	198	126	103	182	59	8,571
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (<i>a</i>)														
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	40,415	1,789	2,586	1,265	523	739	2,519	3,914	1,669	687	1,516	612	58,234
23	Textiles	14,496	1,692	n.p.	429	n.p.	n.p.	652	357	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	19,460
24	Clothing and footwear	38,405	1,446	n.p.	658	n.p.	n.p.	1,521	426	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	121	45,012
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	13,589	668	372	728	126	81	400	607	671	1,078	542	227	19,089
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	27,836	401	184	460	n.p.	142	344	302	277	94	n.p.	164	31,654
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	19,259	1,539	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	21,174
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,032	1,228	43	543	64	93	286	222	156	n.p.	228	n.p.	12,950
29	Basic metal products	8,838	2,600	n.p.	731	n.p.	n.p.	121	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12,475
31	Fabricated metal products	31,782	854	37	709	27	n.p.	885	228	117	n.p.	390	n.p.	35,267
32	Transport equipment	50,003	5,586	50	1,805	n.p.	n.p.	1,004	74	11	n.p.	38	n.p.	58,752
33	Other machinery and equipment	48,668	2,468	221	931	168	110	1,622	182	399	101	514	18	55,402
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	26,373	229	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	58	n.p.	n.p.	69	n.p.	27,253
	Total	329,696	20,500	4,926	8,410	1,318	1,217	9,581	6,383	4,906	2,274	6,015	1,496	396,722

For footnotes see page 392.

In the following table the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment at the end of June 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT**

At 30 June—	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1974	7,459	109,870	359,479	476,808
1975 { (g)	4,358	103,382	313,911	421,651
(h)	3,130	922	2,260	6,312
1976 (g)	4,287	102,632	311,731	418,650
1977 (g)	4,318	102,699	297,946	404,963
1978 (g)	4,007	99,170	288,021	391,198

For footnotes see page 392.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1978 classified according to industry sub-division:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1978**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	624	15,064	39,224	54,912
23	Textiles	65	3,774	15,467	19,306
24	Clothing and footwear	650	5,997	38,332	44,979
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	762	3,461	14,708	18,931
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	345	9,647	21,805	31,797
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	37	9,215	12,029	21,281
28	Non-metallic mineral products	145	3,045	9,557	12,747
29	Basic metal products	35	4,358	7,887	12,280
31	Fabricated metal products	507	8,781	25,653	34,941
32	Transport equipment	153	14,093	44,302	58,548
33	Other machinery and equipment	404	15,411	38,803	54,618
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	280	6,324	20,254	26,858
	Total	4,007	99,170	288,021	391,198

For footnotes see page 392.

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 73.6 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 85.2 per cent in sub-division 24 to 56.5 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 43.3 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 25.4 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 4.0 per cent of the total number employed.

The numbers of males and females employed in manufacturing establishments, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in these establishments in 1977-78 and earlier years are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901 TO 1977-1978**

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	847
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	809	439,149	1,375
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	812	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	310,750	1,751	139,276	785	450,026	1,268
1972-73	314,259	1,744	140,770	782	455,029	1,263
1973-74	320,921	1,758	148,917	816	469,838	1,287
1974-75 { (g)	302,234	1,634	130,617	706	432,851	1,170
(h)	4,275	23	1,452	8	5,727	15
1975-76 (g)	r291,736	1,565	r125,374	671	r417,107	1,118
1976-77 (g)	288,743	1,537	120,453	639	409,196	1,087
1977-78 (g)	280,708	1,461	116,014	601	396,722	1,030

For footnotes see page 392.

Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1978 were 29.2 per cent of the total number employed. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.1 per cent of the sub-division total.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.2 per cent.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number at 30 June—					
		1974	1975		1976 (g)	1977 (g)	1978 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
MALES							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	43,383	41,834	280	42,256	42,149	39,929
23	Textiles	15,874	13,625	82	13,337	11,625	11,083
24	Clothing and footwear	14,437	12,194	204	11,800	11,389	11,221
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	18,159	16,460	884	16,503	16,645	16,023
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26,480	24,543	517	24,119	24,172	23,418
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	17,273	15,599	114	15,160	15,487	15,959
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,881	11,969	188	12,059	11,854	10,959
29	Basic metal products	12,372	11,166	58	11,616	11,774	11,027
31	Fabricated metal products	31,741	29,250	777	28,853	28,509	27,981
32	Transport equipment	55,405	50,711	224	51,915	50,728	49,565
33	Other machinery and equipment	53,986	49,642	756	46,442	43,571	41,103
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22,041	18,969	599	19,067	18,595	18,544
Total		325,032	295,962	4,683	293,127	286,498	276,812
FEMALES							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	18,697	16,520	125	15,826	15,451	14,983
23	Textiles	11,970	9,769	54	9,933	8,425	8,223
24	Clothing and footwear	44,712	36,348	231	37,156	34,522	33,758
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,337	3,015	216	3,049	3,213	2,908
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	10,004	8,899	254	8,714	8,781	8,379
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	6,256	5,617	49	5,188	5,151	5,322
28	Non-metallic mineral products	2,273	1,812	43	1,800	1,760	1,788
29	Basic metal products	1,585	1,400	16	1,417	1,363	1,253
31	Fabricated metal products	8,812	7,353	149	7,639	7,316	6,960
32	Transport equipment	11,788	8,852	45	10,124	9,344	8,983
33	Other machinery and equipment	20,203	16,619	197	15,574	14,540	13,515
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	12,139	9,485	250	9,103	8,599	8,314
Total		151,776	125,689	1,629	125,523	118,465	114,386

For footnotes see page 392.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1977-78. Amounts paid to "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees" are shown separately from those paid to "production and all other workers". It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1977-78
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	170	401	571
23	Textiles	44	133	176
24	Clothing and footwear	62	281	343
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	36	121	157
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	107	229	336
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	120	129	249
28	Non-metallic mineral products	42	104	145
29	Basic metal products	64	85	149
31	Fabricated metal products	98	235	333
32	Transport equipment	181	409	590
33	Other machinery and equipment	173	360	533
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	71	178	249
	Total	1,167	2,664	3,831

For footnotes see page 392.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1977-78—\$3,831m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$1,605m or 41.9 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco, \$571m or 14.9 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$343m or 9.0 per cent; and Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing, \$336m or 8.8 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, and the value of capital work done on own account. Rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,391	2,548	8	2,767	3,104	3,477
23	Textiles	621	534	2	674	699	710
24	Clothing and footwear	800	799	7	942	1,002	1,073
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	393	438	14	521	606	618
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	725	833	11	939	1,047	1,165
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	751	803	3	904	1,076	1,216
28	Non-metallic mineral products	369	403	6	487	579	586
29	Basic metal products	467	548	2	577	744	773
31	Fabricated metal products	758	845	15	959	1,104	1,196
32	Transport equipment	1,387	1,648	5	1,909	2,311	2,444
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,315	1,566	16	1,696	1,811	1,886
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	693	766	12	845	957	1,032
	Total	10,669	11,730	100	13,220	15,040	16,175

For footnotes see page 392.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PURCHASES,
TRANSFERS IN, AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,695	1,763	5	1,808	1,998	2,339
23	Textiles	402	300	1	391	407	420
24	Clothing and footwear	451	405	3	495	512	551
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	221	238	7	286	330	335
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	371	438	5	467	535	604
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	422	486	2	514	670	723
28	Non-metallic mineral products	188	197	3	239	285	299
29	Basic metal products	332	389	1	378	499	486
31	Fabricated metal products	423	448	7	497	576	640
32	Transport equipment	848	1,038	2	1,093	1,355	1,510
33	Other machinery and equipment	737	891	8	938	1,001	1,005
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	395	430	7	460	528	561
	Total	6,486	7,024	53	7,564	8,696	9,473

For footnotes see page 392.

Stocks

The figures in the following tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
OPENING							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	266	295	1	382	383	407
23	Textiles	105	149	—	126	140	141
24	Clothing and footwear	113	144	1	130	159	169
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	41	54	1	64	73	82
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	81	104	1	138	133	145
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	119	131	—	189	175	202
28	Non-metallic mineral products	35	41	—	52	57	73
29	Basic metal products	64	79	—	105	131	152
31	Fabricated metal products	118	149	1	180	194	215
32	Transport equipment	220	282	—	379	382	462
33	Other machinery and equipment	295	370	1	475	473	473
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	95	121	1	144	151	176
	Total	1,553	1,919	7	2,364	2,451	2,696
CLOSING							
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	296	376	—	396	409	464
23	Textiles	149	124	—	139	143	144
24	Clothing and footwear	141	129	1	154	167	187
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	55	62	1	72	83	85
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	100	138	1	134	152	160
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	135	181	—	176	200	232
28	Non-metallic mineral products	44	52	—	57	75	91
29	Basic metal products	81	104	—	130	161	139
31	Fabricated metal products	148	173	1	197	213	226

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION—*continued*
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
32	Transport equipment	277	380	—	377	471	478
33	Other machinery and equipment	368	475	1	491	504	515
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	122	150	1	149	168	178
Total		1,915	2,344	6	2,473	2,746	2,899

For footnotes see page 392.

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	727	866	3	973	1,132	1,195
23	Textiles	263	209	1	296	295	293
24	Clothing and footwear	377	379	3	471	498	540
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	186	208	7	244	285	285
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	372	428	6	468	530	576
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	345	368	1	377	432	523
28	Non-metallic mineral products	189	216	2	254	312	305
29	Basic metal products	155	183	1	225	276	275
31	Fabricated metal products	361	421	8	479	547	567
32	Transport equipment	596	709	2	814	1,044	950
33	Other machinery and equipment	651	780	8	775	841	922
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	325	365	6	390	445	474
Total		4,546	5,131	48	5,765	6,637	6,905

For footnotes see page 392.

Relation of costs to turnover

Certain costs of production, the value of turnover, movement in stocks, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, depreciation, etc., in each sub-division of manufacturing industry during 1977-78 are given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1977-78
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—			Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	Movement in stocks		
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,339	571	+ 57	624	3,477
23	Textiles	420	176	+ 3	117	710
24	Clothing and footwear	551	343	+ 18	197	1,073
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	335	157	+ 3	129	618
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	604	336	+ 15	240	1,165
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	723	249	+ 30	274	1,216
28	Non-metallic mineral products	299	145	+ 18	160	586
29	Basic metal products	486	149	- 13	125	773
31	Fabricated metal products	640	333	+ 11	234	1,196
32	Transport equipment	1,510	590	+ 16	360	2,444
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,005	533	+ 42	390	1,886
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	561	249	+ 2	224	1,032
Total		9,473	3,831	+ 203	3,074	16,175

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes see page 392.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1977-78
(per cent)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
		Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	67.3	16.4	+ 1.6	17.9	100.0
23	Textiles	59.2	24.8	+ 0.4	16.5	100.0
24	Clothing and footwear	51.4	32.0	+ 1.7	18.4	100.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	54.2	25.4	+ 0.5	20.9	100.0
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	51.8	28.8	+ 1.3	20.6	100.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	59.5	20.5	+ 2.5	22.5	100.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	51.0	24.7	+ 3.1	27.3	100.0
29	Basic metal products	62.9	19.3	- 1.7	16.2	100.0
31	Fabricated metal products	53.5	27.8	+ 0.9	19.6	100.0
32	Transport equipment	61.8	24.1	+ 0.7	14.7	100.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	53.3	28.3	+ 2.2	20.7	100.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	54.4	24.1	+ 0.2	21.7	100.0
	Total	58.6	23.7	+ 1.3	19.0	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes see page 392.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which purchases and selected items of expenditure, and wages and salaries, bear to the turnover in the different sub-divisions. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert materials to their final form. Thus in sub-division 24 the sum paid in wages represents 32.0 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 51.4 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21 the expenditure on wages amounts to 16.4 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 67.3 per cent of the value of turnover.

In the following table specified costs of production, the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SPECIFIED COSTS OF
PRODUCTION, ETC., AND TURNOVER
(\$m)**

Year	Cost of—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1973-74	6,486	2,524	+ 362	2,021	10,669
1974-75 { (g)	7,024	2,961	+ 425	2,170	11,730
{ (h)	53	17	—	30	100
1975-76 (g)	7,564	3,287	+ 108	2,476	13,220
1976-77 (g)	8,696	3,656	+ 293	2,981	15,040
1977-78 (g)	9,473	3,831	+ 203	3,074	16,175

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes see page 392.

In the following table the components of cost are converted to their respective percentages of the value of turnover:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO TURNOVER
(per cent)

Year	Cost of—			Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries	Movement in stocks		
1973-74	60.8	23.7	+ 3.4	18.9	100.0
1974-75 { (g)	60.0	25.2	+ 3.7	18.5	100.0
{ (h)	53.0	17.0	—	30.0	100.0
1975-76 (g)	57.2	24.7	+ 0.8	18.7	100.0
1976-77 (g)	57.8	24.3	+ 1.9	19.8	100.0
1977-78 (g)	58.6	23.7	+ 1.3	19.0	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For footnotes see page 392.

Fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent and leasing expense is the amount paid for renting and leasing of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND RENT AND LEASING EXPENSES, 1977-78
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure			Rent and leasing expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	15,355	76,098	91,453	28,178
23	Textiles	1,099	10,477	11,576	8,059
24	Clothing and footwear	1,975	9,173	11,148	14,004
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	-19	9,189	9,169	11,893
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	12,656	47,451	60,106	13,278
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	34,457	126,807	161,264	8,111
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,781	24,944	26,724	3,793
29	Basic metal products	4,935	51,035	55,970	5,021
31	Fabricated metal products	5,587	22,099	27,685	17,721
32	Transport equipment	21,277	99,412	120,689	14,511
33	Other machinery and equipment	6,571	38,913	45,484	24,997
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,152	27,823	31,974	15,462
	Total	109,825	543,418	653,243	165,028

For footnotes see page 392.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	76,211	70,690	165	50,694	63,982	91,453
23	Textiles	29,981	19,088	19	14,522	14,674	11,576
24	Clothing and footwear	11,333	7,727	121	8,152	7,154	11,148
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	15,431	11,860	313	16,072	21,656	9,169
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	33,284	49,453	243	37,093	57,021	60,106
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	32,606	34,598	20	61,343	57,444	161,264
28	Non-metallic mineral products	42,488	30,030	56	42,350	18,370	26,724
29	Basic metal products	21,442	27,750	21	59,370	72,762	55,970

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
31	Fabricated metal products	20,642	36,387	267	31,782	33,277	27,685
32	Transport equipment	61,758	91,590	89	61,902	77,323	120,689
33	Other machinery and equipment	42,900	45,456	321	45,102	36,414	45,484
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	30,024	30,163	474	33,765	35,050	31,974
	Total	418,099	454,794	2,108	462,149	495,127	653,243

For footnotes see page 392.

Electricity and fuels used

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	24,517	30,930	180	35,682	38,219	44,530
23	Textiles	8,544	8,740	32	10,226	10,930	11,521
24	Clothing and footwear	4,593	4,857	66	5,595	5,530	5,925
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	3,508	3,868	120	4,618	5,600	6,318
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	11,827	13,237	104	14,393	13,191	13,754
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	14,863	18,908	30	21,049	25,740	29,822
28	Non-metallic mineral products	15,117	17,066	74	18,232	21,524	23,555
29	Basic metal products	15,715	19,207	28	21,385	24,028	25,816
31	Fabricated metal products	7,842	9,328	200	10,220	11,673	12,667
32	Transport equipment	11,915	14,685	46	14,223	17,342	18,258
33	Other machinery and equipment	10,662	12,698	143	13,509	13,763	15,196
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,584	10,978	132	12,260	13,606	14,594
	Total	138,686	164,502	1,154	181,393	201,146	221,955

For footnotes see page 392.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED
(\$'000)

Commodity	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
		(g)	(h)			
Electricity	85,853	97,819	931	107,344	117,847	131,909
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	67	27	—	53	65	31
Brown coal	1,610	1,314	—	1,568	1,468	1,382
Brown coal briquettes	3,289	3,522	10	3,626	4,111	3,931
Coke (including coke breeze)	2,685	2,908	9	2,573	3,346	3,137
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	2,518	3,031	74	3,391	4,590	5,921
Industrial diesel fuel	3,204	4,280	22	4,835	6,141	6,486
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	18,175	23,948	29	23,759	19,688	17,169
Reticulated gas	15,841	20,791	40	25,431	35,669	42,240
Other fuels	5,444	6,862	38	8,811	8,220	9,748
Total	138,686	164,502	1,154	181,393	201,146	221,955

For footnotes see page 392.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED**

Fuel	Unit	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)	1977-78 (g)
			(g)	(h)			
Coal and coke—							
Black coal	tonne	4,068	1,462	8	1,700	1,470	693
Brown coal	"	576,498	427,889	19	386,547	331,417	310,475
Brown coal briquettes	"	410,401	403,979	673	345,222	337,738	279,249
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	59,158	54,161	225	38,376	39,719	35,264
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—							
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	43,639	32,276	683	29,652	35,103	40,902
Industrial diesel fuel	tonne	94,363	78,557	398	63,760	74,009	71,795
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	746,136	573,960	577	442,938	310,055	232,865

For footnotes see page 392.

Some selected factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

The following table shows quantities of some selected articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1977-78 and 1978-79. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on, in a minor way, some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
027.02-29, 72-77, 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	'000 tonnes	28	26	49	45
051.61			Ice cream	mill litres	77	83	217	213
051.72-73	Milk—powdered: full cream	'000 tonnes	66	65	78	77
052.20, 24	Butter	"	90	81	112	105
053.45	Cheese	"	64	81	116	142
062.01, 32	Flour, plain-wheaten (including sharps)	"	241	240	1,080	1,070
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	217	224	439	476
064.21	Biscuits	"	50	49	122	125
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill litres	44	40	140	135
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	'000 tonnes	72	105	107	133
076.60	Jam, etc.	"	22	25	28	31
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	32	34	127	143
104.06-18	Confectionery— Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	22	25	54	53
104.21-29			Other	27	27	58	55
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	16	18	22	23
159.01	Canned cat and dog food	'000 tonnes	138	164	162	190
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (b)	mill litres	222	259	991	976
242.07-11	Wool-scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	25	30	72	80
261.41	Briquettes—brown coal	"	1,064	1,131	1,064	1,131
372.22-50	Cloth piece goods woven—woollen or predominantly woollen	'000 sq m	2,781	3,177	6,733	7,992
372.52-66, 374.51-57	Blankets, bed (c)	'000	1,027	796	1,449	1,164
403.02, 18, 20, 52-96, 404.01-98			Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	324	425	522	618
472.01, 03	Bricks—clay	mill	451	410	1,908	1,936
472.12, 475.30	Tiles, roofing	"	56	53	205	201
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	2,868	2,829	10,456	10,838
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	783	950	2,804	3,190

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—SELECTED ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)—continued

Commodity code no.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
Finished motor vehicles (d)—						
581.02-08, 10-16	Cars and station wagons	'000	191	215	315	375
773.02-35	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	1,268	1,349	2,710	2,707
775.01-19	Stockings—women's (e)	'000 doz pairs	3,881	4,860	5,299	6,023
775.51-82, 91-98, 776.01-42	Socks and stockings—men's, children's, and infants'	"	2,604	2,766	2,976	3,087
Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (f)—						
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 65, 66	Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	6,369	6,870	10,132	10,873
793.06, 09; 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 68	Women's and maids'	'000 pairs	8,914	9,728	12,013	12,691
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 69	Children's (including infants')	"	4,477	5,190	5,783	6,338

(a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(b) Includes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(c) Double, three-quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram, etc.; wool mixture, and other fibre. From 1 July 1975, includes tufted blankets.

(d) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

(e) Includes panty hose.

(f) Excluding wholly of rubber.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	Electricity, Gas, and Electrical Appliances (8357.0)	5	Building Materials and Fittings (8361.0)
2	Clothing and Footwear (8358.0)	6	Chemicals and By-Products (8362.0)
3	Food, Drink, and Tobacco (8359.0)	7	Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories (8363.0)
4	Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings (8360.0)	8	Miscellaneous Products (8364.0)

A preliminary production bulletin showing Australian totals for selected major production indicators is also published. In addition, statistical publications for the meat and dairying industries and mineral and mineral products are issued each month. Selected Victorian production figures are published in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Victoria* (1303.2).

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE GEELONG AREA

Introduction

The manufacturing sector plays an important role in the economy of Geelong and its surrounding region. Geelong is a major centre for the vehicle industry, the basic metal industry (including aluminium), the textile and clothing industry, and the cement industry. There is also a major oil refinery close to the city.

General background

The Geelong area was first settled by Europeans in 1836. In its early years, the settlement at Geelong sought to rival Melbourne as a port and commercial centre. It

eventually fell behind as Melbourne became the seat of government, and the gold rush, port problems, and the development of the railway system influenced the pattern of early economic development in Victoria.

During the nineteenth century, Geelong developed primarily as a regional centre for the Western District. The major initial industrial development was as a centre for the woollen industry, both as a market and as a textile manufacturing centre. Late in the century, ventures such as a cement works, paper mill, boot factory, salt works, meat preserving works, and a butter and cheese factory were established.

Since 1901, largely because of substantial and often quite rapid development in the manufacturing sector, Geelong has grown to become Victoria's second city and the tenth largest city in Australia. At the Census of 1976, the population of the Geelong Statistical District was 135,560 persons. The population of the nine local government areas (LGA's) which make up the Geelong region was 161,090 persons and that of the fourteen LGA's around Geelong which make up the Barwon Statistical Division (including the area around the town of Colac) was 186,410 persons. This was about 5 per cent of Victoria's population.

A characteristic of manufacturing growth in the region since 1920 has been the regular establishment of manufacturing plants by major international companies, and a subsequent expansion of their local operation to serve the Australian market. These have included Ford (1925), International Harvester (1940), Shell (1951), and Alcoa (1963). I.C.I. is planning to commence operations in the early 1980s.

Major features of the manufacturing sector

At the time of the 1976 Census, 34.3 per cent of employed residents in the Geelong Statistical District and 29 per cent in the Barwon Statistical Division were employed in the manufacturing sector. The percentage for Geelong Statistical District showed a decline from 37.9 per cent at the 1971 Census. Despite this the actual number of persons employed in the manufacturing sector increased during the period.

The following table contains a summary of the operations of manufacturing establishments in the Barwon Statistical Division for 1976-77:

VICTORIA—BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION:
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (*g*)
BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1976-77

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments operating at 30 June	Employment	Wages and salaries	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure
		number	number	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	39	2,174	17,835	44,349	2,405
23	Textiles	20	1,668	13,477	26,001	618
24	Clothing and footwear	13	1,754	10,857	16,848	134
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	45	687	4,841	9,538	800
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	24	385	3,450	5,879	216
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	10	1,286	14,986	40,793	8,048
28	Non-metallic mineral products	23	1,230	14,703	37,219	2,095
29	Basic metal products	9	2,665	33,520	97,507	5,209
31	Fabricated metal products	32	801	6,413	12,393	314
32	Transport equipment	14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
33	Other machinery and equipment	35	2,893	30,802	46,874	37
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
	Total	274	21,439	208,766	387,173	30,606

For footnotes see page 392.

Although details of the transport equipment industry are not published, it is the major employer in the region, providing more than one-quarter of manufacturing jobs and 10 per cent of all regional employment.

As well as having a relatively larger manufacturing sector, average employment per establishment in the Geelong area is significantly higher than corresponding data for the

Melbourne Statistical Division and Victoria. At the 1976 Census, while manufacturing accounted for 33.9 per cent of employment in the Geelong region, it contributed only 29.3 per cent for Melbourne and 26.0 per cent for Victoria as a whole. As can be seen from the following table, average employment per establishment for the Barwon Statistical Division exceeded that for Melbourne and Victoria in total by more than 50 per cent during 1976-77:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION AND BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION: AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT PER ESTABLISHMENT (*g*), 1976-77

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Barwon Statistical Division	Melbourne Statistical Division	Victoria
21	Food, beverages, and tobacco	55	74	61
23	Textiles	83	61	66
24	Clothing and footwear	135	38	41
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	15	18	18
26	Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	16	40	38
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	129	73	72
28	Non-metallic mineral products	53	50	36
29	Basic metal products	296	64	76
31	Fabricated metal products	25	33	32
32	Transport equipment	n.p.	145	146
33	Other machinery and equipment	83	44	45
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	n.p.	39	39
	Total	78	48	47

For footnotes see page 392.

Recent developments

The Australian National Animal Health Laboratory is presently being constructed in East Geelong at an estimated cost of \$89m. Employing a staff of 160 persons, the Laboratory is expected to provide most of the research input into the protection of Australia's livestock from exotic diseases.

Construction of the temporary Marine Science Laboratories at Queenscliff, estimated to cost \$1.86m, was expected to be completed in early 1980. The complex will house about 75 scientists and support staff, who will be engaged in marine research that will have important implications for future conservation, management, and utilisation of Victoria's marine resources. The C.S.I.R.O. division, established in 1948, continues to provide a significant contribution towards research and development of Australia's textile industry.

Much of Geelong's recent growth, however, has continued to be in the manufacturing section. I.C.I. Australia Ltd, has announced the construction of a \$500m petrochemical chlor-alkali plant at Point Wilson, on the northern shores of Corio Bay. Alcoa of Australia Ltd, is constructing a third potline at its Point Henry smelter, at an estimated cost of \$100m, and the Shell Company of Australia Ltd, has recently completed the construction of a polypropylene plant at its Corio Refinery at a cost of \$50m. Shell has also constructed a new \$25m platformer plant that will upgrade low octane distillate to a higher octane fuel suitable for modern motor vehicles.

These projects provide a significant addition to Geelong's present industrial base, which also includes industries engaged in the production of motor vehicles, cement, glass, wire, phosphate, and others.

Recognising such sustained growth of Geelong's manufacturing industry, the Geelong Harbor Trust has embarked on a major construction programme to modernise and expand the capacity of the existing port facilities. This programme includes the provision of a container terminal, due for completion in May 1981.

Further references: History of manufacturing, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 531-5; Motor vehicle industry, 1962, pp. 591-4; Chemical industry, 1963, pp. 615-20; Petrochemical industry, 1964, pp. 650-4; Glass industry, 1965, pp. 606-8; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966, pp. 587-9; Aluminium industry, 1967, pp. 415-8; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967, pp. 376-82; Textile industry, 1968, pp. 416-20; Canning of foodstuffs, 1967, pp. 432-5; Butter, cheese and processed milk products, 1970, pp. 431-6; Heavy engineering, 1971, pp. 419-22; Light engineering, 1972, pp. 392-5; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974, pp. 418-21; Concrete pipe industry, 1975, pp. 500-1; Paper industry, 1976, pp. 466-8; Wine industry in Victoria, 1977, pp. 510-11; Timber industry in Victoria, 1978, pp. 434-7

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Manufacturing establishments: small area statistics (8203.2)

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Manufacturing establishments: usage of electricity and fuels (8204.2)

Central Office

Census of manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry sub-division (preliminary statement) (8201.0)

Manufacturing establishments—details of operations by industry class (8203.0)

Manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry class (8202.0)

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INTERNAL TRADE

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation under the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973*, to administer the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* (as amended), the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*, and the *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961*.

At the same time, a Director of Consumer Affairs, who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry, was appointed. The Director is required to submit, annually, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

The *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* covers the following topics: proceedings on behalf of, or in defence of, consumers, trading stamps or coupons, false or misleading advertising, bait advertising, misleading marking of prices, mock auctions, door to door sales, unordered goods or services, pyramid selling, referral selling, merchandise marks, footwear regulations, furniture regulations, and safe design and construction of goods. There are also provisions relating to the making of regulations to cover packaging, as well as a requirement that an invoice must be supplied on request, and that a trader must offer to return any parts replaced in the course of effecting repairs of goods.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs is made up of the Consumer Affairs Bureau, Consumer Affairs Council, Small Claims Tribunal, and the Motor Car Traders Committee.

Consumer Affairs Bureau

The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service and, unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The function of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers, investigates such matters, collects and collates relevant advice to consumers on a variety of topics, and attempts to settle disputes between consumers and traders where this seems the appropriate action.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and, in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers, to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit, annually, to the Minister for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Small Claims Tribunals

An article on the Small Claims Tribunals can be found in Chapter 28 of this *Year Book*.

Motor Car Traders Committee

The Motor Car Traders Committee is an independent statutory authority which was established by, and for the purposes of, administering the *Motor Car Traders Act 1973*. This Act provides for the regulation of motor car trading activities. In addition to licensing all new, used, and commercial vehicle motor car traders and automotive wreckers, the Committee also investigates complaints and breaches of the Act and regulations.

In particular, the Committee investigates complaints against used car traders, arising out of the statutory warranty which applies to all cars sold for a sum in excess of \$1,000. In the event of settlement by negotiation not eventuating, the Committee may arbitrate the dispute by consent of both parties. Furthermore, the Committee administers a Guarantee Fund which has been constituted under the Act and may authorise payments to customers who have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a licensed motor car trader defaulting in the carrying out of his obligations under the Act.

RETAILING

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and secondhand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earthmoving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, retail sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use. Retail Census publications for the 1968-69 and 1973-74 censuses are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969, the Censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly

engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now covers, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots, and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968-69

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e., the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, the items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book 1971*, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was the seventh in the series of censuses of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia. The census was conducted primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retail surveys. These surveys are conducted each month and each quarter throughout Australia and are the means by which estimates of the movements in the value of retail sales are obtained regularly during the period between censuses.

The scope of the 1973-74 Census and the data collected in the Census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were excluded from the Census because they are not included in the scope of the surveys. Similarly, a number of data items which were collected in the 1968-69 Census were not collected in the 1973-74 Census, e.g., purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc.

The census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as in the 1968-69 Census, using the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969*, Vol. 1. The definitions of data items for which information was collected were also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are not included.
- (2) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974. Unpaid helpers and unpaid members of the proprietor's family are not included; such helpers were included in persons employed in the 1968-69 Census. The figures include persons employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units where those offices or units reported employment of twenty or more persons.
- (3) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in Victoria. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.
- (4) *Retail sales.* Total value of retail sales of goods recorded on census forms.
- (5) *Wholesale sales.* Value of wholesale sales made by retail and selected service establishments to other retailers, institutions, or other businesses. They also include retail sales of the following commodities: building materials (including paint), timber,

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973-74

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1974	Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (b)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales	Other operating revenue	Turnover
Retail establishments—			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Department, variety, and general stores	376	27,600	101,270	541,597	17,578	14,141	573,315
Food stores	13,918	66,485	112,680	1,478,917	4,817	9,303	1,493,037
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	6,201	27,676	72,516	632,709	1,569	4,080	638,358
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,778	14,149	43,896	321,960	21,617	28,888	372,466
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, and tyre retailers	7,025	49,676	176,979	1,354,259	366,596	239,635	1,960,488
Other retailers	5,849	23,203	48,036	421,267	4,278	9,207	434,752
Total	36,147	208,789	555,377	4,750,709	416,455	305,254	5,472,416
Selected service establishments—							
Restaurants and licensed hotels	2,941	40,219	105,527	326,673	11	160,344	487,027
Licensed clubs	432	4,895	14,701	32,692	498	15,078	48,268
Hairdressing and beauty salons	2,538	7,215	12,616	2,593	3	33,025	35,620
Total	5,911	52,329	132,844	361,958	512	208,447	570,915
Grand total	42,058	261,118	688,221	5,112,667	416,967	513,701	6,043,331

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

commercial refrigerators and freezers, agricultural machinery and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and business machines and equipment.

(6) *Other operating revenue.* Operating revenue other than the value of retail and wholesale sales, e.g., repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission and other income except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.

(7) *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

Comparison of the 1973-74 Retail Census with the 1968-69 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the coverage of establishments.

In the 1968-69 Census, where ownership of an establishment changed hands during the Census year, separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietors.

In the 1973-74 Census, however, establishments which operated for part of the Census year were included in the Census only if they were in operation at 30 June 1974. It is not possible therefore, to change the 1968-69 Census data to the same basis as that used for the 1973-74 Census to enable a direct comparison to be made between the two Censuses.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74**

Statistical division (a)	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at 30 June 1974 (b)			Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (c)	Retail sales
		Males	Females	Persons		
					\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	29,100	96,201	95,803	192,004	527,099	3,840,901
Barwon	1,994	6,355	6,598	12,953	34,511	250,074
Central Highlands	1,313	3,467	3,306	6,773	15,326	126,719
South Western	1,215	3,356	2,962	6,318	14,144	119,363
Wimmera	793	1,794	1,671	3,465	7,436	61,828
Northern Mallee	908	2,744	2,440	5,184	13,212	90,437
Loddon-Campaspe	1,820	4,293	4,329	8,622	18,181	158,042
Goulburn	1,504	4,018	3,843	7,861	18,012	146,147
North Eastern	849	2,288	2,557	4,845	10,552	80,111
East Gippsland	692	2,010	1,835	3,845	9,638	73,241
Central Gippsland	1,412	3,744	3,727	7,471	16,839	137,988
East Central	458	866	911	1,777	3,265	27,817
Total	42,058	131,136	129,982	261,118	688,221	5,112,667

(a) Boundaries of statistical divisions have been changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions have been created. Hence no direct comparison can be made with the 1968-69 Retail Census figures.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74**

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Groceries, other food items, etc.—		
Groceries	8,259	613,671
Fresh meat	3,294	278,288
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc.	10,188	146,429
Other food (b)	10,195	255,693
Beer, wine, and spirits, cigarettes, etc.—		
Beer, wine, and spirits	2,837	418,103
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	13,362	148,295
Fabrics, clothing, and footwear—		
Clothing and drapery	5,971	617,949
Footwear	1,896	100,420

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74—continued

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
Hardware—		
Domestic hardware, china, glassware, jewellery, watches, clocks, and garden equipment (c)	3,308	147,770
Household appliances—		
Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	1,713	124,570
Domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances, and other household appliances (including bottled liquid petroleum gas)	1,401	153,461
Furniture and floor coverings—		
Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs	1,203	134,105
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings	1,061	92,855
Miscellaneous—		
Cosmetics, perfumes, and toilet preparations	4,264	87,712
Prescriptions and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	2,001	102,690
Books, stationery, newspapers, etc.	3,470	134,724
Goods not included above (d)	6,874	202,142
Motor vehicles, petrol, boats, caravans, etc.—		
New motor vehicles, new and used motor cycles, boats, and caravans	1,163	581,131
Used motor vehicles	1,342	333,841
New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, tyres, batteries, etc.	5,259	438,816
Total retail sales	..	5,112,667

(a) Many establishments reported taking in more than one commodity item. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting sales for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh and cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.

(d) Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and secondhand goods, cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, travel goods, briefcases, etc.

VICTORIA — RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF OTHER OPERATING
REVENUE BY OTHER OPERATING REVENUE ITEM (a), 1973-74

Item of other operating revenue	Number of establishments	Other operating revenue
		\$'000
Repair and service revenue—		
Household electrical appliance repairs	863	18,710
Motor vehicle repairs, panel beating, and tyre retreading	5,410	227,650
Other repairs	1,349	12,476
Other revenue—		
Hiring or leasing household appliances, etc., and other consumer goods	516	7,929
Takings from meals (b)	3,523	155,462
Takings from accommodation	1,202	27,771
Takings from hairdressing	2,936	36,873
Other income	3,391	26,831
Total other operating revenue	..	513,701

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one item of other operating revenue. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting takings for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments reporting other operating revenue.

(b) Excludes take-away meals, which are included in commodity item "Other food".

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1979-80

A census similar in content and scope to the 1968-69 Retail Census is planned for 1979-80. It will include all establishments classified to Retail Trade (sub-division 48 of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification). These include department and general stores, clothing, fabrics and furniture stores, household appliance and hardware stores, motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers, milk and bread vendors, food stores, and other retailers. In addition, the following types of service establishments will be included: motion picture theatres, cafés and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels, etc., licensed clubs, laundry and dry cleaning services, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

Establishments mainly engaged in providing accommodation, e.g., boarding house, caravan parks, guest houses, private hotels, hostels, etc., will be included for the first time in a census of this nature.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter 1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that Census. Estimates for the December quarter 1972 were the first to be obtained from a new sample, which is based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments.

Estimates obtained from surveys based on the 1968-69 Census are not strictly comparable with those based on the 1961-62 Census. There are two main reasons for this: (1) *Changes in the composition of broad commodity groups in 1968-69.* Commodity groups used in survey estimates were changed to some extent as a consequence of the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) at the time of the 1968-69 Census. The more important changes are:

- (i) "smallgoods" and "frozen poultry and vegetables" are included in the commodity group "groceries" in the new survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on that Census they were included in the commodity group "other food";
- (ii) "boats and outboard motors" are included in the commodity group "motor vehicles, etc." in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods"; and
- (iii) "watches, clocks, and silverware" are included in the commodity group "domestic hardware" in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods".

A major recent development in retail trade statistics has been the introduction of a quarterly series of the value of retail sales at constant prices using as a base year the 1968-69 Retail Census results. Further details of the nature, concepts, and methods of compilation of these series can be found on pages 5-7 of the explanatory notes of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Retail Sales of Goods* (reference number 11.4), December quarter 1974.

(2) *Changes in scope and coverage in 1968-69.* Additional classes of establishments, particularly licensed clubs, were included in the 1968-69 Census and there was also extended coverage of certain classes of establishments such as mail order establishments, newsagents engaged only in the delivery of newspapers and periodicals, and canteens and caterers.

There was a further difference between the surveys based on the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on the 1968-69 Census, stemming from changes in the definition of a retail establishment. All establishments which made retail sales exceeding \$1,000 were included in the 1961-62 Census, whereas the 1968-69 Census included only those

establishments whose predominant activity was retailing. However, the value of retail sales made by mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, and wholesaling establishments in that year is available from the censuses of these establishments. This information has been used as a basis for adjusting the estimate of the value of retail sales obtained from the sample based on the 1968-69 Census, so that the published estimates of the monthly and quarterly values of retail sales include an estimate of the retail sales made by these other types of establishments.

VICTORIA — VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
(\$m)

Commodity group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Groceries	760.2	876.8	1,100.2	1,158.4	1,310.5
Butcher's meat	296.0	347.6	390.0	439.3	512.3
Other food (a)	538.3	529.5	586.7	645.2	693.3
Total food and groceries	1,594.5	1,753.9	1,979.7	2,242.9	2,516.1
Beer, wine, and spirits (b)	516.0	604.0	650.9	729.7	813.7
Clothing and drapery	734.0	805.0	865.0	974.5	1,032.1
Footwear	110.0	133.5	146.7	163.0	174.0
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (c)	185.7	209.7	227.5	263.7	286.6
Electrical goods (d)	362.9	475.4	523.0	495.5	488.1
Furniture and floor coverings	244.1	297.1	309.8	340.0	329.6
Chemists' goods	242.3	284.6	303.4	336.5	361.3
Newspapers, books, and stationery	181.9	186.9	212.4	233.8	247.9
Other goods (e)	435.0	483.4	524.1	579.6	625.6
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	4,606.4	5,233.5	5,742.7	6,359.2	6,875.0

(a) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

(b) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies.

(d) Includes radios, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, and domestic refrigerators.

(e) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

Further references: Retailing in Victoria since 1957, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 735-6; Retailing in Victoria, 1975, pp. 510-2; Wholesaling in Victoria, 1977, p. 521

Small Business Development Corporation

The Small Business Development Corporation was created as a statutory authority in Victoria by an Act of the Victorian Parliament, dated 8 June 1976. The powers of the Corporation are to do all things necessary for, or in connection with, encouraging, promoting, facilitating, and assisting in the establishment, carrying on, expansion, and development of small business in the State.

The Corporation's activities have included:

- (1) The establishment of a centre known as the Information and Referral Centre, where the small business proprietor can determine, with the assistance of a counsellor, the specific needs of the business, and then be provided with information and advice, and referred to an existing resource of expertise to help meet those needs;
- (2) continually evaluating the effects on small business of the actions of Commonwealth, State, and local governments, making recommendations for changes to legislation where appropriate;
- (3) arranging, supporting, and sponsoring training and educational programmes for small business;
- (4) participating in the development, publishing, and distribution of printed information for the guidance of small business;
- (5) helping small business to obtain financial assistance by providing advice on the methods of making an application for finance, by introduction to finance sources, and by making recommendations to the Victorian Treasury for the issue of a Victorian Government guarantee to support a borrowing; and
- (6) investigating, studying, and researching the present state and future needs of small business.

Victorian Development Corporation

The Victorian Development Corporation is a statutory authority established by the *Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973*. Its members are nominated by the Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism and its resources are provided mainly by loans from State Treasury and by limited issues of Inscribed Stock.

The role of the Corporation is to encourage, promote, and assist in the establishment and development of country industries, and the provision of tourist accommodation and facilities throughout Victoria.

In particular, the Corporation provides medium and long-term finance on concessional terms, offers guarantees of repayment to other traditional lenders, and enters into lease/purchase arrangements with suitable tenants for the purchase/construction of factories.

In 1978-79, the Victorian Government announced that the operations of the Investment and Export Promotion Division of the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism will be transferred to the Corporation in a move designed primarily to eliminate the overlapping of responsibilities. The Corporation therefore also became responsible for the promotion of investment opportunities in Victoria from overseas and interstate, and the export marketing of Victoria's primary resources, manufactured goods, and tertiary services.

Statistics

VICTORIA—VICTORIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION: APPROVALS OF LOANS, REAL PROPERTY PROJECTS, AND GUARANTEES, CLASSIFIED BY SECTOR, 1977-78 AND 1978-79

Sector	1977-78			1978-79		
	Number of loans	Amount	per cent	Number of loans	Amount	per cent
INDUSTRY		\$		\$		
Electrical machinery, cables, and appliances	1	40,000	0.4	1	30,000	0.3
Building materials and fittings	12	640,000	6.1	11	586,000	5.0
Furniture and joinery	5	384,000	3.6	3	105,000	0.9
Motor vehicles, parts, and motor engineering	2	109,000	1.0	1	10,000	0.1
Machinery, equipment, and general engineering	13	941,500	8.9	19	755,000	6.4
Leather and leather goods	1	75,000	0.7	2	55,000	0.5
Textiles and clothing	17	2,896,650	27.4	11	2,033,000	17.2
Printing of newspapers and other publications	5	214,000	2.0	3	545,000	4.6
Paper and cardboard products and printing	4	1,030,000	9.7	2	40,000	0.3
Sawmilling	4	225,000	2.1	3	460,000	3.9
Food processing, drink, confectionery, and tobacco	8	465,000	4.4	15	4,480,000	38.0
Other manufacturing	21	1,687,100	16.0	13	857,000	7.2
Sundry	3	77,500	0.7	3	81,000	0.7
Industrial total	96	8,784,750	83.0	87	10,037,000	85.1
TOURISM						
Hotels, motels, and guest houses	20	1,099,000	10.4	24	1,129,500	9.6
Caravan parks	12	454,600	4.3	9	273,000	2.3
Other	6	245,000	2.3	10	357,000	3.0
Tourism total	38	1,798,600	17.0	43	1,759,500	14.9
Grand total	134	10,583,350	100.0	130	11,796,500	100.0

TOURISM

General

The importance of the tourist industry to Victoria's economy has long been recognised by the Victorian Government, which has taken positive steps to create an environment conducive to the further growth of the tourist industry in the State. To foster the growth of the tourist industry, the Victorian Government has given financial support to tourist attractions such as the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement; Sovereign Hill Historical Park; Old Gippsdown, Moe; Coal Creek Historical Park, Korumburra; and the Port Restoration

Scheme at Echuca. These projects are creating interest among both Victorians and visitors to the State.

Through the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, the Victorian Government encourages tourism in Victoria and assists tourists projects and the promotion of travel within Victoria. The Department's Tourism Division allocates subsidies and loans, for the establishment or improvement of tourist facilities and attractions, from the Tourist Fund (General) to local municipalities and government and semi-government bodies. Subsidies and loans to municipalities for motor boating facilities on coastal and inland waters throughout Victoria are provided through the Tourist Fund (Boating). Financial assistance is also provided from a fund administered jointly with the Country Roads Board for the construction of short lengths of access roads to places of tourist interest.

One of the most significant contributions made to tourism over recent years has been the formation of regional tourist authorities. These authorities are a partnership between the Victorian Government, local government, and private industry. Under the regional tourism scheme, a number of communities co-operate as a single tourist identity. They combine their resources, and produce professional tourist literature, provide a local information service, and generally promote tourism in their region. These authorities are subsidised by the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, which also provides guidance and co-ordination. Victoria's network of regional tourism authorities was completed in 1977 by the formation of the Melbourne Tourism Authority and the Westernport/Healesville Regional Tourist Authority. The whole of Victoria is now covered by twelve fully operational regional tourist authorities.

Victorian Government Travel Authority

The Victorian Government Travel Authority was established in 1977 as an independent organisation responsible to the Minister responsible for State Development. The new Authority took over the operation and management of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau, which can trace its history back to 1884, when the Victorian Railways appointed the first tourist information officer in the State.

During 1979, the principal Act of 1977 was amended to enlarge the Board of the Authority from three to eight members, representative of industry, commerce, and government organisations concerned with the tourist industry. In addition, the responsibility for general publicity and promotion of tourism in Victoria was transferred to the Victorian Government Travel Authority from the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism.

The functions of the Authority are to promote and market travel, to make travel arrangements, to provide travel information services, to promote and publicise the tourist facilities and attractions of Victoria, and to advise the Minister on any matters that are referred to the Authority by him for advice. In carrying out these functions, the primary responsibility of the Authority is to promote, market, and arrange travel to and within Victoria.

Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Introduction

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics commenced regular quarterly accommodation surveys from September quarter 1975, in order to satisfy the needs of the relevant government authorities and private organisations concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the current surveys is based, in part, on that of the 1973-74 Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments. The scope of the Census included licensed and unlicensed hotels, private hotels, motels, and guest houses providing accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature whether or not such establishments provided private facilities for most guest rooms. Also included in the scope of the Census were caravan parks which provided tourist accommodation and which were registered as caravan parks with a local government authority.

From the September quarter 1976 until the June quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys remained as that for the Census with the exception that caravan parks were excluded.

Since the September quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys has included licensed and unlicensed hotels, motels, and guest houses which provide accommodation of a predominantly short-term nature and which have private facilities for most rooms and which also provide breakfast. Establishments which did not provide private facilities for most rooms were replaced in the survey at this time with those caravan parks catering mainly to short-term visitors and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

It should be noted that holiday flats and houses available for tourist accommodation were not in the scope of the Census and are therefore not included in the surveys.

Type of establishment

The various types of accommodation establishments have been regrouped in the survey into the following categories:

- (1) *Licensed hotel with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which is licensed to operate a public bar, provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests.
- (2) *Licensed or unlicensed motel, private hotel, or guest house with facilities.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests but is not licensed to operate a public bar. This category also includes motels that are licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (3) *Caravan park.* A tourist accommodation establishment which provides powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

Definitions

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments within the scope of the survey in operation at 30 June 1978. Establishments comprising more than one type of accommodation activity (e.g., a motel with attached caravan park) are treated as two separate establishments. Included are those establishments which operated for any part of the quarter or which closed temporarily for the quarter because of seasonal reasons.
- (2) *Guest rooms.* The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc., available for accommodation.
- (3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could be accommodated in beds normally in place (excepting cots) at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds; double beds are counted as two bed spaces.
- (4) *Powered sites.* The maximum number of sites with provision for connection to electric power supply which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period. Included are powered sites occupied by on-site vans.
- (5) *Unpowered sites.* The maximum number of sites with no provision for connection to electric power supply, which are available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.
- (6) *Cabins, flats, etc.* The maximum number of cabins, flats, units, and villas available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.
- (7) *Total caravan park capacity.* The maximum number of on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc., available at caravan parks for accommodating paying guests during the survey period.

(8) *Room occupancy rate.* The proportion of guest rooms occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of guest rooms available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(9) *Bed occupancy rate.* The proportion of bed spaces occupied in hotels and motels with facilities to the number of bed spaces available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(10) *Site occupancy rate.* The proportion of sites occupied in caravan parks to the total caravan park capacity available during the survey period expressed as a percentage.

(11) *Takings from accommodation.* The revenue received from the provision of short-term and long-term accommodation at the tourist accommodation establishment. Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge an estimate of takings from meals is excluded. Takings from accommodation for each year represent the takings received during that year. In the case of some establishments, payments may be made in advance of, or may be received after the provision of accommodation to guests and therefore the annual figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the year. Rental and storage fees paid to caravan parks for the keeping of private vans in parks are included in the takings of the year they are received.

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES, AND
TAKINGS: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1977-78

Statistical division	Number of establishments at	Capacity at 30 June 1978		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation	
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qr 1977	December qr 1977	March qr 1978	June qr 1978	September qr 1977	December qr 1977	March qr 1978	June qr 1978		
Melbourne	149	6,590	16,407	61.1	63.3	66.5	62.2	35.4	36.9	40.7	35.4	\$'000	38,213
Barwon	42	767	2,110	36.7	44.8	60.4	44.7	21.8	27.8	43.1	26.8		2,606
South Western	39	863	2,315	42.6	48.5	62.3	46.9	26.2	28.4	40.6	28.5		3,005
Central Highlands	25	436	1,247	63.4	65.3	72.9	66.8	41.9	44.4	50.7	45.5		2,426
Wimmera	28	432	1,279	58.4	55.8	57.9	55.9	36.7	34.6	36.5	33.5		1,825
Northern Mallee	41	1,069	3,162	67.8	60.2	58.7	64.9	44.2	37.6	40.1	42.2		5,410
Loddon-Campaspe	44	674	1,910	60.7	57.1	61.5	63.2	38.1	34.8	38.8	38.3		3,023
Goulburn	56	978	2,588	46.0	40.5	44.2	42.8	29.7	25.0	28.7	28.1		2,946
North Eastern	55	1,061	2,925	63.7	46.1	51.9	54.7	42.4	27.8	34.6	35.8		4,225
East Gippsland	44	871	2,569	41.4	45.5	62.0	40.0	25.8	28.4	42.0	23.9		3,105
Central Gippsland	36	638	1,679	42.3	43.9	51.7	47.7	24.2	25.3	33.4	27.4		2,023
East Central	24	466	1,348	34.5	45.8	60.7	42.6	21.6	31.3	47.2	29.2		1,580
Total	583	14,845	39,539	55.9	55.7	61.5	56.2	33.8	33.4	39.6	33.7		70,387

VICTORIA—CARAVAN PARKS: NUMBER, CAPACITY, SITE OCCUPANCY
RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION:
BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1977-78

Statistical division	Number of establishments	Capacity				Site occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation	
		Powered sites	Unpowered sites	Cabins, flats, etc.	Total capacity	September qr 1977	December qr 1977	March qr 1978	June qr 1978		
Melbourne	64	4,945	1,369	151	6,465	10.8	17.0	47.4	14.8	\$'000	2,217
Barwon	45	5,745	708	444	6,897	2.5	8.6	40.2	5.4		1,569
South Western	31	3,171	1,284	17	4,472	5.9	13.8	39.3	6.9		861
Central Highlands	19	1,309	674	8	1,991	10.3	17.1	27.2	16.2		543
Wimmera	21	1,165	895	42	2,102	12.6	15.0	26.4	11.7		397
Northern Mallee	24	1,922	740	—	2,662	28.4	25.5	35.2	31.3		1,459
Loddon-Campaspe	33	2,872	882	8	3,762	17.6	26.7	33.8	18.2		972
Goulburn	36	3,025	1,945	32	5,002	6.4	13.1	31.7	11.7		849
North Eastern	36	2,937	1,184	107	4,228	10.1	13.7	29.3	12.2		967
East Gippsland	55	2,890	2,090	115	5,095	7.4	15.4	29.4	7.7		1,288
Central Gippsland	28	1,343	1,091	23	2,457	3.9	12.1	39.0	7.9		464
East Central	26	1,764	331	46	2,141	2.7	10.2	37.8	5.7		635
Total	418	33,088	13,193	993	47,274	9.0	15.0	36.1	11.7		12,220

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Retail sales of goods (quarterly) (8503.0)

Tourist accommodation (quarterly) (8635.0)

EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1977-78, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 34.5 per cent of imports and 20.4 per cent of exports. Major imports were machinery, transport equipment, textile yarns, fabrics, and professional instruments, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, and dairy products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and China (excluding Taiwan Province).

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 527-8

Legislation and agreements

Introduction

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia confers on the Commonwealth Parliament exclusive power to impose duties of customs and excise. Responsibility for the collection of these duties, and for the administration of various controls over imports and exports, rests with the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

Customs Tariff

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference for certain imports from Commonwealth countries and certain developing countries. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are two major scales of customs duty — the Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff. The Preferential Tariff applies to goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and Ireland, provided that they have been shipped from those countries without trans-shipment (or, if trans-shipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also to most goods produced or manufactured in Canada, with certain exceptions (all of which pay a lower rate of duty), to goods which are the produce or manufacture of Papua New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from declared preference countries, all of which are, or were, British Commonwealth countries or British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, or trust territories. From 19 July 1973, goods which are the produce or manufacture of New Zealand attract a special rate of duty which is less than the preferential rate — before that date all New Zealand goods (with certain exceptions which paid a lesser rate of duty) attracted the preferential rate.

Preferential rates of tariff have been operating since 1965 for selected products imported from certain declared "less-developed" countries. A revised scheme was implemented

from 1 January 1974 covering most imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, the exceptions comprising mainly those products where developing countries are already competitive or are likely to quickly become competitive at General Tariff rates of duty.

The General Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from other countries.

Primage duties

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3 per cent, 7 per cent, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of goods. Goods which are the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Norfolk Island, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, or the Territory of Christmas Island are exempt from primage duty. A number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are also exempt from primage duties.

Anti-dumping duties

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfairly traded imported goods is provided by the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of those goods in the country of export. Similarly, a countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, or other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. In both cases it must be established that such imports cause or threaten material injury to an Australian industry. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff.

Customs by-laws

Schedules 1 and 2 to the Customs Tariff contain several items relating to "goods, as prescribed by by-law". Such goods are admitted at the concessional rate of duty specified in the item. Generally, by-law entry is accorded to imported goods provided suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian manufacturers or production.

Goods which automatically qualify for by-law admission are named in a document entitled *Consolidated Customs By-law References*, which is published by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

For goods which are not listed in that publication, individual by-law applications may be lodged with the By-law Branch of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs in Canberra. Responsibility for providing evidence that suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian production rests with the person or organisation making the by-law application.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence on 1 January 1974 as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* by the Commonwealth Parliament. The Commission replaced the Tariff Board, which since 1921 had been responsible for advising the Commonwealth Government on assistance for industries mainly in the secondary sector of the economy. (The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* was amended in March 1978.)

The Commission is an advisory authority, advising the Commonwealth Government. Its functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Commonwealth Government in respect to matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy, and in respect to other matters referred to the Commission by the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Government is required to seek the Commission's advice before it makes changes in the long-term assistance afforded industries; but it is not obliged to accept the Commission's advice.

References from the Commonwealth Government requiring the Commission to inquire into and report on certain matters mainly arise from representations to the

Commonwealth Government from organisations, companies, or individuals seeking assistance. References are also initiated by the Commonwealth Government and the Commission itself has the power to initiate an inquiry. The receipt of a reference from the Commonwealth Government is the official document directing the Commission to inquire into and report on matters in accordance with the terms of reference and the guidelines as set by the Commonwealth Government.

Public hearings are held by the Commission in Canberra and in capital cities throughout Australia. At these hearings evidence is taken on oath or affirmation. The Act requires the Commission to take into consideration only sworn evidence. The inquiry subject and the date and location of public hearings are advertised in the press and advised by Commission circular.

If after receiving a report from the Commission, the Commonwealth Government decides that assistance afforded a particular industry should be changed, it introduces a proposal to this effect in Parliament. Thus the final responsibility for altering assistance given to particular industries within Australia rests with Parliament. Copies of the Commission's reports, when released for publication by the Commonwealth Government, are sold by the Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

The Commission is also required to report annually to the Commonwealth Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance within Australia and its effects on the economy.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA), which replaced the Special Advisory Authority set up under the Tariff Board Act, came into operation on 1 January 1974 under the provisions of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* (since amended). The main function of the TAA is to undertake inquiries and submit reports to the Commonwealth Government within 45 days of receipt of a reference from the Commonwealth Government on the question of whether urgent action is necessary to provide assistance to any industry that is experiencing difficulty due to the importation of specified goods. If urgent action is necessary the Authority recommends the nature and extent of the assistance to be provided.

The Authority's reports on individual inquiries are normally made public once the Commonwealth Government's decision is announced and are available, as is the annual report, from the Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

Bilateral trade agreements involving customs tariff preferences and free trade arrangements

New Zealand

The New Zealand–Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), signed in 1965, which came into force on 1 January 1966 has the main objective of furthering the development of the NAFTA area and the use of its resources by promoting a sustained and mutually beneficial expansion of trade. The Agreement provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods and for progressive listing in the Schedule of all goods unless the addition of such goods would be seriously detrimental to industry, contrary to national interest or inconsistent with any commodity arrangement to which both countries are parties. In respect of non-scheduled goods, the Agreement provides under Article 3:7 for both countries to agree on special measures beneficial to the trade and development of each country. The 1933 Trade Agreement between Australia and New Zealand continues in effect as part of NAFTA except as superseded or modified by it.

Following United Kingdom accession to the European Economic Community and consequent termination of Australia's and New Zealand's respective trade agreements with the United Kingdom, both countries negotiated an interim Agreement in May 1973 to maintain, to the maximum extent possible, the preferences derived from those trade agreements. A more enduring Agreement on Tariffs and Tariff Preferences was subsequently negotiated and entered into force in December 1977.

Canada

The Agreement, signed in 1960, provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff

derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

Malaysia

The Agreement, signed in 1958, provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that any Australian import licensing restriction on natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber and that Australian import duties on natural rubber will not exceed those on synthetic rubber.

Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea-Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA), which came into force in 1977 provides, *inter alia*, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

Other bilateral trade agreements

The main bilateral agreements operating are as follows:

Country	Signed	Country	Signed
Bahrain	1979	Japan	1964
Brazil	1978	Korea	1975
Bulgaria	1974	Philippines	1975
China	1973	Poland	1978
Czechoslovakia	1972	Romania	1975
German Democratic Republic	1974	South Africa	1935
Hungary	1974	Switzerland	1938
India	1976	Thailand	1979
Indonesia	1972	U.S.S.R.	1973
Iran	1974	Vietnam	1974
		Yugoslavia	1970

Most of the above agreements provide for mutual most-favoured nation treatment and establish joint trade committees which meet generally once a year to promote mutual trade. Further information on the features of these agreements can be found on pages 407-10 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1979.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into force on 1 January 1948 is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods, and providing rules for the conduct of international trade. The Agreement includes a framework within which negotiations can be held to further reduce barriers to trade, and a structure for embodying the results of such negotiations in a legal instrument.

Australia is one of the original contracting parties to the GATT. At 1 December 1979, there were eighty-five contracting parties to the Agreement, three countries which had provisionally acceded (i.e., they participated in the GATT but had not yet contracted to it), and twenty-eight countries which applied the provisions of the Agreement on a *de facto* basis, having formerly been colonies of contracting parties to the GATT. These 116 countries account for approximately 85 per cent of world trade.

There have been seven main tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Agreement, and a number of smaller scale negotiations preceding the accession of individual countries.

As a result, the tariff rates for a great many items entering into world commerce have been reduced or bound against increase.

The Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the seventh under the auspices of the GATT, were inaugurated at a meeting of Ministers in Tokyo in September 1973. Almost one hundred countries (both members and non-members of GATT) participated in the negotiations which were concluded during 1979.

Fourteen agreements or understandings which aim at liberalising and stabilising international trade in both industrial and agricultural products have been finalised. The subjects covered are subsidies and countervailing duties; government procurement; customs valuation; standards; import licensing; anti-dumping; trade in civil aircraft; reciprocity; more favourable treatment and fuller participation for developing countries; trade measures for balance of payments purposes; safeguard action for development purposes; notification, consultation, dispute settlement, and surveillance; export restrictions; and arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products. Whether governments will accede or not to these agreements (most of which were expected to come into effect on 1 January 1980) was under consideration.

Within the context of the MTN, various participants have held bilateral negotiations with the aim of exchanging tariff and access concessions. Australia has concluded bilateral agreements with the United States of America, the European Economic Community, and Japan which, *inter alia*, provide for better access of Australian beef, dairy products, and wool. Australia planned to conclude bilateral agreements with other trading partners before the end of 1979.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can be manufactured only under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, liqueurs, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain refined petroleum, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), crude oil, and liquid petroleum gas.

Import controls

There are two methods of effecting import restrictions through import quotas. One is the use of tariff quotas which utilise the tariff by legislating for temporary additional duties to be applied to subject goods falling outside quota levels. The other method is through the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations which are used to impose a quantitative restriction. Subject goods outside the licensed quota are prohibited from importation.

Import licensing and tariff quota controls are imposed by the Commonwealth Government when it is considered necessary to afford short-term protection against disruption to local industry caused by imports of competitive goods. In addition to these controls the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations*, and include dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export controls

The export of goods is controlled by means of the Customs Act and various other legislation administered by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs which provide:

- (1) A monetary control exercised under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, to ensure that the full proceeds of the sale of exported goods are received into the Australian banking system in the currency, in the manner, and within such period as the Reserve Bank of Australia approves. The Reserve Bank supervises the return of export proceeds, including checks of Customs entries and returns;
- (2) for the gathering of export statistics by requiring the provision of information on export entries;
- (3) a quality control exercised under Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations and Commerce Regulations to protect the reputation of Australian goods by ensuring that the goods, packaging, and presentation are of a high standard;

- (4) a commodity control exercised in the national interest over those goods listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations for many reasons including preservation of international relations, obligations under international agreements, orderly marketing, and conservation of resources;
- (5) a basis for collection of any export duties that are payable; and
- (6) a preservation measure, relating to fauna and flora, under the Customs (Endangered Species) Regulations.

Trade services

Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent role. Since the end of the Second World War, the Service has increased steadily; by early 1980 there was an establishment of 174 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and in 55 posts in 46 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial intelligence in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, resources, energy, and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services; helping to attract desirable investment overseas by Australian firms; and providing information on Australia to overseas firms interested in investing in Australia.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the resources and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no Australian diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian Government representative.

Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, and Trainee Trade Commissioners are primarily drawn from private enterprise but some are also drawn from the Australian Public Service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Trainee Trade Commissioner or Assistant Trade Commissioner level and officers are promoted to higher grades as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner and, in some cases, also by another Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission, it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to that mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank — Minister (Commercial), Counsellor (Commercial), or Commercial Secretary.

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are shown in the following list. Except where indicated, the missions are located in capital cities only. Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa); China, People's Republic; Egypt, Arab Republic of; Fiji; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic; Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Libya; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Poland; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Washington, D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York); U.S.S.R.; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic.

Trade missions

Up to October 1979, the Commonwealth Government had sent 154 trade and survey missions and five trade ships overseas as part of the campaign to increase exports. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use:

- (1) *Survey missions*. These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.
- (2) *Specialised and general trade missions*. Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and subsequently negotiates sales.

Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions, and store promotions

Since 1949, the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources has organised Australian participation in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays throughout the world.

Initially the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community. With the development of more sophisticated export promotion techniques and the increased diversity of Australian manufactured goods available for export, more emphasis is now placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms attached to Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, and Suva.

Export incentives

Export incentives have been an important feature of the trade policies of successive Commonwealth Governments since 1961. The Export Market Development Grants Scheme, which was first introduced on 1 July 1974 for five years, has been extended with amendments designed to improve its effectiveness and will now operate until 30 June 1982.

The Export Expansion Grants Scheme based on improved export performance was introduced in 1978 to apply for five years with effect from 1 July 1977. Both schemes are administered by an independent Export Development Grants Board responsible to the Minister for Trade and Resources. Any individual, partnership, company, or association carrying on business in Australia and incurring eligible expenditure or having eligible export earnings is entitled to apply for grants under the schemes. Further details of the two schemes are given below.

Export Market Development Grants Scheme

The scheme is designed to encourage firms to seek out and develop overseas markets and to participate in Commonwealth Government sponsored promotions. Under the scheme, grants are payable to claimants on eligible export market development expenditure incurred for any goods, certain services (including tourism services), industrial property rights and know-how which are substantially of Australian origin, and value added services performed on imported goods owned by foreigners and subsequently re-exported.

Grants are payable at a single 70 per cent rate of grant for all eligible expenditure.

There is a ceiling on annual payments to any one claimant of \$100,000, plus an additional amount of up to \$25,000 in respect of eligible expenditure on Commonwealth Government sponsored trade promotions. Wholly owned subsidiaries and their parent corporations are treated as separate entities and each is entitled to claim up to the maximum grant ceiling.

Export Expansion Grants Scheme

This is a scheme under which grants are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in eligible exports in the grant year, over the average annual eligible exports in the three immediately preceding years. The grant rate scale to be applied to the increase in exports is:

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT EXPANSION
GRANTS SCHEME: GRANT RATE

Value of increase	Grant rate-cents in the dollar
\$	
1-500,000	15
500,001-5,000,000	10
5,000,001-10,000,000	5
10,000,001 and over	2.5

The scheme covers exports of manufactured goods, some bulk farm and agricultural products, certain services provided overseas, value added services performed on imported goods subsequently re-exported, and the sale of industrial property rights and know-how that are substantially Australian in origin. Specific exclusions are minerals, wool, wheat, sugar, livestock, most meat (including offal), hides, tallow, woodchips, and waste and scrap materials.

Export of consulting services

Australian professional consultants, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, have been increasingly successful in obtaining overseas commissions and are contributing significantly to Australia's foreign exchange earnings.

The consultants are representative of a wide range of disciplines, including engineering, architecture, agriculture, mining, surveying, and urban and regional planning.

Most opportunities for Australian professional consultants arise through development projects financed by international aid and lending organisations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Asian Development Bank.

To provide consultants with a form of promotion appropriate to their function, the Commonwealth Government established the Consulting Services Feasibility Study Fund in 1973. This facility is used to finance selected feasibility studies of approved developmental projects overseas carried out by Australian consultants in developing countries.

The Department of Trade and Resources maintains close contact with the respective professional bodies representative of consultants, particularly the Australian Professional Consultants Council.

Construction contracts overseas

The Australian Overseas Construction Council, which was formed by the Master Builders' Federation of Australia and the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors, assists construction contractors in the securing of contracts overseas. It has a close liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, which provides information on construction opportunities overseas.

Australian Overseas Projects Corporation

The Commonwealth Government has established the Australian Overseas Projects Corporation (AOPC). The basic objective of the AOPC is to assist Australian industry to compete for large-scale development projects overseas. It does this at the request of Australian industry, by acting in a co-ordinating role, especially when a project involves a range of skills and requires a number of firms to combine as a consortium to provide a single competitive bid. In some cases, the inclusion of Commonwealth Government expertise may be required by Australian industry and this may be made available through the Corporation.

The AOPC is directed by a Board drawn primarily from Australian private enterprise. It operates on a commercial basis and charges a fee for its services.

Investment overseas

The Commonwealth Government promotes and encourages direct private Australian investment overseas, particularly in developing countries where the investment is undertaken on a joint venture basis with participation by local partners, and which is in accordance with the social and economic development priorities and investment plans of

the host countries. Investments overseas should also be in Australia's national interest. The Commonwealth Government assists worthwhile new investment by a number of measures, including:

Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme. Insurance of overseas investments against the non-commercial risks of expropriation, exchange control restrictions, and war damage can be effected with the Export Finance Insurance Corporation. Since February 1975, the scope of the scheme has been broadened to include all new investments which might assist in the economic and social development of an overseas country. The scheme has also been extended to include new eligible investments in Papua New Guinea.

General Investment Information and Advisory Service. To assist Australian firms in evaluating investment prospects in overseas countries, a comprehensive range of investment information on a number of overseas countries is held by the regional and head offices of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, and is available free on request to investors and potential investors. The Department also arranges seminars on investment opportunities and prospects in specific countries.

Victoria's business representation overseas

The State of Victoria is represented overseas by an Agent General's office in London, a Victorian Government office in Tokyo, and Victoria Promotion Committee offices in London, Milan, Munich, New York, and Paris.

The Tokyo office is administered by the Department of the Premier and serves Japan, the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Hong Kong, and the Philippines. The other offices are administered by the Victoria Promotion Committee which has two committees, one located in Melbourne and the other in London. Both committees comprise leading members of the business community and representation from the Victorian Government. Currently, their activities centre around attracting overseas industries and capital to Victoria and the linking of overseas and local interests in joint ventures, technological expertise, and licensing agreements, etc.

In various ways, all the overseas offices direct their efforts to attract investment into Victoria and to promote communication and trade with other countries. Consequently, the overseas offices maintain direct liaison with a number of government departments and other organisations. For instance, the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, and the Victorian Development Corporation co-operate to provide comprehensive information to overseas inquiries. Some of these include such topics as the extent of investment opportunities in Victoria, economic analyses of industrial and commercial proposals, detailed submissions on industrial locations, and promoting generally the overseas use of Victorian expertise and skills.

Victorian Government officers organise and conduct overseas promotional projects and displays to maintain an awareness of the export potential of the State. Assistance is provided to co-ordinate and service incoming and outgoing overseas trade missions and group visits.

The Victorian Government also maintains up-to-date information on interstate and overseas channels of distribution and marketing of commercial intelligence, undertakes market surveys, and identifies areas of comparative advantage for Victorian products. For example, a Victorian Directory of Exports has recently been produced, listing a wide variety of Victorian manufacturers, primary producers and commercial operators who wish to have their products or services promoted overseas and interstate.

The overseas offices handle inquiries relating to contracts and tenders, and from overseas organisations wishing to obtain a wide range of goods and services. Where practicable, these inquiries are directed to Victorian manufacturers or suppliers.

World Trade Centre, Melbourne

Construction of the World Trade Centre in Melbourne commenced in March 1979. The project is being developed by the Port of Melbourne Authority and is scheduled for progressive completion during 1981-82.

The Centre will be located at North Wharf, one of the oldest areas of the Port of Melbourne. This site became available for re-development when the North Wharf area could no longer be used for direct shipping purposes because of the construction of the low-level Johnson Street Bridge over the Yarra River in 1978. The site's close proximity to

the Port and the commercial and financial centre of the city, and its ready access to Melbourne Airport, rail, and tram services, and Melbourne's major arterial roads make the 5.6 hectare area of land most suitable for the development of a World Trade Centre.

The Centre will consist of five inter-linked office buildings, a gallery exhibition area, retail concession areas, and extensive car-parking facilities. The Port of Melbourne Authority will be re-located at the complex, occupying a major portion of the tallest fifteen storey building. The central computer, which will be available for use by all other tenants, will be located within this building. The four other buildings, ranging between eight and thirteen storeys in height, will contain office accommodation for manufacturers, customs agents, freight forwarders, shipping companies, government trade promotion services, and other sections of the international business community. Information regarding suppliers and purchasers, foreign markets, transport conditions, finance fluctuations, and changing foreign government requirements will be available through the information services provided with the Centre.

The first World Trade Centre was established in New Orleans in 1943. In 1968, representatives from twenty-five countries met in Tokyo to assess the potential of World Trade Centres in their respective countries. From this meeting emerged the World Trade Centres Association, whose main objective is to expand international business by fostering the World Trade Centre concept. Through this Association, Melbourne will become linked to Trade Centres around the world, thereby providing reciprocal, mutual, and co-operative services.

No two World Trade Centres are entirely alike. Each existing Centre has been designed to meet the needs and requirements of the particular trading community it serves. However, each World Trade Centre has a basic common characteristic: it brings together, into one location, organisations involved in the trading community to provide a focal point for international trade which will ensure the maximum utilisation of services to enable increased trade, profitability, and more efficient operations for tenants and the trade community in general.

Further references: Victoria's pattern of trade, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 781-5; Export Payments Insurance Corporation, 1975, pp. 531-2; Historical background, 1977, pp. 527-8

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Compilation

A description of the method of compilation of external trade statistics can be found on pages 537-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Recorded value of imports and exports

Before 1 July 1976, all values in overseas trade statistics were determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis. This meant that all charges (in particular the cost of freight and insurance) incurred after the goods had been exported from the port of shipment were excluded. Only transport and service charges incurred, or usually incurred, before export were included in the determination of trade values.

On 1 July 1976, a new system was introduced for valuing imports for customs purposes. Under the new system, which is based on the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value, the value for duty is now based on the normal price, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. The goods are valued in the country of exportation, i.e., freight and insurance are excluded.

Overseas trade of Victoria

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and are shown in the following tables. These present a five-year summary of total imports into, and exports from, Victorian ports, followed by a comparison of this trade with that of Australia as a whole, and details of the commodities and countries involved.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS
INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS
(\$'000) (a)

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1973-74	2,155,759	1,556,720	36,920	1,593,640	562,119
1974-75	2,793,411	1,631,044	65,784	1,696,828	1,096,583
1975-76	2,875,342	1,752,502	65,742	1,818,244	1,057,098
1976-77 (a)	3,665,917	2,131,432	84,803	2,216,235	1,449,682
1977-78 (a)	3,855,619	2,421,256	84,512	2,505,768	1,349,851

(a) For footnote see page 434.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE
AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1973-74	6,085,004	6,913,746	12,998,750	35.4	23.1	28.8
1974-75	8,083,099	8,672,762	16,755,861	34.6	19.6	26.8
1975-76	8,240,187	9,600,748	17,840,935	34.9	18.9	26.3
1976-77 (a)	10,410,617	11,646,412	22,057,029	35.2	19.0	26.7
1977-78 (a)	11,166,553	12,269,530	23,436,083	34.5	20.4	27.1

(a) For footnote see page 434.

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) and Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78:

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000) (a)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
00	Live animals	5,794	5,610	3,265	13,199
01	Meat and meat preparations	460	682	253,763	340,936
02	Dairy products and eggs	9,410	10,065	152,982	149,673
03	Fish and fish preparations	32,919	37,083	19,522	21,817
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	5,169	6,039	214,426	316,596
05	Fruit and vegetables	26,556	33,497	72,967	82,585
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	4,184	4,144	1,730	1,680
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	80,185	112,996	17,768	14,779
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	3,004	4,196	19,639	20,348
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	4,081	5,123	2,255	3,023
11	Beverages	11,289	13,014	4,243	5,713
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	18,480	22,777	958	1,673
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins, undressed	1,885	1,800	116,248	125,604
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1,448	2,748	461	145
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	26,897	29,208	935	1,249
24	Wood, timber, and cork	38,336	30,437	312	681
25	Pulp and waste paper	19,282	18,716	238	376
26	Textile fibres and their waste	39,080	42,163	449,635	391,370
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	21,441	29,324	1,719	1,839

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
 (\$'000) (a)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	372	1,395	53,314	68,525
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.c.	8,559	8,922	11,026	12,384
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	148	218	4,189	3,537
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	107,205	106,340	118,859	122,279
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	36	39	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	169	369	21,512	33,257
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	21,833	24,824	711	538
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	2,359	3,469	2,147	2,416
51	Chemical elements and compounds	118,931	115,426	11,132	13,504
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	993	1,878	2	—
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	21,690	23,640	5,023	6,499
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	29,228	32,396	14,707	18,371
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	7,808	9,915	2,061	3,105
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	3,683	3,746	15	16
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	4,214	6,849	2,359	1,713
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, and artificial resins	105,848	109,420	23,265	24,482
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.	42,200	50,623	21,970	22,235
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.c., and dressed fur skins	9,615	12,680	2,997	3,509
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.c.	42,197	46,450	2,777	3,096
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	19,556	17,194	985	853
64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	97,112	97,901	6,244	6,989
65	Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	294,213	308,962	14,072	11,392
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	70,606	76,485	11,537	12,062
67	Iron and steel	87,874	99,926	24,480	48,816
68	Non-ferrous metals	19,670	20,452	56,908	50,596
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	100,277	110,489	39,037	38,635
71	Machinery (except electric)	604,408	646,533	80,606	99,359
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	337,873	344,544	38,018	38,771
73	Transport equipment	585,557	516,293	67,590	67,127
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	12,278	11,153	1,237	1,309
82	Furniture	19,920	21,321	538	876
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles	9,352	10,042	86	45
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	94,572	115,073	7,367	5,430
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts thereof	33,345	39,296	441	878
86	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches, and clocks	131,310	157,646	30,674	39,608
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.	191,315	209,109	18,351	20,122
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	61,040	68,684	(c)147,334	(c)188,212
	Total merchandise	3,647,266	3,839,324	2,176,637	2,463,832
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	18,651	16,295	39,598	41,936
	Total	3,665,917	3,855,619	2,216,235	2,505,768

(a) The recorded value of imports is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, the f.o.b. valuation basis relating to imports was replaced by the Brussels Definition of Value, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. Because of this change, the import figures for 1976-77 and 1977-78 are not strictly comparable with those before July 1976. Export figures remain valued on the f.o.b. basis.

(b) Included in Division 9A.

(c) Includes Division 34.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000) (a)**

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1975-76	1976-77 (a)	1977-78 (a)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Arab Republic of Egypt	46	76	39	40,141	37,330	56,593
Austria	9,464	10,295	12,862	1,250	1,902	5,219
Belgium-Luxembourg	24,883	32,383	41,312	20,888	19,174	15,498
Brazil	4,785	9,560	13,189	3,903	2,561	12,603
Canada	57,967	92,952	76,718	28,144	37,741	43,427
China—						
Excluding Taiwan						
Province	22,787	30,414	37,457	49,193	28,542	96,064
Taiwan Province only	54,922	88,135	98,935	36,843	30,354	40,684
Fiji	1,484	2,349	3,011	14,852	17,208	24,693
Finland	8,556	18,329	18,146	821	1,539	1,516
France	55,704	69,831	67,066	49,007	71,102	70,167
Germany, Federal						
Republic of	251,077	352,456	336,487	40,475	67,485	85,635
Hong Kong	85,241	100,984	101,791	40,790	46,578	53,398
India	20,446	28,422	35,354	17,800	33,560	14,683
Indonesia	8,503	18,185	30,653	37,899	36,400	34,881
Iran	8,190	3,267	1,747	12,682	37,664	61,199
Iraq	38,969	740	1,840	844	5,072	22,419
Italy	66,770	82,192	92,706	36,005	70,541	57,879
Japan	564,515	711,075	703,398	399,581	504,449	524,156
Korea, Republic of	30,491	39,084	58,081	19,730	33,113	56,393
Kuwait	8,234	22,883	21,375	3,909	6,583	7,690
Malaysia	31,524	44,616	47,871	34,544	42,983	51,026
Netherlands	61,126	72,279	77,300	18,556	16,742	19,017
New Zealand	95,783	124,032	148,951	185,415	224,088	223,664
Papua New Guinea	12,310	28,139	40,049	45,600	52,586	59,613
Philippines	9,325	14,576	22,158	36,710	41,550	40,659
Poland	2,023	2,561	2,595	15,030	30,467	22,056
Saudi Arabia	20,184	30,442	35,563	14,814	26,698	43,312
Singapore	30,549	49,454	55,377	54,530	56,505	67,515
South Africa	10,668	18,052	20,131	29,662	15,468	17,550
Spain	14,600	16,945	16,722	5,876	10,633	17,432
Sweden	67,169	86,873	61,785	8,310	9,020	13,701
Switzerland	40,298	55,653	47,524	3,350	4,555	4,415
Thailand	7,321	9,315	10,495	14,507	23,793	21,887
United Kingdom	411,944	447,898	524,879	84,901	101,933	88,057
United States of America	603,087	813,463	834,757	164,508	170,297	232,327
U.S.S.R.	1,673	2,205	1,999	72,632	97,424	75,875
Venezuela	14	1,690	556	1,194	6,801	23,421
Yugoslavia	1,368	1,791	2,340	13,342	24,601	24,915
Other and unknown	131,342	132,321	152,400	160,006	171,193	174,529
Total	2,875,342	3,665,917	3,855,619	1,818,244	2,216,235	2,505,768

(a) For footnote see page 434.

Interstate trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1977-78 totalled 2,955,585 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 1,139,645 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring

passenger cars), 363,717 tonnes; chemicals, 49,500 tonnes; food preparations, 48,642 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 37,604 tonnes; beverages, 34,774 tonnes; and machinery, 30,679 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 3,091,913 tonnes, the principal commodities being petroleum products, 377,828 tonnes; iron and steel, 349,777 tonnes; paper (newsprint and other), 283,105 tonnes; sugar, 227,203 tonnes; timber, 225,560 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 205,823 tonnes; and gypsum, 166,000 tonnes

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1978 amounted to 1,710,589 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,638,711 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 443,020 tonnes, and consisted mainly of aluminium, 221,619 tonnes; petroleum and petroleum products, 180,250 tonnes; and pig iron, 22,360 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., c.i.f. basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the f.o.r. equivalent.

For 1977-78, the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$809.3m. Transport equipment, \$153.7m; machinery other than electric, \$83.1m; clothing and clothing accessories and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric, \$63.5m; and petroleum and petroleum products, \$58.0m, were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$101.4m. Machinery other than electric, \$19.0m; chemical elements and compounds, \$17.8m; and petroleum and petroleum products, \$9.7m, were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas), 1977-78* (5401.5) issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania include both air and sea trade. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

For 1977-78, exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$447.1m. Petroleum products, \$90.2m; transport equipment, \$72.5m; clothing and accessories, \$34.0m; and machinery other than electric, \$25.6m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1977-78 was approximately \$39.4m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$396.7m. Major items for which no figures can be released were newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were tungsten ores, \$32.8m; timber, \$30.7m; preserved vegetables, \$28.4m; and refined zinc, \$14.4m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1977-78 was approximately \$40.1m.

Further reference: Customs and excise revenue, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 418-9

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- Exports and imports, Australia: trade with selected countries and major country groups (preliminary) (quarterly) (5422.0)
- Exports of major commodities and their principal markets, Australia (5423.0)
- Imports cleared for home consumption: part 1 chapters 1-67 of customs tariff (5412.0)
- Imports cleared for home consumption: part 2 chapters 68-99 of customs tariff (5413.0)
- Imports by commodity divisions (preliminary) (monthly) (5405.0)
- Imports of assembled new passenger motor cars (preliminary) (monthly) (5416.0)
- Overseas trade, part 1: exports and imports (5409.0)
- Overseas trade, part 2: comparative and summary tables (5410.0)

PUBLIC FINANCE

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1979-80

Introduction

The Victorian Budget for 1979-80 was presented by the Treasurer in the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Victoria on 26 September 1979.

Aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Treasurer were: (1) The current account in balance; (2) increased pay-roll tax exemptions; (3) motor car registration fee concessions for pensioners; (4) reduction and restructuring of motor registration fees; (5) increased exemption from gift duty; (6) increased land tax exemption for the family home; (7) probate exemption for estates passing to grandchildren; (8) employment and training initiatives; (9) strict economy in departmental spending and staffing; (10) increased education allowances and grants to schools; (11) additional support for the non-government school system; (12) improvements in public transport; (13) additional funds for co-operative housing; and (14) six-monthly indexation of State pensions.

The Treasurer emphasised the State Budget's role in supporting the Commonwealth Government's economic policies through taxation decisions and its mix of current and capital spending. Many factors affecting State Government finances are determined outside the direct control of the Victorian Government and the Victorian Parliament; these include decisions of successive Commonwealth Governments about financial relationships within the Federation and substantial increases in wage levels and the impact of these increases on the provision of State Government services. It was important that existing programmes and activities be kept under review in order to achieve maximum economies in departmental operations.

Revenue, 1979-80

Estimated total receipts into the Consolidated Fund in 1979-80 increased by \$387.8m to \$3,931.4m. This included payments to the Trust Fund from the new petrol franchise tax which are taken through the Consolidated Fund for accounting purposes.

As a result of the deficit of \$6.1m in last year's current account, expenditure programmes were undergoing critical examination. Victoria's entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements for 1979-80 was \$1,237.6m. Payment for 1979-80 was again based on two guarantee provisions: (1) Under the new arrangements, a State would not receive less than it would have received if the previous financial assistance grants formula still applied; and (2) the State would not receive less than it received in the previous financial year. However, the former guarantee was due to become inoperative after the end of 1979-80.

The personal income tax changes made by the Commonwealth Government, such as indexation of the tax scales, replacement of tax rebates for dependent children with family allowances, and introduction of the standard rate system, had reduced the rate of growth in the income tax sharing pool below that envisaged when the new arrangements were agreed to. The States therefore asked the Commonwealth to consider the continuation of a guarantee provision along the existing lines and this matter was under examination.

To cover the gap between expenditure and revenue the Victorian Government decided to bring the current account sector into balance by action on the revenue side and decided on a combination of revenue measures and concessions which are outlined below.

With effect from 1 January 1980, the new exemption level for pay-roll tax would be \$84,000, reducing by \$2 for each \$3 increase in total pay-roll above that figure, to a flat exemption of \$37,800 at pay-rolls of \$153,300 and above. The exemption level under the Gift Duty Act was increased by 50 per cent from \$10,000 to \$15,000. This also came into operation on 1 January 1980. A new form of residential exemption was introduced into the Land Tax Act last year. This exemption figure of \$33,000 has now been increased to \$40,000 and became effective 1 January 1980.

There would be complete exemption from Probate Duty for estates passing from a grandparent to a grandchild. The Motor Car Act would be amended to provide for free registration of caravans and trailers owned by incapacitated ex-service personnel, and to exempt widows and widowers from an additional registration transfer fee of a motor car previously owned by the deceased spouse. It was proposed to increase stamp duty on the certificate of registration and transfers of registration of motor vehicles to 4.5 per cent of the value of the vehicle. The surcharge levied on Third Party Motor Vehicle Policies under the Motor Car Act would be increased to \$8 flat.

Statutory Corporation Payments made by the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation under the Public Authorities (Contributions) Act would be increased from 4 per cent to 5.5 per cent.

From 1 December 1979, fees payable on licences issued under the Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act would be increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Stamp duty on cheques was also to be increased from 10 cents to 12 cents.

Unclaimed money received by Treasury has historically been paid into the Unclaimed Moneys Fund and if not claimed within six years was then paid into the Consolidated Fund. This money would now be paid into the Consolidated Fund after three months and claims would then be met from the Fund. This would ensure that funds which may never be claimed were usefully employed for the community benefit.

Expenditure, 1979-80

The total works programme of Victorian Government departments, and of the major statutory bodies for 1979-80 was estimated at \$1,457m, an increase of 9.3 per cent over the previous year. Commonwealth payments for capital purposes, excluding grants to Universities, Colleges of Advanced Education, and non-government schools, were reduced and there was a reduction in the dollar amount of Loan Council government programmes available. Funds from the Works and Services Account in 1979-80 included \$2.8m to be paid to municipalities towards the completion of projects approved last year under the special rural employment programmes. To emphasise effective expenditure of public funds the Victorian Government stressed to departments that where a major programme objective or planned progress on a major programme or project could not be achieved due to circumstances beyond its control, the department would be given a credit for the underspending in the following financial year. The semi-government borrowing programme which covers new money borrowing requirements for authorities each borrowing more than \$1.2m, is a vital element of the overall works programme. The 1979-80 semi-government borrowing programme for Victoria was \$496.5m and included special provision for borrowings for the Loy Yang power project and the World Trade Centre.

Education

The provision for expenditure on education (35.2 per cent of total expenditure) for 1979-80 was \$1,384.9m. This was comprised of \$1,231.1m estimated recurrent expenditure (of which \$782.4m was for salaries) and \$153.8m for capital works and services. An amount of \$1,241m was derived from State funds while \$143.9m was derived from Commonwealth funds.

Education allowances were to be increased by 10 per cent on 1 January 1980 and by a further 10 per cent on current levels from 1 July 1980. Grants to schools were to be increased by 30 per cent over a 3 year period for primary and special schools, and by 20

per cent for secondary schools. Additional funds were allocated for extension of work education programmes for handicapped school leavers.

Financial support for children attending non-government schools would be increased over the next five years from 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the cost of educating a child in a government school. During 1979-80, forty-one major school building projects were to be completed, including sixteen costing more than \$1m each.

Police

The allocation to the Victoria Police, excluding the cost of pensions to retired police officers, was \$183.8m. The Victorian Government undertook to continue building up the strength of the Victoria Police towards 9,000 men, as compared to 7,470 men last year. The 1979-80 Budget provided for a gross intake of a further 500 recruits. A modern twin-engined helicopter was to be provided in addition to \$1.9m for radio, photographic, scientific, and computer equipment. The works programme for the Victoria Police in 1979-80 was \$10m. A new Ministry of Police and Emergency Services has been established.

Health

Provision of funds for health services was estimated at \$652m, an increase of \$54m. The largest single item in the health area was \$386.2m for hospital services, including nursing homes and other charitable institutions. Victoria agreed to participate with the Commonwealth and other States in a national inquiry into the efficiency and administration of hospitals. The hospital building programme for 1979-80 included provision for continuation of major works at the Austin, Essendon, Sunshine, and Western General Hospitals. Home help services were now available to all municipalities in Victoria and received a total subsidy of \$8.7m. Subsidies to kindergartens and pre-school centres were increased to \$29.3m, which now also covers portability of both long service and sick leave entitlements of staff transferring from one centre to another.

A new Division of the Health Commission was to be created to take over responsibility for existing mental retardation services. A total of 150 additional staff were to be appointed at the Sunbury Training Centre, the Colanda Training Centre at Colac, the Kingsbury Training Centre, and the Plenty Hospital complex. Integration of the treatment of acute psychiatric illness with other acute medical care would be vastly improved with the opening of Dax House at Geelong Hospital and the planned opening of a new 20 bed psychiatric ward at Mildura Base Hospital. The Victorian Government agreed to provide substantial support towards the Odyssey House programme for the treatment of drug addicts. The Victorian Government was committed to providing up to 75 per cent of operating costs and allocated \$290,000 for this programme in 1979-80.

Community welfare services

Provision for community welfare services was \$122.5m. A total of \$27.1m was provided for the programme of rate concession to pensioners, compared with an expenditure of \$12.3m three years earlier. From 1 July 1980, the maximum rebates allowed would be \$120 on municipal rates and \$120 on water and sewerage rates. Special emphasis was given in the Budget to the Correctional Services Programme and 1980 was to see the completion of the Jika Jika security complex and the new hospital at Pentridge Prison at a total cost of \$9.4m.

Public transport

The estimated level of subsidy to the users of public transport services in 1979-80 amounted to \$227.6m. The Tramways Board was to take delivery of 33 new trams and 60 new diesel powered buses during 1979-80. The Railways had placed a second order totalling \$108.5m for the supply of 50 improved stainless steel air conditioned trains. Duplication of the Macleod-Greensborough section of the Hurstbridge line had been completed and duplication works were proceeding on the Croydon and Bayswater lines. The Victorian Government's promise to provide free travel on urban government public transport for all First World War veterans was implemented in October 1979. An amount of \$1m was allocated to implement the scheme for concessional fares on public transport for unemployed persons seeking employment.

Receipts of licence fees from a new petrol franchise tax introduced in July 1979 were estimated at \$42m in 1979-80 and were to be used for roadworks, for a 50 per cent reduction in motor registration fees for pensioners, and for the reduction and restructuring of motor registration fees from 1 January 1980.

Rural matters

The Treasurer stated that all major rural industries continued to experience favourable market conditions. Production of grains in 1978-79 was a clear record. The Agricultural Department's Livestock Market Reporting Service was to be expanded to report sales of livestock at major regional saleyards and to report sales of livestock made direct to processors. The lending programme of the Rural Finance Commission would be maintained at \$24m with a capacity for review should conditions justify such a course. The Commission would make provision for special lending to the fishing industry, for soil and water conservation programmes, and for salinity control. The Forests Commission was allocated \$32.2m. Forest royalties have been increased by 17.5 per cent.

Water resources

An amount of \$89.5m was provided for water supply and sewerage programmes. An allocation of \$1m was made as the Victorian contribution to complete the Dartmouth Dam, bringing the total expenditure on the project to \$133.6m. Funds available to local water and sewerage authorities from borrowings and from the Works and Services Account were estimated at \$44.4m. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works had an approved works programme of \$186.6m, which included expenditure on the Thomson River Dam.

Conservation

Provision for the Ministry of Conservation totalled \$30.9m. The Fisheries and Wildlife Division was allocated \$4.6m, the National Parks Service \$5.9m, the Soil Conservation Authority \$4.1m, and the Environment Protection Authority \$6m.

State development, decentralisation, and tourism

Provision for the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism was \$42.7m, of which \$5.9m was provided for capital works and services. An undertaking given by the Victorian Government before the last State election that a minimum of \$26m would be provided for decentralised industry was to be honoured by pay-roll tax, land tax, and transport concessions, together with assistance from the Development Fund. The operations and structure of the Department had been reviewed to remove duplication of activities by the Department and its associated statutory authorities. Funds for the Small Business Development Corporation were to be increased to provide for three additional counsellors in country areas.

Local government

At the June 1979 Premiers' Conference the Commonwealth agreed to increase the share of personal income tax assigned for local government from 1.52 per cent to 1.75 per cent, as a first step in fulfilling the undertaking to increase the share to 2 per cent; a policy which the Victorian Government has strongly supported. The increased share, coupled with the growth of personal income tax collections during 1979, produced an allocation for Victorian municipalities of \$56.4m in 1979-80. Funds were provided for the completion of the work of the Board of Review of the Role, Structure, and Administration of Local Government and for the implementation of the recommendations of the Building and Development Approvals Committee.

Minerals and energy

The allocation for the Department of Minerals and Energy for 1979-80 was \$9.1m. A feasibility study for the conversion of brown coal into oil commenced in April 1979. In a further development, the Treasurer said a consortium was ready to proceed with a \$30m pilot plant to produce solvent refined coal from the La Trobe Valley deposits.

Housing

Commonwealth funds to Victoria for welfare housing in 1979-80 were reduced to \$64.5m and once again Victoria would have to provide matching State funds in order to obtain the full Commonwealth amount. These matching funds were to be provided. A further \$10m of Victorian Government funds would be made available through the State Bank for co-operative housing societies to assist first home buyers to buy new homes.

Youth, sport, and recreation

Funds for the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation were estimated at \$10.3m. Construction of the State Swimming Centre was due for completion in March 1980. The present Olympic Swimming Pool would be converted to the State Indoor Sports Centre. An amount of \$900,000 was allocated for sports development and \$2.4m would be expended on major sporting and recreation projects in 26 municipalities.

Employment and training

Some of the projects covered under the \$6.7m allocation for Employment and Training were the newly established Victorian Employment Committee, the establishment of the Job Forecasting Bureau, the establishment of the Neighbourhood Employment Development Programme, and the continued operation of the Special Youth Employment Training Scheme. To facilitate the employment of apprentices in the building trades, the Victorian Government would enter into a co-operative arrangement with the Master Builders Association of Victoria for the establishment of a Group Apprenticeship Scheme, the cost of which was to be largely met by the industry.

The arts

The allocation for the Ministry of the Arts was \$51.1m. This total included \$18m from the Works and Services Account for the Victorian Arts Centre. Other major items included \$12m for grants to municipal and regional libraries, \$3.5m for cultural development, and \$1m for the Victorian Film Corporation.

Superannuation

In accordance with its commitment to half yearly indexation of all pensions, the Victorian Government would adopt this principle in respect of the State Superannuation Scheme from June 1980. Other changes to superannuation arrangements would include the introduction of the proposed blue collar scheme.

Consolidated Fund**VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1979-80
(\$'000)**

Head of receipt	1978-79 (Actual)	1979-80 (Estimate)
Current account—		
State taxation	1,169,630	1,333,479
Other State sources	535,328	622,644
Railways operating income	188,817	219,700
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4,254	4,254
Personal income tax sharing entitlement	1,090,025	1,237,600
Other Commonwealth Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	118,247	122,907
Total	3,106,301	3,540,584
Works and services—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	240,142	208,521
Loan repayments	12,236	13,300
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Works grant	120,071	104,260
School building grants	53,885	56,072
Urban public transport grants	10,963	8,664
Total	437,297	390,817
Grand total	3,543,598	3,931,401

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1979-80
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1978-79 (Actual)	1979-80 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	626,896	745,179
Departmental votes	2,136,836	2,415,905
Railways operating expenses (a)	348,641	379,500
Total	3,112,373	3,540,584
Works and services—		
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	431,225	390,817
Grand total	3,543,598	3,931,401

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows: charges on total debt 1978-79 (Actual) \$47,699,000; 1979-80 (Estimate) \$50,645,000; charges on debt since 1960 to 1978-79 (Actual) \$23,541,000; 1979-80 (Estimate) \$27,129,000.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS

General

Governments of developed countries seek to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such adverse circumstances as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they seek to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage, which experience has shown can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria, governmental financial activity is carried out through:

- (1) State authorities comprising (i) the central government of the State and (ii) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget

papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). Either the accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be analysed fully in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis have to be adopted so that their transactions will be covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether direct (e.g., a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts—National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to:

- (1) Consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed; and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$ m)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	r1,071.1	r1,490.7	r2,004.7	r2,367.0	2,699.6
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	1.7	15.4	4.5	r8.8	4.5
Expenditure on new fixed assets	727.0	1,072.3	r1,260.4	r1,417.0	1,602.4
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	r72.9	r116.1	r93.1	r83.2	70.2
Total gross capital formation	r801.7	r1,203.8	r1,358.1	r1,509.0	1,677.0

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY—*continued*
(\$ m)

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Transfer payments—					
Interest	313.1	350.8	r404.2	r483.6	569.6
Transfers to persons	46.2	54.8	r63.0	r66.5	66.8
Subsidies	5.7	8.1	12.2	18.2	21.4
Transfers overseas	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grants for private capital purposes	8.7	14.8	18.6	r14.5	19.9
Total transfer payments	373.7	428.5	r498.2	r582.7	677.7
Net advances—					
To the private sector	15.1	65.2	87.2	r103.3	89.6
To public financial enterprises	5.0	5.0	5.8	4.9	5.1
Total net advances	20.1	70.2	93.0	r108.2	94.7
Total outlay	r2,266.5	r3,193.2	r3,953.9	r4,566.9	5,149.0
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	r1,436.1	r1,904.4	r2,484.2	r2,935.3	3,357.4
Capital outlay	r830.5	r1,288.8	r1,469.7	r1,631.6	1,791.6
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	841.4	1,072.8	r1,310.6	r1,497.0	1,654.6
Income from public enterprises	107.1	91.1	118.9	170.3	190.2
Property income—					
Interest	45.2	54.5	59.7	r77.3	90.4
Land rent, royalties	35.0	40.4	46.8	53.5	69.3
Total property income	80.2	95.0	106.5	r130.8	159.7
Grants from the Commonwealth Government—					
For current purposes	r621.7	919.9	1,374.5	1,514.9	1,769.7
For capital purposes	203.4	349.7	387.0	373.4	360.8
Total receipts	r1,853.9	r2,528.4	r3,297.5	r3,686.4	4,135.0
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
Local authority and public corporation securities	173.4	208.8	r295.8	r371.6	475.9
Other general government securities	0.1	1.6	2.7	2.0	4.2
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	115.1	148.4	181.2	189.5	198.0
Other	69.3	158.3	174.0	138.1	116.3
Net receipts of private trust funds	50.8	r111.4	r-78.9	r80.8	28.1
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-33.6	-92.6	-131.2	r-22.9	227.9
Reduction in security holdings	r-58.9	r-30.7	r43.1	r-58.7	-290.6
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)—					
Depreciation allowances	74.9	79.2	89.7	r100.8	127.8
Other	r21.5	r80.3	r79.9	r79.3	126.4
Total financing items	r412.7	r664.7	r656.4	r880.5	1,014.0
Total funds available	r2,266.5	r3,193.2	r3,953.9	r4,566.9	5,149.0

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE
(\$ m)

Purpose	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	88.4	r122.5	r148.1	r173.5	201.5
General administration, n.e.c.	r79.6	r105.2	r142.0	r154.1	169.3
Education	r537.7	r766.1	r946.3	r1,153.1	1,330.6
Health	209.0	283.4	r498.1	r575.2	636.7
Social security and welfare	22.0	31.7	41.7	r51.5	63.7

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$ m)

Purpose	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.5
Community and regional development	r5.4	r9.3	r12.5	r14.3	16.5
Protection of the environment	r10.9	r16.1	r19.2	r23.0	27.0
Recreation and culture	35.5	r50.9	62.5	r74.6	89.3
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	39.2	48.0	59.8	r66.4	73.0
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	5.6	7.4	r9.2	r11.1	11.5
Water supply	-2.3	-1.1	0.5	-1.9	-1.4
Rail transport	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	0.5
Road systems and regulation	14.0	r15.0	r18.5	r21.7	26.7
Other transport services, n.e.c.	0.1	r0.3	r1.7	r1.6	1.6
Other economic services (including general administration)	r25.1	r34.5	r43.0	r47.0	50.9
Other purposes	r0.3	r0.3	r0.3	r0.8	0.7
Total	r1,071.1	r1,490.7	r2,004.7	r2,367.0	2,699.6

EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE

General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	8.4	9.1	14.1	21.7	28.9
General administration, n.e.c.	20.3	42.9	r61.9	r67.0	83.6
Education	100.5	170.9	170.1	r158.6	157.6
Health	30.2	48.7	73.6	80.8	72.1
Social security and welfare	1.3	1.2	2.0	r2.7	1.8
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	19.3	57.8	r29.0	r31.7	39.0
Community and regional development	0.5	1.9	r8.3	r7.4	1.5
Protection of the environment (including sewerage and drainage)	95.7	124.4	138.1	r129.2	131.0
Recreation and culture	9.9	16.1	32.1	r33.1	41.7
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	26.8	40.0	50.2	r57.4	58.6
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	13.0	7.3	12.9	r26.6	25.0
Electricity and gas	95.4	131.2	181.8	r231.5	312.2
Water supply	50.4	64.0	r75.5	r102.7	127.5
Rail transport	34.9	56.8	72.4	r90.3	102.0
Sea transport	16.1	19.9	20.2	18.6	20.8
Road systems and regulation	197.5	265.2	r293.7	r329.1	364.3
Other transport services, n.e.c.	1.1	6.1	r11.6	9.7	14.2
Other economic services (including general administration)	r5.8	8.9	r13.0	r18.5	20.5
Other purposes	—	—	—	r0.5	0.1
Total	727.0	1,072.3	r1,260.4	r1,417.0	1,602.4

Further reference: Commonwealth-State financial relations under the Commonwealth Constitution, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 555-9

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State Governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants and from 1976-77 personal income tax sharing entitlements payable under the

uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of section 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States. At the end of 1978-79, the only claimant State for special grants under section 96 was Queensland.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to local government and non-government bodies) is given below. These payments include grants paid to the States for transmission to local government. More information on such payments is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929, the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. During 1975-76, amendments to the Financial Agreement provided for new sinking fund arrangements for State debt. The amendments had retrospective effect to 30 June 1975 and also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m of State debt to the Commonwealth from 30 June 1975. In 1977-78, the sinking fund contribution made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria was \$8.5m.

Nature of payment

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its war-time obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. Previous *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government.

Personal income tax sharing with the States

A formula system was used to make annual determinations of financial assistance grants up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments became entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth net personal income tax collection. For tax sharing arrangements with local government see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

The arrangements for tax sharing with the States have been introduced in two stages. Stage 1 of these arrangements commenced in 1976-77. The Commonwealth continued to be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes and the States were entitled to receive 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collected for the year excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates. This proportion of 33.6 per cent was to apply in subsequent years and was determined by reference to the relationship between actual financial assistance grants in 1975-76 and an estimate of personal income tax collections in the same year. The States' entitlements are subject to the guarantee that their entitlement in any year is not less in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976-77 to 1979-80, their entitlements will not be less in a year than the amount which

would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grant formula as laid down in the *State Grants Act 1973*. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis. The weights are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975-76.

Stage 2 of the arrangements came into effect in 1977-78. Each State became entitled to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, or to give (at cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax. Assessment provisions and the basic income tax rate structure were to remain uniform throughout Australia. There would continue to be one income tax collection form and the Commonwealth was to remain the sole collection agency.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the use of the current year's tax collections as the base of the tax sharing scheme, it was agreed at the July 1977 Premiers' Conference to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collection as the base in future. Following a report by Commonwealth and State officers, the October 1977 Premiers' Conference agreed to using 39.87 per cent, and not 33.6 per cent, as the appropriate percentage to calculate the States' entitlements.

For 1978-79, all States' personal income tax sharing entitlement except Queensland's fell short of that which would have applied if calculated under the financial assistance grants formula. Therefore, the guarantee provisions came into effect and the States' entitlement amounted to \$4,778.7m.

In 1979-80, the guarantee provision will again come into effect and it is estimated that the States' entitlement will be \$5,419.6m.

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$'000)**

Nature of payment	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
General revenue assistance (b)	562,266	706,389	841,700	984,690	1,090,025
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (c)	7,525	7,500	8,003	8,540	9,098
Debt charges assistance	13,914	—	—	—	—
Capital assistance grants	87,370	108,871	114,354	120,071	120,071
Research grants	1,821	1,553	3,014	2,470	2,856
Government schools—					
Capital grants	r50,368	38,279	r37,657	40,882	36,313
Recurrent grants	35,859	51,855	69,450	71,107	71,856
Non-government schools—					
Capital grants	8,071	10,779	7,259	10,301	12,668
Recurrent grants	r31,798	42,175	58,590	59,674	73,130
Schools—joint programmes	4,669	6,551	7,040	7,560	7,088
Technical and further education	13,379	17,029	23,199	23,891	33,101
Colleges of advanced education } Teachers colleges }	118,571	145,620	161,931	160,490	169,568
Universities	117,128	120,233	145,222	164,650	169,709
Pre-schools and child care	9,297	12,797	16,882	18,203	11,815
Child migrant education	5,191	4,502	51	41	609
Hospitals—capital development	7,330	27,280	27,000	11,800	—
Public hospital running costs	..	229,570	149,903	228,557	252,575
Community health	4,976	10,863	15,015	17,669	12,473
School dental scheme	4,097	3,395	3,602	3,861	3,352
Blood transfusion service	642	1,084	1,356	1,889	2,732
Dwellings for aged pensioners	1,343	2,827	3,419	2,530	3,388
Senior citizens centres	201	1,514	1,864	1,944	958
Home care services	441	2,178	2,018	2,520	3,450
Aboriginal advancement	2,130	1,358	1,936	1,809	1,568
Housing assistance grants	1,679	1,679	1,347	1,347	1,347
Employment grants	11,200	8,200	—	—	—
Regional Employment Development Scheme	4,292	5,404	—	—	—
Apprenticeship training	227	852	2,804	2,123	1,062
Area improvement programme	4,608	4,896	28	—	—
Sewerage	10,634	10,784	5,794	100	—
Land acquisition	993	3,417	—	—	—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
National estate	1,471	550	591	370	415
Leisure, recreation, and cultural facilities	839	r1,677	1,089	492	134
Agricultural extension services	1,877	2,022	2,291	2,341	2,307
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	2,064	2,459	4,938	5,858	6,980
Dairy adjustment programme	1,172	2,388	643	241	—
Rural reconstruction	1,658	1,675	950	6	—
Roads	74,710	89,080	91,100	98,900	105,771
Urban public transport	18,867	9,332	15,885	9,830	12,000
Transport planning and research	1,241	3,106	2,193	2,411	1,714
Water resources	850	891	1,136	1,136	1,136
Local government general purpose grants	14,630	20,242	35,398	42,078	45,666
Natural disaster relief	9,338	5,972	1,992	621	812
Other payments	r3,089	r3,053	r4,417	3,805	4,564
Total	1,258,080	r1,736,135	1,877,316	2,121,061	2,276,566

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments from National Welfare Fund, and repayable loans. Includes on-passing grants but not direct payments to local government authorities and non-government bodies.

(b) Financial assistance grants and special revenue assistance up to 1975-76; personal income tax sharing entitlements from 1976-77.

(c) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Further reference: New Federalism Policy, Victorian Year Book 1979, pp. 453-6

Capital assistance grants

From 1970-71, the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' Loan Council programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes and have risen from 24.3 per cent of each State's total Loan Council programme in 1970-71 to 33.3 per cent in 1977-78 and 1978-79. In 1978-79, they amounted to \$477.9m of which Victoria received \$120.1m.

Research grants

Since 1965-66, the Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Research Grants Committee. From 1976-77 onwards, the previous fixed triennial funding arrangements were replaced by a three-year rolling programme. Grants for research projects in 1978-79 amounted to \$11.7m of which Victoria received \$2.9m.

Education

In recent years, a number of changes have been made to the arrangements for payments to the States in the four broad areas of education: universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education, and schools. In 1977, a three-year rolling programme was adopted. From 1979, however, fixed triennial funding arrangements have been adopted in respect of recurrent grants (other than equipment grants) for universities and colleges of advanced education, to facilitate forward planning in these areas. Equipment and capital grants will be determined annually. Rolling programme arrangements are to be maintained for payments to the States for schools. Cost supplementation arrangements for 1980 will continue to be confined to the wages and salaries component of recurrent programmes.

Tertiary education

Programmes of assistance to the States are administered by the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in 1977 as a replacement for the three former commissions: the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission. In 1980, recurrent funds are to be maintained at approximately the same real level as in 1979, reflecting a projected stable level of enrolments. Capital and equipment funds are to be reduced by 15.5 per cent in real terms in 1980. For the technical and further education sector, there is to be an overall increase of 10.7 per cent in assistance in 1980.

For 1981, recurrent grants (other than equipment grants) for universities and colleges of advanced education again have been set at the same overall level in real terms as those approved for 1980. For technical and further education, the base programme for 1981 is to be determined in the light of the Commonwealth Government's consideration of the report of the Williams Committee of Inquiry into Education and Training.

Assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given for expenditure on capital programmes. In 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility in this area. Total grants for universities in 1978-79 were \$645.7m of which Victoria received \$169.7m (\$158.9m for recurrent expenditure and \$10.8m for capital expenditure).

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66, for teachers colleges since 1967-68, and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69. In 1978-79, the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$481.7m of which Victoria received \$169.6m (\$146.5m for recurrent expenditure and \$23.1m for capital expenditure).

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. In 1978-79, grants to the States amounted to \$116.7m of which Victoria received \$33.1m (\$13.5m for recurrent expenditure and \$19.6m for capital expenditure).

Grants for schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for secondary schools since 1964-65. The range of assistance has been progressively extended and by 1975-76 the Commonwealth Government was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. The three-year rolling programme arrangements have applied to assistance for schools in the States since 1977. For 1981 and 1982, rolling programme planning guidelines allow for maintenance of the same level of funds in real terms as those allocated for the 1980 base programme. In 1978-79, grants to the States for schools amounted to \$670.4m of which Victoria received \$201.1m (\$152.1m for recurrent expenditure and \$49m for capital expenditure).

Health Insurance Programme

The States entered into agreements in 1975 with the Commonwealth Government for the provision of free standard ward public hospital treatment without means test and free public hospital outpatient services. There were agreed arrangements in respect of charges in wards other than standard wards. In essence, the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government met 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of hospitals referred to as "recognised" hospitals in the agreements. When these agreements were found to be invalid new cost-sharing agreements were negotiated and became effective on 1 October 1976. The main change from the previous arrangements was that the Commonwealth Government was now to meet 50 per cent of budgets as approved by the Commonwealth and the State Health Ministers. Agreements with Victoria end on 30 June 1980. In 1978-79, the States received \$1,030.2m of which Victoria's share was \$252.6m.

Pre-school and child care

From 1972-73, grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care projects, and various other community initiated projects. In 1977-78, assistance to the States for recurrent costs of pre-school services was provided in the form of a block grant. From 1978-79, the block grants have represented the total Commonwealth contribution to the States towards capital and recurrent costs of pre-schools. The grants in 1978-79 amounted to \$42m of which Victoria received \$11.8m (\$11.5m for recurrent expenditure and \$0.3m for capital expenditure).

Grants to community health facilities and services

Under the Community Health Programme which commenced in 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States and other eligible organisations.

Since 1 July 1978, the Commonwealth Government has met 50 per cent of recurrent and capital costs of approved projects instead of the 75 per cent provided in 1977-78. Funds allocated through the States for recurrent costs of women's refuges will, however, continue at the rate of up to 75 per cent. In addition to the abovementioned arrangements, the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of those community health projects which have an Australia-wide application. New grants for community facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency under this programme commenced in 1973-74. In 1978-79, \$47.7m was paid to the States under the Community Health Programme of which Victoria received \$12.5m (\$10.5m for recurrent expenditure and \$2m for capital expenditure).

School Dental Scheme

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government initiated an Australia-wide School Dental Scheme for all primary school children to be administered by the States. Until 1975-76, the Commonwealth Government met the full capital and operating costs of training facilities for dental therapists, as well as the full capital costs and 75 per cent of operating costs of school dental clinics. These arrangements have been revised since then and from 1978-79 the Commonwealth Government has met 50 per cent of the operating costs of training facilities and clinics and 50 per cent of the capital costs of new facilities. In 1978-79, grants for the School Dental Scheme amounted to \$18m of which Victoria received \$3.4m.

Home care services

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969* the Commonwealth Government shares with participating States the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their own homes. Grants provided in 1978-79 totalled \$8.6m of which Victoria received \$3.5m.

Pensioner housing

Since 1969-70, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants to the States to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. This scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, but with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds can be allocated. Married as well as single pensioners will be assisted. In 1978-79, grants amounted to \$14m of which Victoria received \$3.4m.

Apprenticeship training

Since 1971-72, the Commonwealth Government and the States have collaborated in several schemes to improve and extend apprenticeship training. In 1978-79, the Commonwealth Government provided \$4.2m to meet costs incurred by the States in employing apprentices surplus to requirements. Of this amount Victoria received \$1.1m.

Commonwealth extension services grant

Grants are made to the States to promote improved practices in the dairy industry and for development (in the States) of agricultural advisory services generally. Grants are also made available under this programme for soil conservation extension and research programmes. Grants in 1978-79 amounted to \$9.7m of which Victoria received \$2.3m.

Grants for roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms — general assistance, and assistance for specific road projects. Payments of the latter kind were included in the general programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974-75. An amount of \$508m was made available to the States in 1978-79, an increase of 7 per cent over 1977-78, and Victoria's share of this was \$105.8m. Legislation also sets down annual quotas of expenditure which are to be met from State sources. In 1978-79, these quotas amounted to \$447.9m of which Victoria's quota was \$132.2m.

Urban public transport grants

Under an agreement concluded with the States in 1974, the Commonwealth Government met two-thirds of the cost of approved urban public transport projects, including railways. Between 1978-79 and 1982-83, assistance totalling \$300m will be provided under the *States Grants (Urban Public Transport) Act 1978*. The Act initially provided \$60m a year to the States (\$40m allocated in fixed guaranteed amounts and \$20m allocated annually on the basis of needs and priorities). For 1978-79 and 1979-80, the Commonwealth Government has limited payments to the guaranteed amounts. In 1978-79, \$41.9m was paid to the States of which Victoria received \$12m.

Advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities, the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, other than Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Housing for servicemen	4,192	6,082	4,191	753	948
Housing	98,159	98,159	98,159	101,759	82,451
Growth centres	24,504	22,277	15,793	9,075	7,391
Land acquisition	8,010	12,222	4,926	5,340	3,201
Sewerage	28,196	24,780	11,970	—	—
Dairy adjustment programme	4,371	7,677	3,565	363	—
Rural adjustment scheme	—	—	2,958	9,733	8,712
Rural reconstruction	4,976	5,025	2,850	18	—
Dartmouth Dam	2,500	2,800	1,875	—	—
Other	1,358	4,048	2,923	1,364	814
Total	176,266	183,070	149,210	128,404	103,517

(a) Excluding Loan Council borrowings.

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Prior to 1970-71, Victoria's financial transactions were carried out through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

From 1 July 1970, legislation abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Fund and in lieu established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all money, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Money to the credit of the Account was available to be expended on various works and services as approved by the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Taxation (a)	547,227	707,356	888,053	1,025,288	1,112,951
Recoveries of debt charges—					
Interest	53,356	65,165	76,779	89,340	101,633
Redemption and repayment of advances	6,666	7,703	9,343	11,774	14,328
Other	3,416	3,958	4,076	4,208	4,588
Railways—					
Ordinary income	112,258	126,557	142,571	156,920	166,603
Other	1,955	2,446	4,372	6,990	13,954

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Source of receipts	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Forestry—					
Royalties	7,556	9,850	11,994	15,024	14,795
Other	r1,218	1,713	1,696	1,237	1,003
Lands, survey, and mining—					
Royalties	34,691	38,812	43,333	47,560	70,390
Other	4,378	5,031	6,140	r7,377	8,706
Ports and harbours	4,834	5,551	5,975	6,991	7,241
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	18,781	22,708	27,221	33,026	36,884
Fees and charges, n.e.i.	47,481	59,751	69,483	82,520	93,756
Fines	8,623	10,314	12,577	15,252	16,342
Miscellaneous	29,642	r43,621	r53,391	69,612	83,363
Commonwealth Government recurrent payments—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance (b)	437,604	548,405	706,389	841,700	984,690
Special revenue assistance	6,020	13,861	—	—	—
Debt charges assistance	11,131	13,914	—	—	—
Education grants (c)	10,112	39,069	57,967	72,107	80,778
Departmental charges — social welfare and health benefits (c)	r5,362	r6,856	r9,724	r6,703	9,655
Tuberculosis arrangement	2,570	4,865	4,205	2,647	2,287
Pre-school child education and care (c)	1,296	5,577	10,150	13,119	13,225
School dental programme (c)	..	1,606	1,365	1,897	2,373
Deserted wives — social welfare	..	..	..	2,824	4,517
Other (c)	r893	r2,344	r4,570	r9,492	10,353
Commonwealth Government capital payments—					
Works grant	70,789	87,370	108,871	114,354	120,071
Education grants (c)	8,552	49,524	45,075	45,612	52,939
Sewerage Agreement (c)	9,300	34,236	30,809	13,100	—
Urban public transport (c)	..	..	..	11,331	7,050
Other (c)	r2,150	2,270	4,693	4,070	3,579
Loan raisings	149,738	184,809	217,744	228,706	240,142
Loan repayments, n.e.i.	9,063	4,915	5,381	10,580	12,432
Total	1,610,923	2,114,416	2,568,197	2,955,620	3,294,891

(a) For details of total taxation collections see page 456.

(b) From 1976-77, personal income tax sharing entitlements.

(c) There are also other receipts credited to Trust Funds. See pages 454-6.

The principal payments for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table. The table generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the publications *Commonwealth Government Finance Australia, 1978-79* (5502.0) and *State and Local Government Finance, Australia 1978-79*, (5504.0) issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication entitled *A System of National Accounts*.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	149,370	164,398	175,734	209,251	239,448
Sinking fund	27,395	28,836	29,000	31,156	33,458
Other	658	1,258	1,042	1,216	1,200
Commonwealth — State Housing Agreement—					
Interest	23,114	25,930	29,735	35,075	39,248
Repayments	5,573	6,053	r7,715	7,564	8,408
Railways—					
Working expenses (a)	r184,760	r239,104	267,923	299,727	326,389
Other	4,147	4,676	r5,639	5,891	6,504

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	17,587	23,911	29,756	38,263	39,359
Culture and recreation	8,262	12,751	16,604	r19,942	28,317
Development and decentralisation	r7,381	r13,252	21,131	26,796	32,835
Education—					
Registered schools	r15,360	r20,039	r29,163	r41,897	46,385
State schools —					
Primary and secondary (b)	r322,233	r430,508	r543,862	r644,775	746,647
Technical and vocational	15,619	20,306	25,051	28,577	35,773
Universities	r16,174	44	72	73	23
Other higher education	r52,195	39,709	39,920	35,833	30,948
Other (c)	r34,318	r54,899	r69,206	r83,270	95,565
Forestry	9,622	12,434	14,991	17,202	18,115
Health services —					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	46,392	r62,354	r80,762	95,050	108,480
Payments to Hospitals and Charities Fund	141,469	194,702	225,834	247,864	272,750
Other	17,303	24,427	r29,696	36,452	39,335
Lands, survey, and mining	23,435	28,737	r33,384	38,028	48,405
Law, order, and public safety —					
Justice	19,314	r25,375	32,761	35,971	39,856
Police	59,771	80,185	100,814	119,467	138,804
Prisons and probation	7,731	10,204	12,956	15,034	17,067
Public safety, etc.	574	533	619	696	701
Legislative and general administration	26,410	36,679	51,587	62,786	65,327
Grants and advances to municipalities and semi-government authorities (d)	13,420	35,404	45,898	r61,471	74,567
Local government, n.e.i.	2,068	2,679	3,212	3,490	4,015
Subsidies to semi-government authorities	4,645	5,064	6,503	7,977	9,016
Pay-roll tax	18,624	28,830	36,727	44,430	49,351
Pensions and superannuation (e)	20,429	26,028	r38,568	51,746	64,724
Ports and harbours	4,467	5,769	6,960	7,891	8,402
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	3,408	5,234	6,615	8,015	10,212
Social welfare, n.e.i.	19,436	30,193	41,581	r58,167	71,708
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	20,416	25,363	30,018	34,608	38,144
Miscellaneous (f)	21,318	41,475	51,072	64,132	69,989
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	246,537	347,087	426,092	435,844	435,427
Total	1,610,923	2,114,416	2,568,197	2,955,620	3,294,891

(a) Excludes interest etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes travelling allowances and fare concessions for students.

(d) Includes grants to municipalities for education, health, social welfare, culture, and recreation among others.

(e) Railways pensions are included under "Railways — Working expenses".

(f) Includes in 1974-75: \$10m. Special budgetary assistance repaid to the Commonwealth Government.

VICTORIAN TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years, there has been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and disbursement of money provided by the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1977-78 aggregated \$3,442.4m and credits \$3,452.8m. At the end of the year, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including shares to the value of \$15.7m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$312.9m. Of this total, investments in government and other securities amounted to \$107.5m, cash advanced was \$29.9m, while the balance, \$175.5m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the year 1977-78:

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS
(\$m)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1977	1977-78		Balance at 30 June 1978
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	251.9	2,418.6	2,424.8	258.1
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	5.2	45.9	46.8	6.1
Commonwealth Government funds	24.5	974.0	976.5	26.9
Bequests, deposits, etc.	20.8	3.8	4.8	21.7
Total	302.4	3,442.4	3,452.8	312.9

Specific accounts

Victorian Government funds

The accounts included in this category are those established to receive and expend money received under statutory provisions or Parliamentary appropriation, operating accounts of various authorities, and departmental suspense and clearing accounts. In terms of financial turnover the most important accounts in 1977-78, other than suspense and clearing accounts, were: (1) Works and Services Account, credited with \$435.4m (referred to in more detail below); (2) Hospital and Charities Fund, credited with \$255m; (3) The Country Roads Board Fund, credited with \$91.2m; (4) Roads (Special Projects) Fund credited with \$39.1m; and (5) The Licensing Fund, credited with \$34.1m. The major suspense and clearing accounts were: (1) The Railway Charges in Suspense Account, credited with \$270.9m; (2) Motor Accidents and Insurance Premiums Suspense Account, with receipts of third party insurance premiums totalling \$185.6m for distribution to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board; and (3) Payroll Deduction Suspense Account, with credits of \$354.5m.

Joint Commonwealth and Victorian funds

The major accounts under this heading are the Dartmouth Dam Construction Account and the Victorian Natural Disasters Relief Account with receipts of \$35.4m and \$5.1m, respectively.

Commonwealth Government funds

These accounts are created under the Public Account Act to receive and expend money received as a grant or payment under any Commonwealth Government Act. The main broad categories here together with their respective credits were: (1) education \$410.9m; (2) health \$268.3m; (3) housing \$118.2m; and (4) transport \$104.1m.

Money held for bequests, donations, deposits, and research

The major item included in this category relates to shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to the value of \$15.7m purchased by the State.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund, it created, at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Victorian Government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	r4,073	6,497	11,529	9,652	5,860
Culture and recreation	r5,448	r8,079	14,224	14,918	23,481
Development and decentralisation (a)	5,245	5,865	6,560	6,278	7,465

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Education —					
Primary and secondary (b)	r44,282	r84,570	r105,966	r103,428	98,423
Technical and vocational	11,940	25,448	28,815	28,673	41,235
Universities	2,923	7	103	—	—
Other higher education	7,052	1,761	1,138	645	2,248
Other	2,035	6,717	1,735	10,220	16,185
Electricity supply	16,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	—
Forestry	4,715	6,820	8,177	10,988	13,585
Gas supply	40	40	40	20	20
Grants to municipalities (c)	r3,822	r6,004	r7,691	r6,501	4,903
Health services —					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	6,700	9,483	14,003	13,344	12,437
Other hospitals	r21,246	27,649	r27,794	r35,433	38,128
Other	r963	1,318	2,192	r3,687	4,290
Housing	r285	r..	r400	r200	200
Lands, survey, and mining	1,469	2,942	4,058	5,779	5,942
Law, order, and public safety	4,072	7,425	11,526	15,016	16,148
Legislature and general administration	11,301	12,328	14,835	19,654	18,928
Natural disaster relief	..	3,250	3,500	17	—
Ports and harbours	1,146	2,177	r2,945	3,287	2,356
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	42,487	60,086	r65,252	47,208	32,552
Roads and bridges	r967	534	r1,490	r1,725	1,214
Social welfare	r2,333	3,581	3,998	r3,798	6,142
Transport —					
Railways	18,447	19,138	r32,278	41,206	44,411
Tramways	8,350	—	—	—	—
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	r18,440	24,722	r31,710	41,651	44,826
Miscellaneous	1,074	1,360	1,273	r1,120	2,435
Total	246,860	340,800	417,221	438,440	443,409

(a) Includes advances to the Victorian Development Corporation of \$5m in 1973-74 and 1974-75; \$5.8m in 1975-76; \$5.2m in 1976-77; and \$5.75m in 1977-78.

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes grants for culture and recreation, education, health, roads, and social welfare among others.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

The Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971, the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 461-2 for details of this allocation.)

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS) (\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Pay-roll tax (a)	221,080	327,200	389,889	431,785	475,138
Probate and gift duties	59,499	60,716	r71,392	80,471	89,079
Land tax	32,958	52,968	56,253	59,981	60,753
Liquor tax	r14,504	r21,939	r24,830	26,139	34,088
Lottery tax	15,549	27,338	40,251	59,369	74,746

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Football and soccer pools taxes (b)	9	1,470	(c)6,762	1,474	1,452
Racing taxes	r37,661	r48,089	r56,575	62,894	66,070
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	r61,994	r74,965	92,496	r110,672	137,889
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	r7,874	r12,687	14,864	r14,572	16,089
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	17,309	23,579	31,500	40,680	44,040
Road transport taxes	r3,606	5,296	5,873	r6,883	7,132
Road maintenance contributions	10,359	10,038	10,132	9,968	9,818
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	r5,692	r6,502	7,317	7,461	7,799
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	148,090	r141,728	192,658	230,403	236,480
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	2,180	3,000	3,820	4,640	5,000
State Electricity Commission	9,720	11,520	13,520	15,480	18,720
Business franchise licences—					
Tobacco	..	1,104	12,184	24,498	25,983
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	r5,126	7,818	11,116	r12,552	13,819
Other taxes	r534	r867	1,700	988	1,232
Total	r653,744	r838,824	1,043,132	r1,200,910	1,325,327
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund	r547,227	707,356	888,053	1,025,288	1,112,951
Trust funds	r106,517	r131,468	r155,079	r175,622	212,376

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments and general government enterprises.

(b) Football pools only in 1973-74. Soccer pools only in subsequent years.

(c) Includes soccer football pool duty of \$4,924,001 collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.

Specific collections*Pay-roll tax*

Commonwealth Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay-roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. The main exemptions from pay-roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities.

Under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972, operative from 1 July 1973, incentive payments in the form of pay-roll tax rebates may be made to a manufacturing or processing industry at a decentralised or special establishment, as defined in the Act. In 1977-78, \$18,476,195 was so paid. Total receipts of pay-roll tax for the year ending 30 June 1978, amounted to \$475.1m. For changes proposed in 1979-80 see page 439.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 as amended fixes the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situated if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled in Victoria:

- (1) No duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a spouse of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 1 October 1976; and
 (2) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a child of a deceased person where the deceased died on or after 21 November 1977.

In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled outside Victoria, duty is calculated under a separate scale (irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the deceased) where the date of death of the deceased occurred on or after 21 November 1977. For changes proposed in 1979-80 see page 439.

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY, 1979 (a)

On that part of the final balance which—		The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
		Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents
Exceeds	Does not exceed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	1,200 but does not exceed	Nil	Nil	5	7.5
"	3,000 " " " "	Nil	Nil	10	10
"	10,000 " " " "	Nil	10	15	17.5
"	13,000 " " " "	Nil	15	15	20
"	20,000 " " " "	Nil	10	12.5	17.5
"	24,000 " " " "	15	10	12.5	17.5
"	30,000 " " " "	15	12.5	17.5	20
"	48,000 " " " "	12.5	12.5	17.5	20
"	50,000 " " " "	12.5	15	20	20
"	60,000 " " " "	17.5	20	20	20
"	70,000 " " " "	20	22.5	25	25
"	90,000 " " " "	22.5	27.5	30	37.5
"	100,000 " " " "	25	27.5	30	37.5
"	110,000 " " " "	27.5	32.5	32.5	40
"	120,000 " " " "	30	32.5	32.5	40
"	130,000 " " " "	37.5	35	37.5	40
"	140,000 " " " "	37.5	37.5	40	42.5
"	150,000 " " " "	45	37.5	40	42.5
"	160,000 " " " "	45	40	42.5	42.5
"	170,000 " " " "	45	42.5	42.5	45
"	180,000 " " " "	47.5	42.5	45	45
"	190,000 " " " "	47.5	..	..	..
"	200,696 (b)	..	..	..	..
"	200,810 (c)	..	45	..	..
"	230,070 (d)	..	..	45	..
"	233,258 (e)	..	..	..	47.5
When the final balance exceeds (b), (c), (d), or (e), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of		\$26.00 per \$100	\$26.50 per \$100	\$31.00 per \$100	\$34.00 per \$100

(a) These rates apply only where the deceased was domiciled in Victoria. A separate scale of duties applies to the estates of deceased persons domiciled outside Victoria.

NOTE. Categories of beneficiaries shown above are:

- A. Wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, or parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act 1958* provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.357 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$38,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 3 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$880,000. Land tax is not charged where the total unimproved value of all non-exempt land of a taxpayer does not exceed \$9,000. However, where only one parcel of land is owned and it is used exclusively by the owner as his principal residence, no land tax is charged unless the unimproved value exceeds \$33,000. Where the value exceeds \$33,000 the tax otherwise payable is reduced by \$117.81. Where more than one parcel of land is owned and one of the parcels is used exclusively as the principal residence, the tax otherwise payable on the parcels is reduced by 0.357 cents for each dollar of the unimproved value of the principal residence or \$117.81 whichever is the lesser. If the principal residence is jointly owned the concession applies if one of the joint owners uses the land exclusively as the principal residence.

Exemption from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions, unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972* and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1974 to 1978. Municipal valuations and the rate of land tax increased in 1974. For changes proposed in 1979-80 see page 439.

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1974	66,558	58,398	877.40	3,057,498
1975	72,777	59,388	816.03	3,189,019
1976	72,033	58,792	816.18	3,170,845
1977	64,267	56,129	873.37	3,152,445
1978	64,255	97,859	1,522.98	6,075,131

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

Liquor tax

The Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Commission are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Licences—					
Victuallers	9,502	13,914	14,949	15,099	17,898
Spirit merchants and grocers	3,501	5,902	7,324	8,164	12,559
Others	292	475	569	578	911
Club certificates	750	1,138	1,296	1,462	1,727
Permits—extended hours, etc.	328	409	571	668	745
Fees	132	101	120	169	248
Total	14,505	21,940	24,831	26,139	34,088

Lottery tax

The Trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct sweepstakes in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*, with the object of providing prizes and additional finance for hospitals, charitable and mental institutions, recreational promotion, and historical and community projects. During 1972, a further type of consultation named "Tattslotto" was introduced; in 1974, "Soccerpools"; in 1977, "Gold Lotteries"; and "Super 66" in 1979.

The Act provides that 32.5 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 30 per cent of the total subscribed to Soccerpools be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one-third of the Soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The Act also provides that, of the Soccerpools duty, two-thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines. The Act further provides that an equivalent of the duty on Gold Lotteries is paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Historical and Community Projects Fund.

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations (a)	18,241	17,680	16,460	14,440	12,069
Tattslotto consultations	33,944	69,550	116,001	177,186	220,032
Soccer football pools (b)	..	4,898	5,809	4,537	4,400
Gold lotteries	..	..	..	2,500	7,500
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	15,558	28,808	(c)42,089	60,843	76,198
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	13,203	24,388	36,231	53,966	65,046
Mental Hospitals Fund	2,345	3,462	4,633	5,894	7,084
Historical and Community Projects Fund	..	..	..	..	3,100
Other funds, etc., (d)	10	958	1,225	983	968

(a) Includes subscriptions to football pools of \$26,428 in 1973-74.

(b) Subscriptions from within Victoria only. Duty is, however, payable to the Consolidated Fund on subscriptions from the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Excludes soccer football pool duty of \$4,924,001 collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.

(d) Allocated for various sport and recreation purposes.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing Amendment Act 1978* provided that the 15 per cent commission deducted from the on-course totalizator for win, place, quinella, double, and trifecta wagers from 5 December 1978 be divided as follows: double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 8.75 per cent to Consolidated Fund and 6.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, double, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments are divided 4.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 10.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 3.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund and 11.25 per cent to the club.

The *Racing Financial Provisions Act 1979* which came into operation on 19 December 1979 further amended the *Racing Act 1958* by increasing the commission deducted from the trifecta totalizator from 15 to 17 per cent.

The trifecta commission is now divided as follows: for metropolitan meetings, 7.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 9 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund. For country meetings, 5.75 per cent to the Consolidated Fund, 11 per cent to the club, and 0.25 per cent to the Racecourses Development Fund.

Under the provisions of the *Racing Totalizators Extension Act 1960* off-course betting is permitted on racecourse totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted:

- (1) From investments for win, place, and quinella — 15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles, feature doubles, and trifecta — 17 per cent;
- (3) from investments for quadrella — 19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions:

VICTORIA—INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALIZATOR:
COMMISSION DEDUCTED

Paid to—	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles, trifecta	Quadrella
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	6.25	5.25	5.25
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhounds Racing Grounds Development Fund	0.25	1.25	1.25
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25	8.25
Totalizator Agency Board Development Reserve	0.25	0.25	0.25
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation	—	2.00	4.00
Total	15.00	17.00	19.00

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH
LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)

Year	Totalizator investments		Investments with licensed book-makers (a)	Racing taxation			Total
	On-course	Off-course		Totalizator	Book-makers' turnover	Other (b)	
1973-74	62,483	362,468	263,170	31,469	5,503	690	37,662
1974-75	72,408	461,984	338,977	40,625	7,072	390	48,087
1975-76	83,498	488,070	396,023	47,905	8,376	295	56,576
1976-77	90,268	546,514	450,214	53,102	9,403	389	62,894
1977-78	101,077	570,821	476,884	55,706	9,977	387	66,070

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth, or with any consideration so passing if the consideration is not fully adequate. The following amended rates of gift duty came into operation on 1 January 1978. For changes proposed in 1979-80 see page 439.

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY, 1979

Where the value of all relevant gifts—		The rate per centum of duty shall be—
\$		
Does not exceed	10,000	Nil
Exceeds	10,000 but does not exceed 14,000	1.5 per cent plus 0.00075 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$10,000
„	14,000 „ „ „ 74,000	4.5 per cent plus 0.0001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$14,000
„	74,000 „ „ „ 201,777	10.5 per cent plus 0.00009 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$74,000
„	201,777	22 per cent

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Registration fees—recreational vehicles	14	14	10	8	7
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	38,962	46,244	58,031	68,975	85,847
Additional registration fees (part)	2,726	130	—	—	—

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Paid to	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Level Crossings Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	1,363	—	—	—	—
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	17,956	21,230	26,684	31,592	39,063
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	11	9	1	r2	2
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	962	1,007	1,051	2,616	4,490
Transport Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	..	6,331	6,719	7,479	8,480
Total	r61,994	r74,965	92,496	r110,672	137,889
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	r3,647	4,778	5,771	r5,873	6,528
Learner drivers test fees (whole) and drivers test fees (part)	..	r2,429	2,628	2,074	2,233
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	944	1,229	1,478	1,506	1,674
Drivers test fees (part)	548	485	437	477	490
Learner drivers permits (part)	..	160	192	208	235
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	r1,823	2,389	2,885	2,936	3,264
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licences, learner drivers permits, and drivers test fees (all part)	912	1,217	1,473	1,498	1,665
Total	r7,874	r12,687	14,864	r14,572	16,089
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	17,309	23,579	31,500	40,680	44,040
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	11	10	12	15	15
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	r2,399	4,349	4,975	r5,869	6,025
Permits	1,196	937	886	999	1,092
Total	r3,606	5,296	5,873	r6,883	7,132
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	10,359	10,038	10,132	9,968	9,818
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	3,336	5,166	7,317	7,461	7,799
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	24,306	r35,966	47,226	r56,096	60,607
Country Roads Board Fund	r53,550	r58,296	r70,282	81,149	98,079
Level Crossings Fund	1,363	—	—	—	—
Municipalities Assistance Fund	r1,823	2,389	2,885	2,936	3,264
Road (Special Projects) Fund	17,956	21,230	26,684	31,592	39,063
Transport Regulation Fund	r3,606	5,295	5,862	r6,870	7,119
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	912	1,217	1,473	1,498	1,665
Traffic Authority Fund	962	1,007	1,051	2,616	4,490
Transport Fund	..	6,331	6,719	7,479	8,480
Total	r104,478	r131,731	r162,182	r190,236	222,767

NOTE. Deductions from third party insurance premiums—credited to the Hospitals and Charities Fund in following years—are included in "other taxes" in the table on page 456 and amounted to \$2,356,000 in 1973-74; \$1,336,000 in 1974-75. The Motor Accidents Board, which came into operation on 19 September 1973, received \$469,580 in deductions from third party insurance premiums in 1973-74; \$1,929,548 in 1974-75; \$1,916,779 in 1975-76; \$1,287,322 in 1976-77; and \$4,529 in 1977-78. The board also received levies from authorised insurers of \$653,330 in 1973-74; \$9,046,670 in 1974-75; \$16,340,095 in 1975-76; \$22,698,749 in 1976-77; and \$24,044,000 in 1977-78. (See also pages 549-50).

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act 1958* and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents. For changes proposed in 1979-80 see page 439.

The rates of duty payable at 1 July 1979 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JULY 1979

Dutiable class		Duty payable	
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—	}	up to \$100—per \$25 or part	14c
Based on consideration		over \$100—per \$100 or part	60c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—		for each \$100 or part—	
Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on value	}	\$	\$
Other transfers on sale—Based on consideration		up to 7,000	1.50
		over 7,000 to 15,000	1.75
		„ 15,000 „ 40,000	2.00
		„ 40,000 „ 100,000	2.25
		„ 100,000 „ 500,000	2.50
		„ 500,000 „ 1,000,000	3.00
„ 1,000,000	3.50		
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY		variable scale according to nature	
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)—Annual licences	}	each \$200 (or part) of annual premium income	\$14
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured		up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part	12c
		over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	24c
CHEQUES—			
Payable on demand			10c
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, transferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria			10c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES—			
Payable on demand			10c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State			10c
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	}	for each 10 days or part,	1c
		for each \$100 or part	
Any other (except a bank note)		for each \$100 or part	12c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT			\$5
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)		purchase price \$20 or more	2.1 per cent
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND COVENANTS—On amount secured		up to \$8,000	\$4
		up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	70c
		over \$10,000—\$11 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	80c
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS		based on amount of credit, etc., or rental	2.1 per cent
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES			\$1
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—			
Partnerships, sale of business, etc. Caveats	}		\$7 each
Licence to use real property, etc.			
Transfer of mortgage			
Discharge of mortgage of real property			
Discharge of mortgage of personal property other than of a life policy			
Appointment of trustee			
Discharge of mortgage of a life policy			
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable			\$5

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JULY 1979—*continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
MOTOR CAR OR MOTOR BOAT—	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car, trailer, or motor boat—	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value of such motor car, trailer, or boat	\$5

(a) From 1 January 1972, the *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971*, administered by the Commissioner of Probate Duties, imposed duty on gifts (including gifts and settlements of property) formerly imposed only under the Stamps Acts. However, where a gift involves the transfer of real property, stamp duty is still charged at the rates shown above but the amount paid is allowed as a deduction from the duty payable under the Gift Duty Act.

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

Tobacco licences

The *Business Franchises (Tobacco) Act 1974* requires every person carrying on the business of tobacco wholesaling or retailing to hold a licence issued under the Act. Licence fees are levied at the rate of \$100 plus 10 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a wholesale merchant and \$10 plus 5 per cent of the value of tobacco sold for a retail merchant. For changes proposed in 1979–80, see page 439.

Statutory levy

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966* requires the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation to pay to the Consolidated Fund, in each of the financial years, a contribution of an amount equal to 3 per cent of the total revenue of each authority in the preceding financial year. On 8 December 1971, the percentage was increased to 4 per cent. For changes proposed in 1979–80 see page 439.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections

Commonwealth Government estate duty

Commonwealth estate duty is not payable on estates of persons who died after 30 June 1979. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the 5 years to 1978–79 was: 1974–75, \$63.7m; 1975–76, \$76.1m; 1976–77, \$76.0m; 1977–78, \$95.5m; 1978–79, \$82.1m.

Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, legislation has been passed which enables each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law. Details of these arrangements are given in 1978–79 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities*.

For the income tax year ended 30 June 1979 the following were the principal changes:

- (1) The general rates of tax were indexed by a factor of 1.038 and adjusted further to reflect an increase in the standard rate from 32 per cent to 33.5 per cent. The increase represented a surcharge of 1.5 per cent.
- (2) A special rebate known as the “no detriment” rebate was introduced to ensure that in the case of an individual, no taxpayer paid more tax in 1978–79 under the standard rate system than would have been paid if the previous personal income tax system had continued to apply.
- (3) The rebate for concessional expenditure was changed in 1978–79 from 32 per cent of expenditure in excess of \$1,590 to 33.5 per cent of expenditure in excess of \$1,590.
- (4) The concessional rebate for a dependant living overseas was terminated with effect from 1 November 1978. Exceptions were made where the dependant was temporarily overseas or in the case of a dependant wife only, was awaiting early migration to Australia.

(5) The deduction for housing loan interest was terminated with effect from 1 November 1978.

(6) From 1 July 1978, averaging benefits for primary producers were conferred through an "averaging rebate". Subject to shading-in rules a taxpayer whose taxable income included \$10,000 or more from non-primary production activities is entitled to averaging benefits only on his income from primary production activities.

(7) Where an employee received a lump sum payment on retirement from, or termination of, an office or employment after 15 August 1978, in respect of unused long service leave that accrued after 15 August 1978, or unused annual leave, the lump sum is taxed as assessable income but at a maximum marginal rate equal to the "standard rate" (33.5 per cent for 1978-79).

(8) The health insurance levy was terminated with effect from 1 November 1978. In addition, legislation was enacted to ensure that for levy purposes the child of divorced or separated parents was treated as a dependant of the parent who received family allowances (child endowment) for the child. Foreign government representatives in Australia and their families were also exempted from the levy, unless the person concerned was an Australian citizen or a person who ordinarily resided in Australia. In addition, in certain situations, overseas insurance cover may be approved as conferring exemption from the levy.

The rates of tax that applied to taxable incomes of individuals for the year ended 30 June 1979 are set out in the following scale:

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX: INDIVIDUALS
(1978-79 income year)

Total taxable income		Tax at composite rates on total taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	\$
0	3,893	Nil	
3,893	16,608	Nil	plus 33.5c for each \$1 in excess of 3,893
16,608	33,216	4,259.525	plus 47.5c for each \$1 in excess of 16,608
33,216 and over		12,148.325	plus 61.5c for each \$1 in excess of 33,216

Rebates

(1) Dependants, housekeeper, sole parent, zone allowance, and overseas forces:

The following rebates from tax payable on taxable income, derived during the year of income ended 30 June 1979 are allowable to resident taxpayers:

Dependant, etc.	Maximum rebate (a)	
	Resident	Non-resident (b)
	\$	\$
Spouse, daughter—housekeeper (a)	597	199
Parent or parent-in-law (a)	539	180
Invalid relative (a)	270	90
Housekeeper	597	—
Sole parent rebate (a)	417	—
Zone and overseas allowance—		
Zone A and overseas forces	\$216 plus 25 per cent of above rebates (c)	
Zone B	\$36 plus 4 per cent of above rebates (c)	

(a) The dependant rebate otherwise available to a taxpayer is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income of the dependant exceeds \$203. The sole parent rebate is allowable to a single, widowed, or divorced person who has the sole care of a child or student whose separate net income is less than \$1,283.

(b) Rebate terminated from 1 November 1978.

(c) Plus notional rebates for students and dependant children.

(2) Concessional expenditure:

Expenditure on education, medical, life insurance, etc., qualifies for concessional rebates. The amount of the rebate is 33.5 per cent of the excess of the total of the expenditure over \$1,590, but the rebate cannot exceed the tax otherwise payable.

(3) Capital subscribed:

A rebate of 30 cents in the \$1 is available to persons for certain capital subscribed after 24 August 1977 to petroleum mining companies for expenditure on off-shore petroleum exploration, prospecting, or mining.

Other deductions

The following remain as allowable deductions against assessable income:

- (1) Subscriptions to trade unions and trade business or professional associations;
- (2) living-away-from-home allowance;
- (3) expenditure relating to allowances received;
- (4) other expenditure necessarily incurred in earning income;
- (5) gifts to approved school building funds and public institutions; and
- (6) tax agents fees.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1977-78
(1976-77 income year)

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income \$'000	Taxable income \$'000	Net income assessed \$'000
	Males	Females	Persons			
Under 3,000	12,199	11,812	24,011	60,861	60,671	2,638
3,000-3,999	54,368	84,384	138,752	485,086	480,216	26,590
4,000-4,999	55,852	76,495	132,347	595,554	587,607	59,272
5,000-5,499	30,361	37,277	67,638	355,015	349,955	42,420
5,500-5,999	31,623	39,749	71,372	410,468	404,414	54,599
6,000-6,499	33,435	42,174	75,609	472,468	465,164	69,665
6,500-6,999	38,242	40,292	78,534	530,530	522,162	85,068
7,000-7,499	44,822	38,181	83,003	601,812	591,920	102,651
7,500-7,999	49,827	40,460	90,287	700,000	688,654	126,306
8,000-8,499	54,319	34,603	88,922	733,224	720,640	138,263
8,500-8,999	56,162	27,168	83,330	728,833	715,289	141,822
9,000-9,499	55,453	19,711	75,164	694,879	680,850	139,128
9,500-9,999	52,325	15,516	67,841	660,969	646,495	135,815
10,000-10,499	49,191	13,250	62,441	639,675	625,219	134,921
10,500-10,999	44,236	10,556	54,792	588,709	574,783	126,930
11,000-11,999	75,392	15,424	90,816	1,041,911	1,016,707	231,822
12,000-12,999	56,930	10,086	67,016	835,728	814,752	196,894
13,000-13,999	41,571	6,710	48,281	650,516	633,759	161,323
14,000-14,999	31,553	4,937	36,490	528,051	514,273	136,968
15,000-15,999	23,860	3,695	27,555	426,610	415,225	114,792
16,000-16,999	19,599	3,257	22,856	376,694	366,730	105,276
17,000-17,999	13,730	2,076	15,806	276,275	268,330	79,654
18,000-18,999	10,063	1,390	11,453	211,570	205,059	63,328
19,000-19,999	8,157	1,087	9,244	180,097	174,459	55,834
20,000-24,999	20,203	2,809	23,012	507,408	490,106	170,392
25,000-29,999	8,352	1,109	9,461	257,129	248,469	98,304
30,000-49,999	8,933	1,123	10,056	368,161	356,820	163,417
50,000-99,999	2,279	245	2,524	163,146	160,621	87,042
100,000 and over	313	29	342	47,881	47,404	28,453
Total	983,350	585,605	1,568,955	14,129,261	13,826,753	3,079,586

(a) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".
NOTE: Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne office of the Australian Taxation Office.

Housing loan interest

A deduction is allowable for interest accrued to 31 October 1978 and paid by a resident on a housing loan during the first 5 years of the loan, which is connected with a dwelling, being a first home owned by the taxpayer or spouse used during the whole or part of the period 1 July 1978 to 31 October 1978 as the taxpayer's sole or principal residence. The deduction is allowable on a graduated scale where the combined net income of husband and wife did not exceed \$13,999.

Health insurance levy

As the levy was abolished with effect from 1 November 1978, the levy applicable to taxable incomes of individuals for the year ended 30 June 1979 is a prescribed percentage to reflect the amount of levy payable for the period 1 July 1978 to 31 October 1978.

The levy is payable at the rate of 0.833 per cent applied to a person's taxable income. However, no person is assessed to a levy of more than \$100. A person who for the period

1 July 1978 to 31 October 1978 has dependants and is not privately insured pays in levy the lesser of \$100 and 0.833 per cent of taxable income. A person who does not have dependants does not pay more in levy than \$50. In the case of a woman who is a dependant wife, the levy is in effect limited to 0.833 per cent of the excess of \$12,005 over her husband's taxable income. Where a person is privately insured or is otherwise entitled to relief from the levy during part only of the 4 months to 31 October 1978, the rate and the relevant maximum levy is proportionately reduced. In all cases the levy is based on income of the entire year of income.

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967, the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on or after 1 January 1968.

The rate of withholding tax on dividends is 30 per cent of the gross payment but the rate applicable to dividends paid to residents of countries with which Australia has comprehensive double tax agreements is limited to 15 per cent. The rate of withholding tax on interest is 10 per cent of the gross interest.

Company tax

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX: COMPANIES: 1978-79 FINANCIAL YEAR (1977-78 income year)

Type of company	Rates per cent
Private (a)	46.0
Public	
Non-profit (b)—	
Friendly society dispensary	41.0
Other	46.0
Other	46.0

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed income.

(b) A non-profit company is not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416; where in the case of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,542, the maximum amount of tax payable is 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416, less any rebate of credit to which the company is entitled; where, in the case of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,311, the amount of tax payable shall not exceed 50 per cent of the excess of taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credits to which the company is entitled.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	8,325	9,695	12,642	16,263	19,591
Other	19,585	24,959	35,603	48,439	61,317
Total	27,910	34,654	48,245	64,702	80,908
Police Superannuation Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	8	—	—	—	—
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	490	637	2,442	2,442	2,442
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	76	94	68	51	93
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	266	335	440	545	668
Grand total	28,755	35,724	51,199	67,744	84,115

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act 1925* to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*), and in succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act 1975*. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement, to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions which operated from 1 July 1975 are as follows:

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health, or at age 65, of 70 per cent of salary at retirement;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of salary at age 60;
- (3) officers' contributions limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary;
- (4) widows' pensions, including present widows' pensions, increased from five-eighths to two-thirds of officers' pensions;
- (5) the existing rights to convert part of the pension into a lump sum retained;
- (6) married women eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme;
- (7) railway officers may elect to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of eleven units, or to forgo superannuation altogether in order to receive retiring gratuities and/or service grants; and
- (8) entry to the fund is subject to medical examination and classification by the Board.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	33,790	43,213	50,468	56,669	55,837
Consolidated Fund (a)	25,006	28,916	37,480	48,887	58,532
Interest	14,748	17,705	20,103	r21,620	23,589
Other	958	1,592	10,836	r2,428	2,474
Total	74,502	91,425	118,887	r129,604	140,432
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	29,909	34,432	42,564	52,683	61,547
Lump sum payments	9,733	9,691	34,311	26,827	23,510
Contributions refunded	3,055	3,148	3,654	4,652	5,093
Transfer to Pensions Supplementation Fund	5,927	7,117	8,720	10,479	12,819
Other	(b)5,925	(b)8,377	—	2,005	5,352
Total	54,549	62,763	89,249	96,646	108,321
Balance in Fund at 30 June	242,397	271,059	300,698	335,889	368,000

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

(b) Includes payments in respect of property acquisition amounting to \$3,517,887 in 1973-74 and \$5,681,718 in 1974-75.

The following table shows details of Victorian Government, local government, and semi-government superannuation schemes which are operated through separately constituted funds. Schemes operated through insurance offices are excluded.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED
THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1976-77

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi- government	Total
INCOME (a)	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions—				
Employees	57,347	7,870	23,058	88,276
Employing authorities	(b) 66,312	11,810	47,594	125,716
Interest, etc.	28,686	6,702	36,169	71,557
Total	152,345	26,382	106,822	285,549
EXPENDITURE (a)				
Pensions	82,323	168	10,360	92,851
Lump sum payments	32,020	8,856	24,042	64,919
Other	2,010	2,961	3,559	8,530
Total	116,353	11,985	37,961	166,300
ASSETS (c)				
Government securities—				
Commonwealth Government	10	7,364	38,374	45,747
Local and semi-government	197,632	53,705	34,680	286,017
Other securities, etc.	143,531	30,810	343,565	517,907
Total	341,172	91,880	416,619	849,670
Contributors (c)	number (d) 77,923	number 21,928	number 45,778	number (d)145,629

(a) Excludes transfers between funds.

(b) This figure does not agree with that shown on page 467 as the latter includes the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of the year and because this table excludes the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund, the Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund, and government expenditure on other pensions, gratuities, etc.

(c) At end of year.

(d) Estimated.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt chiefly comprises money raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan money has been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 99 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1978. These liabilities include advances of \$974.0m for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, \$73.8m for sewerage, \$60.6m for rural and dairy reconstruction, \$72.7m for growth centres, \$34.0m for land acquisition, and \$11.7m of special assistance loans for soldier settlement. These and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth-State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS
(**\$A'000**)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
	<i>(a)</i>				
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,591,969	2,711,720	2,618,754	2,807,054	3,005,216
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	430,217	411,344	578,909	517,416	567,274
Domestic raisings	279,516	226,111	360,898	288,372	326,482
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	150,701	185,233	218,011	229,044	240,791
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	30,950	36,299	29,710	30,882	23,656
Net increase in debt	119,751	148,934	188,301	198,162	217,136
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,711,720	2,860,654	2,807,054	3,005,216	3,222,352
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	22,910	19,304	19,346	15,673	16,115
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	888	776	1,009	625	2,581
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-2,719	+ 819	-2,665	+ 1,067	+ 853
Net increase in debt	-3,606	+ 43	-3,674	+ 442	-1,728
Debt outstanding at 30 June	19,304	19,346	15,673	16,115	14,387
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	18,031	15,587	16,172	11,314	10,441
New debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	1,567	1,939	5,780	1,772	2,173
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-877	+ 2,524	+ 922	+ 899	-360
Net increase in debt	-2,444	+ 585	-4,858	-873	-2,533
Debt outstanding at 30 June	15,587	16,172	11,314	<i>(b)</i> 10,441	7,906
TOTAL					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,632,910	2,746,610	2,654,272	2,834,041	3,031,771
New debt incurred					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	430,217	411,344	578,909	517,416	567,274
Domestic raisings	279,516	226,111	360,898	288,372	326,482
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	150,701	185,233	218,011	229,044	240,791
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	33,405	39,014	36,499	33,279	28,410
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-3,596	+ 3,342	-1,742	+ 1,966	+ 493
Net increase in debt	113,701	149,561	179,769	197,731	212,874
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,746,610	2,896,172	2,834,041	3,031,771	3,244,646

(a) Adjusted in accordance with Financial Agreement as amended (Act 8843 of 1976). Liability of \$241.9m was assumed by the Commonwealth.

(b) Includes New York, \$A5,497,820; Canada, \$A1,539,834; and the Netherlands, \$A868,699.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT: LOANS OUTSTANDING
(**\$A'000**)

At 30 June—	Amount						Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	
1974	2,711,720	19,304	9,846	1,742	2,868	1,131	2,746,610
1975	2,860,654	19,346	9,415	1,708	3,840	1,209	2,896,172
1976	2,807,054	15,673	8,453	1,872	..	988	2,834,041
1977	3,005,216	16,115	7,589	1,845	..	1,006	3,031,771
1978	3,222,352	14,387	5,498	1,540	..	869	3,244,646

In the following table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year. The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries, respectively, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	per cent
1974	152,655	1,888	154,543	5.63
1975	181,912	1,913	183,825	6.35
1976	199,930	1,483	201,412	7.11
1977	225,594	1,461	227,055	7.49
1978	253,707	1,228	254,935	7.86

(a) Calculated at the end of each year in respect of the ensuing year.

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
(\$A'000)

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Commis- sion on payment of interest overseas, expenses of conversion loans, etc.	Grand total (b)
	In Australia	In London (a)	In New York (a)	Elsewhere Overseas (a)			
1973-74	147,347	1,112	620	291	149,370	658	150,027
1974-75	162,311	1,253	492	342	164,398	1,258	165,656
1975-76	173,909	968	509	347	175,734	1,041	176,775
1976-77	207,723	896	459	173	209,251	1,215	210,466
1977-78	238,005	925	370	(c)148	239,448	1,201	240,649

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

(c) Includes Canada, \$A96,141, and the Netherlands, \$A52,003.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	27,401	28,839	29,000	31,156	33,458
Commonwealth Government	7,195	7,525	7,500	8,003	8,540
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	34,595	36,364	36,500	39,159	41,998

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Interest on investments	79	49	49	31	173
Special contributions by Victoria	14	14	..	..	..
Total	34,688	36,427	36,549	39,190	42,171
Total to date	473,357	509,784	546,332	585,522	627,693

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (a)	1976-77	1977-78
Australia—					
Face value	30,950	36,299	29,710	30,882	23,656
Net cost	30,948	36,297	29,697	30,881	23,653
London—					
Face value	888	776	1,009	625	2,581
Net cost	589	540	962	492	2,597
New York—					
Face value	1,374	1,634	1,650	1,774	1,880
Net cost	1,270	1,426	1,531	1,650	1,923
Canada—					
Face value	51	133	79	46	154
Net cost	42	118	65	42	162
Netherlands—					
Face value	141	173	165	201	218
Net cost	135	164	166	177	206
Switzerland—					
Face value	—	—	3,889	..	..
Net cost	—	—	4,049	..	..
Total—					
Face value	33,405	39,014	36,499	33,528	28,489
Net cost	32,984	38,544	36,469	33,242	28,540
Total to date—					
Net cost	469,465	508,009	544,479	577,721	606,261

(a) In accordance with the 1976 amendments to the Financial Agreement, purchases made since 30 June 1975 are brought to account at net cost plus accrued interest. In previous years net cost only was charged to State's accounts.

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PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Banking in 1978

In any year, the performance of the banking sector is determined to a large extent by the Commonwealth Government's monetary policy. During 1978, this policy was aimed at restricting growth in the volume of money to a level which would allow a continuing decline in the rate of inflation together with reduced interest rates, while at the same time ensuring sufficient liquidity for economic recovery.

Liquidity

The usual pattern of deposit movement throughout a year is for liquidity to build-up strongly from July to February in preparation for large payments of provisional tax commencing in March and continuing throughout the June quarter, coupled with the final instalment of company tax in May. However, 1978 commenced with liquidity at low levels; for the eight months ended February 1978, major trading bank (MTB) deposits rose by only \$1,144m (6.7 per cent) to reach \$18,342m, contrasting with an increase of \$3,128m (20.3 per cent) for the same period in the previous year. A large increase in the non-bank private sector's portfolio of Commonwealth Government securities, in anticipation of capital gains from expected interest rate reductions, together with a large deficit on private overseas transactions — and, particularly, a high volume of capital outflow generated by fears of devaluation in the September quarter 1977 — were the major factors underlying this slow growth in deposits. Positive factors in these eight months included a strong increase in MTB loans and advances outstanding together with a Commonwealth Government domestic deficit in excess of \$4,000m.

Although the Commonwealth Government had acted to lessen the pressure in liquidity in the June quarter by collecting instalments of company tax in November 1977 and February 1978, \$1,830m (61 per cent) of the budgeted estimate for 1977-78 was outstanding at the beginning of March 1978. At the same time, \$2,663m of provisional tax remained to be collected so that overall \$4,493m of these taxes were expected to be received in the four months ended June, only \$551m less than the same period in 1977.

The low level of deposit growth indicated that liquidity could be extremely tight during the June quarter. A smaller volume of Treasury notes maturing over the quarter, compared with the June quarter of 1977, was an additional factor indicating tightness. Nevertheless, the tax payment period was negotiated relatively smoothly, as evidenced by the decline in MTB deposits of \$1,152m in the June quarter, \$280m less than the fall of \$1,432m in the same period a year earlier. The MTB ratio of liquid assets and government securities (LGS) to total deposits fell from its 1978 peak of 24.6 per cent in March to 21.4 per cent in June, a margin of 3.4 percentage points above the convention of 18 per cent and only marginally lower than the ratio of 21.5 per cent in June 1977.

Strong private net capital inflow in the March quarter, contrasting with large net outflows in the two preceding quarters, was a major factor acting to ease the strain on liquidity. This inflow resulted from the retained earnings of foreign-owned companies, kept in Australia to cover their tax commitments. An allied factor was renewed confidence in the Australian dollar exchange rate, as the level of Australia's overseas reserves lifted

and steadied in response to the Commonwealth Government's solid overseas borrowing programme which had been pursued since the September quarter 1977.

To ease liquidity during April when the bulk (\$1,249m) of provisional tax was paid, the Reserve Bank reduced the Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) requirement of the MTBs by one percentage point to 5.5 per cent on April 3. This was followed by a reduction of a further 1.5 percentage points on May 3, thereby assisting liquidity during the month, as the final instalment of company tax was paid.

Pressure on liquidity was also eased by a lesser reliance on overdrafts and a greater use of money market facilities to fund tax payments than in the same period of the previous year. A shortfall of \$399m in the budgeted level of provisional tax receipts, although partially offset by a \$97m surplus of company tax, was also a contributing factor.

The seasonal build-up in liquidity commenced strongly after the end of June with MTB deposits rising by \$1,006m in the September quarter. This strong growth continued in the December quarter so that the overall rise in deposits for the six months ended December was \$2,008m, compared with only \$662m in the same period of 1977. The MTB LGS ratio rose to 24.0 per cent at the end of 1978, as against 22.2 per cent for December 1977.

Many factors contributed to this rapid increase in deposit growth. Principal among these was an inflow of private capital (including balancing item) amounting to \$506m in the six months ended December as against an outflow of \$640m in the same period a year earlier (although this factor was offset to some extent by a worsening current account balance). There was also a lower increase in the non-bank private sector's holding of Commonwealth Government securities; while the take-up of these securities had been strong in the September quarter, a heavy disinvestment — resulting from diminishing expectations of further interest rate reductions — took place in November and December, so that the overall increase for the six months of \$376m was substantially lower than the \$1,100m for the same period in 1977. The Commonwealth Government's domestic deficit for the six months ended December amounted to \$3,568m, only \$119m less than for the same period of 1977. This, together with an increase in MTB loans outstanding amounting to \$264m in excess of the rise in the corresponding period a year earlier, was also a positive deposit growth factor.

Liquidity was boosted by a reduction in the SRD ratio on September 13. The 0.5 percentage point reduction provided \$90m for the MTBs to replenish their term and farm development loan funds.

Money supply

Reflecting the rapid build-up in liquidity during the six months ended December, the volume of money was 10.5 per cent higher in December 1978 than a year earlier, indicating that the projected growth range of 6 to 8 per cent for 1978-79 could be exceeded. At the end of December 1977, the annual growth rate had been 5.9 per cent, while the growth for 1977-78 was 8 per cent.

Interest rates

Consistent with a decline in inflationary expectations and the Commonwealth Government's commitment to reduce the general level of interest rates, yields on Commonwealth Government bonds were reduced in each of the four loans in 1978. Yields at the short-end declined by one percentage point, from 9.6 per cent set in the October 1977 conversion loan to 8.6 per cent in the November 1978 conversion loan. Over the same period, the yield on long-term bonds declined by 1.4 percentage points to 8.8 per cent. However, the rapid build-up in liquidity in the second half of the year led to fears of upward pressure on the rate of inflation and subsequently expectations of further interest rate reductions in the short-term diminished. Reflecting these expectations, the non-bank private sector became net sellers of these securities in November and December causing market yields at the short-end to rise marginally above those set in the November conversion loan.

The yield on 13 week Treasury notes remained unchanged throughout the year, while that of the 26 week maturities declined marginally in August and November. At the end of 1978, the interest rate on Australian Savings Bonds stood at 8.75 per cent, slightly above that on two year bonds and 0.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

While the seasonal increase in interest rates on certificates of deposit and commercial bills was reversed after the end of the tax payment period, short-term money market rates remained high until the end of October as speculative purchases of Commonwealth Government securities mopped up available private sector liquidity.

Following the reduction in official rates, a number of trading and savings bank interest rates were lowered during the year. Principal among these were a reduction of 0.5 percentage points in February and December in the rate charged by savings and trading banks on housing loans for owner occupation, together with small reductions on savings bank investment accounts and trading bank short-term deposits of less than \$50,000. In December, the banks reduced the rates charged on overdrafts with limits of less than \$100,000 by 0.5 percentage points, while negotiable rates on larger overdrafts also declined marginally.

Bank deposits

Total MTB deposits in Australia rose by \$1,741m (9.7 per cent) to reach \$19,601m at the end of 1978. Although this strong growth contrasted sharply with an increase of only \$152m in the previous year it was well below the increase of \$2,208m (14.2 per cent) during 1976. In 1978, current deposits grew by 11.8 per cent, well above the 3.6 per cent increase in 1977. At the same time, term deposits (including certificates of deposit) rose by 8.3 per cent. As a result, the ratio of term to total deposits declined from 57.6 per cent at the end of 1977 to 56.8 per cent in December 1978.

Savings bank deposits in Australia increased by \$1,622m (9.4 per cent) to \$18,875m, a stronger increase than the \$1,414m (8.9 per cent) rise in 1977. Investment accounts increased by 9.3 per cent but remained unchanged at 38.0 per cent of total deposits as growth in passbook and other accounts was marginally higher at 9.5 per cent.

Bank lending

New lending commitments by the MTBs peaked at \$156m a week in July 1978, averaging \$133m a week for the year, compared with an average of \$109m a week during 1977. MTB loans, advances, and bills discounted rose by \$1,712m (13.2 per cent) over the year to reach \$14,683m in December, as against an increase of \$1,229m (10.5 per cent) in 1977.

During 1978, the level of all savings bank housing and other loans outstanding increased by \$1,310m (15.1 per cent) to reach \$9,959m at December, compared with an increase of \$1,166m (15.6 per cent) in 1977. The proportion of housing and other loans outstanding to total deposits rose from 50.1 per cent to 52.8 per cent over the year.

The savings banks' capacity to lend was increased on August 29 as the Banking (Savings Bank) Regulations were amended, reducing the level of prescribed assets required to be held by them from 45 per cent to 40 per cent of total deposits.

Banking in Victoria

MTB deposits in Victoria amounted to \$4,941m at the end of 1978, an increase of \$54m (1.1 per cent) on the previous year. Victoria's share of national MTB deposits at December 1978 stood at 25.2 per cent, a fall of over two percentage points on the share of 27.4 per cent a year earlier.

Savings bank deposits in Victoria grew by \$632m (10.1 per cent) over the year ended December 1978 to reach \$6,916m compared with an increase of \$474m (8.2 per cent) during 1977. Share of all savings bank deposits in Australia was 36.6 per cent at December, up marginally from 36.4 per cent a year earlier.

At December 1978, savings bank deposits in Victoria averaged \$1,811 per head of population, up \$153 or 9.2 per cent from the preceding December average of \$1,658. The Australian-wide average rose by \$102 (8.3 per cent) to reach \$1,324 per head of population.

Further reference: History of banking in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 625-9; Commonwealth banking legislation, 1966, pp. 648-50

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank are spelled out in the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, the

Banking Act 1959, the *Financial Corporations Act 1974*, and the regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks, and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coinage and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. Internationally, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control, and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 511

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK:
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserves	46	46	46	46	46
Special reserve—					
IMF Special Drawing Rights	202	205	217	222	276
Australian notes on issue	2,374	2,762	3,172	3,549	3,950
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	462	909	1,304	1,121	870
Other deposits of trading banks	52	42	69	42	33
Deposits of savings banks	1,057	1,090	1,213	1,123	1,093
Other liabilities	1,200	748	1,255	2,282	2,815
Total	5,393	5,802	7,276	8,385	9,083
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	3,111	2,779	2,612	2,720	3,236
Australian notes and coin	22	21	27	35	38
Cheques and bills of other banks	7	7	6	5	4
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	147	1,290	1,758	2,315	2,300
Other	1,041	907	2,190	2,453	2,590
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	48	69	78	82	86
Loans, advances, and all other assets	1,017	729	605	775	829
Total	5,393	5,802	7,276	8,385	9,083

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK: RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT: AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	147.3	201.2	289.0	483.1	549.3
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	200.2	258.5	350.3	549.3	619.4

Foreign exchange developments

Foreign exchange business in Australia is governed by the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations of the *Banking Act 1959*. These regulations prohibit persons from entering into foreign exchange transactions without authority from the Reserve Bank and also provide that exchange rates used in the conversion of Australian currency into foreign currency, or vice versa, must be those fixed or authorised by the Bank. With minor exceptions, related to travel business, the Reserve Bank has to date authorised only banks in Australia to deal in foreign currencies.

Exchange rates

Australia has a managed, flexible exchange rate supported by a framework of exchange controls (relating to both spot and forward transactions).

Until late 1971, the exchange rate for the Australian dollar was linked to sterling. In December 1971, the Commonwealth Government decided on a fixed link of the Australian dollar to the US dollar rather than to sterling. On 25 September 1974, the direct link with the \$US was replaced by a peg to a trade-weighted basket of currencies. The Reserve Bank continued to publish each day the exchange rate for the Australian dollar in terms of US dollars but its value was varied from day to day against the \$US (and other currencies) so as to maintain constant the value of the \$A in terms of a basket of currencies of countries with which Australia trades, weighted in accordance with the trading significance to Australia of each country.

Since November 1976, the arrangement for setting the exchange rate has comprised a *variable* link to the trade-weighted currency basket, rather than the fixed peg. Under these arrangements, frequent small shifts in the relationship of the \$A to the "basket" of currencies may occur through adjustments to the trade-weighted index.

AUSTRALIA—TRADE-WEIGHTED INDEX OF VALUE OF
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

Date	Mid-rate (a) (\$US = \$A1)	Trade-weighted index (b) (May 1970 = 100)
31 December 1976	1.0864	92.2
31 March 1977	1.1031	92.5
30 June 1977	1.1155	92.5
30 September 1977	1.1076	91.5
30 December 1977	1.1414	89.4
31 March 1978	1.1431	87.5
30 June 1978	1.1475	86.2
29 September 1978	1.1566	83.6
29 December 1978	1.1505	82.7
30 March 1979	1.1182	82.3
29 June 1979	1.1211	83.1
28 September 1979	1.1298	83.5
31 December 1979	1.1055	83.3

(a) The rate is the mid-point of the outer limits set by the Reserve Bank at which banks in Australia may deal for spot transactions.

(b) Index of average value of \$A vis-a-vis currencies of Australia's trading partners.

Forward exchange

Facilities, which are underwritten and regulated by the Reserve Bank are provided by the trading banks to allow Australian exporters and importers to offset their forward exchange risks and to fix from the outset the amount of Australian currency they are to receive or pay under contracts written in foreign currencies. Since June 1974, to be eligible to use these facilities, a trader must lodge an application with a bank within seven days of a coverable exchange risk being incurred.

The lack of access to officially supported forward facilities by traders who are outside the "seven-day" eligibility period, or by businesses with foreign currency risks arising from capital transactions, has made room for private sector initiatives to provide alternative facilities. One such initiative, the currency hedge market, has been operating on a loosely structured basis for some years. In June 1979, the Australian banks introduced currency hedging facilities and the Sydney Futures Exchange Limited is establishing a currency futures market in conjunction with commodities futures markets.

Exchange control

Without the prior authority of the Reserve Bank, residents may not undertake external transactions and non-residents may not undertake transactions in Australia. Exchange control at present is mainly concerned with the regulation of the inflow and outflow of capital. Administratively, this also requires a surveillance of current account transactions (exports, imports, dividends, freight, etc.). A brief history of exchange control in Australia, an outline of its legal basis, and a summary of the main current policies are contained in the booklet *Exchange Control* published by the Reserve Bank.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*, came into being on 14 January 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, namely, the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia is a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and has a network of more than 1,200 branches and agencies throughout Australia. It also has a comprehensive network of agents and correspondent banks overseas and branches in London, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Norfolk Island, an agency in New York, and a representative office in Hong Kong.

The Bank is one of the largest Australian trading banks; it offers a full range of domestic and international banking facilities including portfolio management, nominee and share registry, travel, and Bankcard services. It also provides general finance services through CBFC Limited (jointly owned with the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia) and merchant bank facilities through Australian European Finance Corporation Limited (23 per cent owned).

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK: DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

At 30 June—	Deposits repayable in Australia (average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1975	2,060	1,068	3,128	2,180	1,556
1976	2,310	1,297	3,607	2,424	1,596
1977	2,673	1,314	3,987	2,544	1,622
1978	2,942	1,218	4,160	3,002	1,685
1979	3,140	1,738	4,878	3,397	1,769

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (CSB) is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at 30 June 1979 of \$7,536m. Deposits with the CSB are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The CSB offers a full range of savings bank deposit services, including personal savings accounts, joint accounts, trust accounts, Savings Investment Accounts (which offer an interest rate higher than normal savings bank interest), and passbook or cheque accounts for clubs and societies. The Bank operates a Christmas Club, deposits in which, plus interest, are repaid by cheque in December of each year. At 30 June 1979, the 1979 Christmas Club had over 335,000 contributing members whose balances had reached \$32m. Jointly with the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank provides a full travel service, known as Travelstrength Limited, as well as providing finance for leasing, hire-purchase, mortgage loans, and commercial and personal instalment loans through its subsidiary CBFC Ltd.

At 30 June 1979, amounts on deposit with the CSB totalled \$7,103m. The CSB was conducting 8,281,000 active accounts and its services were available through an Australia-wide network of 1,202 branches and sub-branches as well as 5,801 agencies.

The CSB maintains the largest commercial on-line computer system in Australia with 1,655 terminals installed at branches and over eight million accounts being processed by computer.

The CSB's depositors' balances are invested widely in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$3,534m outstanding at 30 June 1979, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,403m, and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$1,906m.

During 1978-79, the CSB remained Australia's largest lender for housing and approved housing loans totalling \$807m, providing 32 per cent of all housing loan finance made available by savings banks. A feature of the CSB's housing lending programme in 1978-79 was the continuing demand for its house insurance scheme. Housing loan borrowers may, if they choose, insure their homes against fire and certain other risks with the CSB's insurance scheme, the premiums being paid monthly with the housing loan instalment.

In 1978-79, the CSB continued its long-established programme of support to local and semi-government bodies by providing loans of \$275m for the supply of community services.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, Migrant Information Services in all mainland cities and selected regional areas, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK: NUMBER OF
ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS,
LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Commonwealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1975	7,865	4,840	1,940	2,576
1976	8,026	5,423	2,406	2,697
1977	8,156	5,961	2,811	2,749
1978	8,192	6,564	3,191	2,958
1979	8,281	7,103	3,534	3,309

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which commenced operations on 14 January 1960, provides finance for purposes of primary production and for the establishment or development of business undertakings (including undertakings relating to primary production), particularly small undertakings. In fulfilling its lending function, the Bank provides finance which, in its opinion, would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. It therefore supplements the lending activities of other banks or sources of finance.

Within the above broad outlines, an overriding consideration in determining the administrative policy of the Bank is the need to ensure that the funds it has available for lending are applied towards those proposals which have the more important developmental and economic features.

Finance is usually made available by means of medium to long-term loans, repayable over a period suited to the circumstances of each individual borrower.

With regard to rural activities, loans are made available for a wide range of rural purposes, including restructuring unsuitable private mortgage debts or helping with probate or similar payments. Assistance is given to purchase of properties for farm build-up and other appropriate circumstances. The Bank normally expects applicants for rural loans to be actually or prospectively engaged in rural production as a principal activity.

The Commonwealth Development Bank also assists the Australian fishing industry by way of loans for the purchase of construction of new fishing vessels, assistance with the purchase of gear and ancillary equipment, and loans to improve the operating performance and functional activity of older fishing vessels. It provides loans to finance

change of ownership of fishing vessels in appropriate circumstances as well as to finance the repayment of existing debts on fishing vessels arranged on unsuitable terms and conditions.

In assisting the forestry industry, the Bank expects that the finance it provides would lead to increased production or improved efficiency.

The words "business undertakings" are interpreted by the Commonwealth Development Bank as applying to all kinds of business including mining and undertakings relating to primary production. The Bank is obliged to ensure that the finance it provides to business undertakings will assist in their establishment or development and is particularly concerned with assisting smaller undertakings. Within this concept the Bank does not approve loans, except in special circumstances, which merely involve change of ownership of assets or the taking over of debts from another lender, nor does it provide finance for working capital except in cases where the need for such assistance clearly arises from a developmental project being financed by the Bank.

The Bank also provides finance under hire purchase or other appropriate instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income-earning plant and equipment (including commercial vehicles) used in primary production and business undertakings.

The Commonwealth Development Bank has a well qualified staff of specialist rural officers, investigating accountants, and engineering consultants, and under its charter provides advice and assistance with a view to promoting the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and business undertakings.

Loan approvals for the year ended 30 June 1979 numbered 2,349 for a total amount of \$89.9m and equipment finance approvals numbered 5,267 for a total amount of \$59.8m.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK:
OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE 1979
(\$'000)**

Rural loans		Business loans	
Type of industry	Amount	Type of industry	Amount
Beef cattle	65,919	Manufacturing	37,443
Sheep	73,047	Transport, storage, and communication	1,590
Dairying	27,284	Commerce — retail and wholesale	2,312
Other livestock	14,855	Building and construction	1,136
Wheat	56,434	Fishing	12,207
Other grain crops	17,945	Tourism	5,606
Fruit	12,092	Sawmilling	1,740
Other rural industry	23,950	Other business and services	2,537
Total	291,526	Total	64,573

Further reference: Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, *Victorian Year Book 1970*, pp. 688-9

Trading banks

The following tables show operations of trading banks in Victoria:

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1978		At 30 June 1979	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	174	69	178	71
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	305	50	300	49
The Bank of Adelaide	2	1	3	—
Bank of New South Wales	202	8	205	6
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	182	22	181	22
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	151	19	151	18
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	242	55	241	55
Total major trading banks	1,258	224	1,259	221

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES—*continued*

Bank	At 30 June 1978		At 30 June 1979	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Other trading banks—				
Bank of New Zealand	1	—	1	—
Banque Nationale de Paris	1	—	1	—
Total other trading banks	2	—	2	—
Total all trading banks	1,260	224	1,261	221
Melbourne metropolitan area	781	116	788	110
Remainder of Victoria	479	108	473	111

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1978 (\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	270,978	418,813	689,790	685,224
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	559,147	748,002	1,307,149	1,053,703
The Bank of Adelaide	6,669	6,139	12,808	11,448
Bank of New South Wales	239,692	447,736	687,427	524,066
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	247,990	361,453	609,443	504,549
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	141,307	217,828	359,134	256,355
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	367,196	575,006	942,202	653,284
Total	1,832,977	2,774,974	4,607,951	3,688,629

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1979 (\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	316,124	505,190	821,313	770,356
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	620,389	750,135	1,370,524	1,110,911
The Bank of Adelaide	9,186	11,218	20,403	11,712
Bank of New South Wales	261,474	391,898	653,372	559,101
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	290,306	366,868	657,174	511,270
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	153,854	222,170	376,023	316,865
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	410,346	565,125	975,471	706,625
Total	2,061,679	2,812,602	4,874,280	3,986,840

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS (a) AND ADVANCES (\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1975	1,437,328	2,415,570	3,852,898	2,751,212
1976	1,689,359	2,690,412	4,379,771	3,015,321
1977	1,746,788	3,003,300	4,750,088	3,408,171
1978	1,832,957	2,774,974	4,607,931	3,688,647
1979	2,061,679	2,812,602	4,874,280	3,986,840

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES
OF BORROWERS**
(\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	261.3	276.9	290.8	301.6	333.1
Manufacturing	571.0	595.9	620.5	717.8	697.3
Transport, storage, and communication	63.0	54.5	56.9	57.5	58.9
Finance	315.3	214.9	224.4	293.1	253.3
Commerce	330.3	368.7	409.0	408.4	471.3
Building and construction	94.1	108.8	121.2	130.3	128.1
Other businesses	431.4	486.8	579.4	493.2	462.2
Unclassified	28.4	57.9	70.6	72.1	106.1
Total business advances	2,094.7	2,164.5	2,372.8	2,474.0	2,510.3
Advances to public authorities	63.3	71.0	113.2	58.9	53.2
Personal advances	614.5	821.6	1,037.6	1,184.6	1,400.7
Advances to non-profit organisations	32.3	32.8	35.5	39.7	39.5
Total advances to resident borrowers	2,804.8	3,090.0	3,559.2	3,757.2	4,003.8
Non-resident borrowers	4.6	5.4	5.7	2.6	4.8
Grand total	2,809.5	3,095.4	3,564.9	3,759.8	4,008.5

The following table shows the average weekly amounts for June each year debited by trading banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of all trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the first table on pages 480-1) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGE
WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS**
(\$m)

June	Average weekly debits	June	Average weekly debits
1973	2,551.3	1977	5,209.3
1974	2,932.5	1978	5,552.6
1975	3,334.9	1979	7,501.1
1976	4,442.3		

State Bank

The State Bank, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager and his two deputies. The business of the Bank is conducted in two departments, the Savings Bank Department and the Credit Foncier Department.

The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing deposits through passbook, school bank, coupon club accounts, and deposit stock and term deposits. It provides cheque accounts, safe deposits, and a wide range of other banking services. The funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms, either directly or through investment in the debentures of the Credit Foncier Department; secured and unsecured loans for personal and other purposes; and in Commonwealth Government securities.

The Credit Foncier Department, which is wholly financed by the Savings Bank Department, also makes long-term loans to finance the erection and purchase of homes.

The State Bank is the largest savings bank in Victoria, having assets of \$3,922m at 30 June 1979. The total deposits of its 3,803,917 operative accounts, held at 533 branches

and sub-branches and 487 agencies, amounted to \$3,469m which represented approximately 48.1 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank was empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest. At 30 June 1979, the Bank held 435,325 cheque accounts with balances of \$287m.

At 30 June 1979, 309 branches were served by a computer complex at the Bank's Head Office. These included 284 directly linked by telegraph line. The computer also processed many Head Office accounting functions.

A Christmas Club has operated since November 1964 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement since 1971. For the year ending 30 June 1979, \$27.6m was paid out to members of the Christmas Club, and \$7.0m to members of the Calendar Club.

Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced in November 1963. At 30 June 1979, 92,787 borrowers owed \$272.8m.

A 1973 Act removed a requirement for approval of the Governor in Council to changes in interest rates. This had involved administrative delays which sometimes placed the Bank at a competitive disadvantage.

The Bank's powers were extended significantly in 1973 by amendments to the Savings Bank Act. A notable change, aimed at assisting decentralisation, was a provision enabling the Bank to lend funds to the newly established Victorian Development Corporation.

A new legislative provision introduced after the 1973 Victorian Budget required that, from 30 June 1974, one-half of the annual net profits of the Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. This provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 533 in 1979. In the same period, many of the Bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$3,469m at 30 June 1979.

State Bank lending

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1979, 112,465 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$1,637m.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home seekers. Overdraft facilities have been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1979, \$22.5m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1979, owed the bank \$8.6m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. In addition, the Bank is a shareholder in the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Ltd (P.I.B.A.) and supplements its traditional lending to the rural sector with loans re-financed through P.I.B.A. Advances to farmers totalled \$6.6m in 1978-79 and at 30 June 1979, \$32.9m was outstanding from 1,720 borrowers.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1979 was \$763m.

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The Bank has always been a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls, and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1978-79 totalled \$1.4m.

Overdraft lending

Following amendments to the State Savings Bank Act which were proclaimed during 1978, the Bank extended overdraft lending to small business customers in April 1979. In conjunction with other lending operations, this new facility enables the Bank to offer a full, competitive banking service to its small business customers.

*Other facilities**School banking*

The State Bank's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1979, banking was provided at 2,438 schools for 466,033 depositors whose balances totalled \$12.6m.

Foreign currency transactions

In May 1979, the Bank became a participating member of the newly formed Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Hedge Market to enable customers dealing in foreign trade and capital transactions to obtain cover against exchange risks associated with their forward commitments.

Other

The Bank also provides other services such as industrial savings facilities, bankcards, and facilities for travellers interstate and overseas.

VICTORIA—STATE BANK: DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS

Year	Depositors' accounts at 30 June		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount	Deposits	Withdrawals	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1974-75	3,406	2,225,639	8,492,067	8,169,974	114,256
1975-76	3,497	2,575,292	9,638,308	9,505,732	134,671
1976-77	3,588	2,850,196	12,537,767	12,446,814	147,109
1977-78	3,691	3,127,894	12,088,914	12,063,166	163,599
1978-79	3,804	3,469,055	14,098,620	14,031,665	177,729

VICTORIA—STATE BANK: ADVANCES AND BALANCES
OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS (a),
SAVINGS BANK AND CREDIT FONCIER DEPARTMENTS
(\$m)

Year	Advances				Balances outstanding at end of year	
	Savings bank			Credit foncier	Savings bank	Credit foncier
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.			
1974-75	277.3	3.6	0.9	0.4	766.2	91.2
1975-76	302.4	4.0	1.3	0.4	991.6	75.4
1976-77	330.0	3.2	1.5	0.1	1,219.0	61.8
1977-78	350.9	4.1	1.1	0.1	1,453.4	50.1
1978-79	352.6	6.6	1.4	—	1,664.6	40.3

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Bank at the end of each of the five years to 1978-79 were: 1974-75, \$67.2m; 1975-76, \$74.5m; 1976-77, \$89.4m; 1977-78, \$107.7m; and 1978-79 \$127m.

Further reference: *History of the State Savings Bank, Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 630-4

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two banks commenced operations in this field, and by July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business. The number was reduced to six from 1 October 1970, and increased to seven again from August 1972.

**VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS:
DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS**

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1975	1,386,568	29.7
1976	1,685,462	31.3
1977	1,885,959	31.6
1978	2,059,088	31.4
1979	2,265,017	31.4

At 30 June 1979, private savings banks had 1,082 branches and 546 agencies throughout Victoria.

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1975 to 1979:

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Bank (a)	2,303,497	2,574,500	2,849,284	3,126,660	3,467,642
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	978,443	1,117,655	1,242,289	1,366,780	1,478,579
Private savings banks— Australia and New Zealand					
Savings Bank Ltd	479,483	565,534	620,913	675,553	733,416
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	2,976	3,737	3,933	4,466	5,393
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	295,282	365,440	414,550	452,941	494,292
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd	508	512	591	703	949
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	181,162	219,125	248,270	272,616	306,751
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	154,612	194,868	225,287	243,433	268,048
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	272,545	336,246	372,415	409,376	451,290
Total deposits	4,668,508	5,377,617	5,977,532	6,552,528	7,206,360
Deposits per head of population	\$ 1,270	\$ 1,464	\$ r 1,588	\$ 1,719	\$ 1,878

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)

Introduction

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e., funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds). This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include

changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth, and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition—between physical and financial assets—and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g., in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

In January 1979, the Commonwealth Treasurer announced the establishment of a committee to inquire into the Australian financial system. The Committee's terms of reference instruct it to inquire into, report, and make recommendations on the structure and methods of operation of the financial system and the regulation and control of the system. This inquiry is the first into the workings of the financial system since the 1937 Royal Commission into Monetary and Banking Systems in Australia.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 p
	AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Trading banks	r15,622	r18,458	r20,970	23,299	25,202
Savings banks	r11,765	r13,646	r15,568	17,294	19,026
Other banking institutions	737	r871	r1,041	1,105	1,197
Banks (consolidated) (a)	r26,981	r31,708	r36,428	40,523	44,226
Reserve Bank	r5,685	r5,356	r6,193	8,057	8,679
Life insurance offices	8,282	8,909	9,703	10,503	11,568
Public pension funds	2,633	r2,985	r3,551	4,085	4,759
Private pension funds	r2,462	r2,810	r3,285	3,816	4,427
Non-life insurance offices	r3,059	r3,433	r4,390	5,942	6,833
Finance companies (b)	r9,364	r9,943	r11,797	13,793	15,709
Merchant banks	2,249	2,442	r2,950	3,356	3,873
Building societies	r4,368	r5,049	r6,106	7,503	8,752
Authorised money market dealers	488	889	r1,053	1,147	1,505
Credit co-operatives	484	633	r839	1,066	1,342
Pastoral finance companies	850	837	883	(c) 760	824
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	393	387	r396	415	447
Investment companies	418	381	r416	484	529
Other financial institutions	r858	1,005	r1,170	1,282	1,365
Total	r68,574	r76,767	r89,160	102,732	114,838
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Trading banks	r22.8	r24.0	r23.5	22.7	21.9
Savings banks	r17.2	r17.8	r17.5	16.8	16.6
Other banking institutions	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Banks (consolidated) (a)	r39.3	r41.3	r40.9	39.5	38.5
Reserve Bank	r8.3	r7.0	r6.9	7.8	7.6
Life insurance offices	r12.1	r11.6	r10.9	10.2	10.1
Public pension funds	r3.8	3.9	r4.0	4.0	4.1

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS—*continued*

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 p
Private pension funds	r3.6	r3.7	r3.7	3.7	3.9
Non-life insurance offices	r4.5	r4.5	r4.9	5.8	5.9
Finance companies (b)	r13.7	r12.9	r13.3	13.5	13.7
Merchant banks	r3.3	3.2	r3.3	3.3	3.4
Building societies	r6.4	r6.6	r6.8	6.2	6.5
Authorised money market dealers	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
Credit co-operatives	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Pastoral finance companies	1.2	r1.0	1.0	(c) 0.7	0.7
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	0.6	0.5	r0.4	0.4	0.4
Investment companies	r0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other financial institutions	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Discrepancies in totalling "trading banks", "savings banks", and "other banking institutions" are a result of netting effects.

(b) Including assets of general financiers, i.e., companies other than those borrowing from the general public.

(c) Break in series.

Historical development

It should be noted that the importance of these institution groups cannot be exclusively gauged from their size, or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g., finance companies and merchant banks.

The commercial banking sector which in 1953 had almost 52 per cent of total assets was, twenty-five years later, in a less dominant position with about 38 per cent. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position—banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s, official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-oriented. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services, while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or in new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms and the introduction of certificates of deposit, while on the lending side, new arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors affecting the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. In the past decade, the growth rate of the building societies has been very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of the deposit gap. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans has been facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns.

In the 1975-76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government introduced a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational and other expenses, life insurance premiums, and

superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied. In the 1977-78 Budget, the General Rebate was abolished and a free threshold income was introduced. Concessional expenditure over \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic tax rate, 32 cents in the dollar. The 1978-79 Budget raised the basic rate to 33.5 cents in the dollar, but the maximum allowance for each component, including \$1,200 for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, has not been changed.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compound annual rate of growth of 11.4 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to find new outlets for funds, these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks more than doubled in the years 1970 to 1972 after exhibiting rapid growth during the late 1960s. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short or medium-term finance, operations in short-term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and some other activities of most of these money market corporations have only recently become available in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have shown a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the principle of mutual co-operation, they enable borrowers to obtain funds at reasonable conditions and investors to derive a satisfactory return.

Unlike most other groups surveyed, unit trusts have experienced limited growth in Australia.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy since the Second World War. New demands by a resource-rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in both the financial system and the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and further details of the transactions of finance companies can be found in the publication *Finance Companies Transactions, 1973-74* (5615.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Finance companies, like other financial institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, while the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as possessing individual traits, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see page 490). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) The sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or

(2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) Related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES (\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans	Wholesale finance	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (a)						
1973-74	(b) 250.6	109.6	427.0	978.1	80.6	1,845.9
1974-75	r245.4	r117.5	r599.4	509.7	(d)	1,471.9
1975-76	r301.7	r176.2	r823.2	770.4	(d)	2,071.4
1976-77	r334.4	r201.6	r1,114.5	r947.3	(d)	r2,597.8
1977-78	340.2	208.0	1,175.2	1,178.3	(d)	2,901.8
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE						
1974	(b) 392.9	164.2	66.3	1,095.3	23.4	1,742.1
1975	r409.6	r199.8	r113.4	1,197.2	(d)	r1,919.9
1976	r482.2	r263.8	r184.4	1,397.9	(d)	2,328.3
1977	r561.2	r327.4	r292.2	r1,729.7	(d)	r2,910.5
1978	607.2	370.9	330.9	1,873.1	(d)	3,182.0
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (c)						
1973-74	(b) 298.6	106.5	412.4	784.5	84.5	1,686.6
1974-75	r297.1	r134.5	r599.1	593.7	(d)	1,624.5
1975-76	r345.7	r180.3	r789.7	821.5	(d)	2,137.2
1976-77	r401.0	r220.8	r1,028.7	r930.0	(d)	r2,580.5
1977-78	441.3	248.0	1,164.4	1,336.2	(d)	3,189.8

(a) The actual amount of cash provided. It excludes interest, insurance, hiring and other charges, and initial deposits. For purchases of existing agreements and trade debts purchased, it represents the amount of cash paid to the seller.

(b) From 1973-74, instalment credit excludes "producer"-type goods.

(c) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance, and also other liquidations such as bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts.

(d) Included in "wholesale finance"—no longer available separately for States.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on pages 488-9), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments (see Chapter 18 of this *Year Book*), and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment

credit schemes are \$500,000 or more for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer" type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors, and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July-September 1973* (5631.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES
(INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED
BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a) 1977-78
(\$m)

Group	Finance companies	Other business	All business
Motor vehicles, etc.	279.5	—	279.5
Household and personal goods	60.7	82.0	142.8
Total	340.2	82.0	422.3

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS:
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a)
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1975-76	65.9	82.1	22.0	170.0	54.5	224.5
1976-77	r70.6	r94.6	r28.1	r193.3	r62.4	r255.7
1977-78	70.4	110.6	26.5	207.6	51.6	259.2

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against their holdings of certain public authority securities and thereby have an assured source of funds to repay loans. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for solvency generally.

The Bank not only lends to the nine dealers and trades in securities with them, but provides a range of other facilities which contribute towards the efficient operation of the market. It maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another. It also maintains a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)
(\$m)

Clients	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
All trading banks	243.5	392.9	132.4	335.0	354.3
Savings banks	80.5	71.5	68.1	135.8	133.1
Insurance offices	50.2	44.1	53.3	68.4	74.7
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	26.8	17.3	14.8	25.4	72.2
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	14.9	2.8	6.7	17.4	27.4
Companies, n.e.i.	180.5	178.7	309.7	364.8	314.6
Commonwealth and State Governments	110.5	137.3	43.2	150.6	212.2
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	115.5	115.9	121.3	175.8	207.6
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	27.6	38.0	47.2	92.1	108.2
Total	850.0	998.4	796.8	1,365.3	1,504.3

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Interest rates paid by authorised dealers on the great bulk of clients' loans are re-negotiated daily and average levels reflect the substantial day to day variation in funds' positions. The pattern of payments by the Commonwealth to the States each month whereby large amounts are disbursed in the beginning and middle of the month, has a substantial influence. Rates paid may reflect not only earnings (including expected capital gains) on assets held by dealers but, at the margin, also a wish to avoid transactions' costs in selling and buying back securities, or being locked into last resort loans for seven days.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
INTEREST RATES
(per cent per annum)

Month	Interest rates on loans accepted during month				Weighted average interest rate on loans outstanding (a)
	At call		For fixed periods		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
December 1976	0.10	14.75	1.50	12.50	5.84
March 1977	1.00	17.00	3.00	13.50	7.16
June 1977	3.00	15.30	5.00	13.80	9.33
September 1977	1.50	18.35	4.00	12.80	9.36
December 1977	2.00	18.85	4.00	14.00	8.99
March 1978	2.00	18.30	5.00	11.01	8.15
June 1978	0.50	18.86	3.00	11.50	9.05
September 1978	1.00	19.15	5.50	12.80	9.27
December 1978	3.00	16.35	4.61	11.60	8.39
March 1979	1.00	15.15	4.10	12.25	7.40
June 1979	1.00	18.25	3.10	11.00	7.75
September 1979	1.00	17.85	2.60	12.65	8.89

(a) Weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may hold. The great bulk of dealers' assets normally comprises Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury notes) maturing within five years with lesser amounts in paper issued by other public authorities and banks. Also, a small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities with longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth Government securities up to five years to maturity (including semi-government and local government) that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangement.

The business conducted by a dealer—borrowing funds for short terms, holding a portfolio of selected assets, and trading in those assets—is a highly individual one, and considerable scope exists for differences in the pattern of business pursued by the different

members of the market. Dealers are, however, expected to trade readily in, and thereby broaden the market for, the securities they hold. While their portfolios and turnover remain dominated by government paper, short-term private paper has grown in importance.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (FACE VALUE) (a)**
(\$m)

Month and year	Commonwealth Government securities (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit (b)
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
December 1976 (d)	556.0	345.8	901.8	72.5	15.7
March 1977	388.0	506.9	894.9	85.7	10.9
June 1977	54.6	774.9	829.5	129.8	21.6
September 1977	19.1	995.2	1,014.3	124.1	27.9
December 1977 (d)	46.2	1,069.2	1,115.4	137.0	14.5
March 1978	52.0	1,160.0	1,212.0	111.5	7.8
June 1978	57.9	1,085.6	1,143.5	153.5	15.8
September 1978	179.6	1,188.7	1,368.3	157.8	16.0
December 1978 (d)	151.8	1,129.1	1,280.9	107.4	18.0
March 1979	312.1	916.9	1,229.0	84.6	17.1
June 1979	176.7	1,069.5	1,246.2	190.2	18.3
September 1979	40.8	1,210.8	1,251.6	192.1	16.9

(a) Average of weekly figures.

(b) Within five years of maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of the new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout Australia in substantially similar form. In Victoria the current legislation is the *Companies Act 1961* and subsequent amendments.

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Approximate number of existing companies at end of year ('000)—					
Victorian	77	82	91	102	110
Other	6	6	6	6	7
Total	83	88	97	108	117
New companies registered (number)—					
Victorian	5,047	6,651	12,225	13,267	9,748
Other	451	391	342	457	468
Total	5,498	7,042	12,567	13,724	10,216
Nominal capital of new companies (\$'000)—					
Victorian	112,135	89,974	173,163	357,921	381,673
Other	225,582	104,120	136,152	57,541	313,371
Total	337,717	194,094	309,315	415,462	695,044
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during year (\$'000)	778,507	544,912	757,885	757,729	1,500,135

Further reference: *Company Law in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 891-5

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited

Introduction

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1884 and since that time there has been continuous growth in share ownership, and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. In these ways the Stock Exchange has played an important role in the economic development of Australia as well as Victoria. The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, etc., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has developed over the years from the "call room" style of trading to the present post trading method which is practiced in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity. New Memorandum and Articles of Association were adopted to replace the former Rules and Regulations.

At 30 June 1979, membership of the Exchange totalled 200, with nine new members being admitted during the year and three resigning. The number of member firms at 30 June 1979 totalled twenty-nine.

The Joint Committee of the Melbourne and Sydney Stock Exchanges, which was formed in December 1976, continued to formulate policy for the two exchanges on those matters coming within its authority, and to administer the Joint Rules. On 30 June 1979, nine Sydney member firms had been granted access to the trading floor of the Melbourne exchange and four Melbourne member firms had been granted access to the trading floor of the Sydney exchange. A joint public address system was introduced during 1979 to allow company announcements to be made simultaneously to the floors of both exchanges.

Quote sheets will be provided for the joint exchange recording market information in both centres and a joint exchange share price index, replacing the existing separate Melbourne and Sydney indices, was introduced on 1 January 1980.

Official List Requirements

The Listing Manual of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges prescribes the conditions under which company securities are granted and retain listing. In order to provide for changing conditions, Official List Requirements are continually updated and expanded. The most recent changes have been incorporated in a third complete reprint of the *Official Listing Requirements of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges (reprint No. 3)* issued in July 1979. The revision was undertaken in order to:

- (1) Remove Listing Requirements duplicated by law or in the Listing Manual;
- (2) standardise wording and improve layout; and
- (3) clearly show additional information or action required beyond that required by the Companies Act.

Some of the changes in the third reprint include the following:

- (1) The Listing Requirements have been amended to remove administrative difficulties for issuers of loan securities with the view to encouraging an improved secondary market in these securities. Listing fees have been significantly reduced for issues of loan securities;
- (2) there are now no Listing Requirements requiring listed companies to have Articles of Association on specified matters; however, listed companies are encouraged to maintain Articles of Association consistent with the Requirements;
- (3) listed companies with quoted loan securities are required to advise their home exchange of the amount of quoted loan securities on issue at 30 November and 31 May in each year;
- (4) a listed company may decline to register a transfer of shares when it will create a new shareholding of less than 100 shares or less than a marketable parcel, whichever the lesser, other than a transfer of securities lodged for registration by a recognised "Odd-Lot" broker through his nominee company;
- (5) the allotment of new equity securities by a listed company (other than *pro-rata* allotments to all shareholders or allotments approved at a general meeting of the

company) is restricted to 10 per cent of the issued capital of the company within any 12 month period;

(6) a listed company is not permitted to acquire or dispose of any assets other than in the normal course of trading for a consideration in excess of 5 per cent of the total issued capital and reserves without the prior consent of shareholders where the vendor or the purchaser is a director or other specified person;

(7) where an offeree company is either effectively controlled by or is a subsidiary of the offeror, the directors of the offeree are required to seek independent qualified advice on the adequacy of the consideration;

(8) an offeror required by the Listing Requirements to vary or make a new offer, is required to do so within 15 days after the purchase that invokes the Requirement;

(9) a cash consideration is to be dispatched within 20 business days of a takeover offer being declared unconditional or within 20 business days of the acceptance of an unconditional offer;

(10) takeover offers must be declared unconditional if they are to remain open for longer than a period of six months; and

(11) a brief comment by directors on material factors affecting the company during the period between the date of the report (half-yearly or preliminary final) and the date of its issue is required. The report forms now include a "tear-off slip" for the priority communication of brief details of the report to the market.

Stock market during 1978-79

The All Ordinaries Index opened in July 1978 at 179.46 and rose steadily during August and September reaching a high of 205.59 on 26 September 1978. The index fell back slightly to 196.76 at the end of December, an overall gain of 10 per cent for the six months. The index continued the upward trend reaching a high of 219.39 on 19 March 1979 and then fell back slightly to close the June year at 212.80, an overall rise of 20 per cent for 1978-79.

The 50 Leaders followed a similar pattern and closed for 1978-79 at 215.02, a rise of 21 per cent.

Only three indices fell for the 12 months to June 1979: Group 28—Preference fell 3 per cent, while Group 11—Builders' Supplies, and Group 14—Automotive both fell 1 per cent. The highest rise was recorded in Group 10—Steel and Engineering at 46 per cent with Group 19—Oil and Gas next at 43 per cent.

Total turnover by value fell 3 per cent to \$1,700m. The largest rise in turnover of share securities was 105 per cent in mining from \$159.4m to \$327.2m, the highest value since the 1970-71 mining boom. Oil shares rose 30 per cent from \$52.6m to \$68.3m, while industrials increased 29 per cent from \$628.5m to \$808.3m. Loan securities by value fell 46 per cent to \$494.6m.

The total volume of turnover was: loan securities 560.8, a decrease of 44 per cent and share securities 912.3, a rise of 31 per cent.

Building societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts. Further information on this subject may be found in Chapter 11 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of societies	56	r55	55	r53	r53
Number of shareholders (b)	154,882	151,972	134,481	n.a.	n.a.
Number of borrowers	47,008	48,866	48,597	n.a.	n.a.
Value of transactions—					
Income—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on mortgage loans	35,972	56,759	72,533	103,827	128,016
Other	7,573	11,393	20,084	25,273	28,044
Total	43,545	68,153	92,617	129,100	156,060

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)—continued

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Expenditure—					
Interest payable	20,474	43,524	71,451	98,086	116,428
Administration, etc.	18,328	13,594	16,360	22,820	29,807
Total	38,802	57,119	87,811	120,906	146,235
Loans and advances—					
Paid	176,610	133,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Repaid	60,442	69,461	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits—					
Received	443,308	633,039	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Repaid	335,126	503,585	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Liabilities—					
Investing members' funds—					
Paid-up capital	212,364	186,189	232,866	284,196	355,438
Reserves, etc.	8,428	9,802	12,265	14,946	19,322
Borrowing members' funds—					
Share subscriptions	674	596	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	84	95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits	302,924	432,640	623,416	825,928	972,233
Loans (including bank overdraft)	37,944	20,958	27,587	21,066	22,586
Other	9,237	8,598	6,608	8,562	9,212
Total	571,657	658,878	902,742	1,154,698	1,378,791
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	454,658	518,099	694,275	901,423	1,110,539
Land and house property	3,393	6,087	13,143	17,241	24,213
Other investments	80,301	87,437	31,695	52,680	90,350
Cash and deposits	28,345	41,622	155,410	174,842	146,589
Other	4,958	5,634	8,219	8,512	7,100
Total	571,657	658,878	902,742	1,154,698	1,378,791

(a) Excludes Starr-Bowkett Societies.

(b) Includes 24,295 shareholders holding borrowers' shares in 1973-74, and 29,671 in 1974-75. From 1975-76, figures are not available.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1978, 607 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$10,449,121; while in 1979, 617 guarantees were in force, and the amount involved was \$13,886,053.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE
(number)

Type	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Producer	66	70	71	71	67
Trading	78	84	91	90	99
Community settlement	10	13	19	23	26
Community advancement	826	854	869	888	928
Credit	221	220	218	214	213
Associations	2	3	3	4	4
Total	1,203	1,244	1,271	1,290	1,337

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-

operative Housing Societies Act. Differences in totals between the preceding and following tables are due partly to this reason and partly to the fact that, although registered at 30 June, some societies were not operating during the year, or had ceased operating during the year. They are engaged in a number of activities which primarily are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on pages 281-2. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of societies	149	137	135	163	145
Number of members	168,505	174,860	178,150	183,858	188,026
Value of transactions during the year—					
Income—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales	261,439	300,105	274,304	270,359	289,175
Other	5,699	8,810	12,020	12,992	13,899
Total	267,138	308,915	286,324	283,351	303,074
Expenditure—					
Purchases	194,651	228,075	192,400	188,734	202,833
Working expenses, etc.	61,550	83,601	80,988	77,082	100,774
Interest	2,664	6,603	7,772	6,091	5,458
Rebates and bonuses	2,092	985	808	839	795
Total	260,958	319,264	281,968	272,747	309,860
Dividend on share capital	2,794	3,225	2,519	2,797	2,890
Liabilities—					
Share capital	34,912	35,610	35,270	37,648	36,875
Loan capital	23,959	30,789	35,076	31,898	30,835
Bank overdraft	30,983	39,199	34,650	30,976	28,436
Profit and loss (<i>Cr.</i>)	4,281	4,279	3,801	4,049	3,971
Reserve funds	32,596	36,995	39,104	37,683	40,526
Sundry creditors	42,011	46,024	43,954	30,910	35,095
Other	12,584	13,233	11,382	14,591	27,489
Total	181,327	206,128	203,238	187,755	203,228
Assets—					
Land and buildings	81,349	88,758	92,941	84,340	85,463
Fittings, plant, and machinery	27,367	38,882	36,235	29,216	46,041
Stock	58,141	55,645	53,172	50,662	50,331
Sundry debtors	4,704	3,381	4,820	6,616	5,319
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit	1,449	5,649	5,471	3,609	1,654
Profit and loss (<i>Dr.</i>)	8,318	13,813	10,599	13,313	14,420
Total	181,327	206,128	203,238	187,755	203,228

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of societies	201	205	205	201	205
Number of members	123,283	145,895	178,066	r206,955	240,088
Transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest	7,182	9,513	14,186	r21,077	29,019
Other income	241	1,061	1,466	r2,247	3,243
Total	7,423	10,574	15,652	r23,324	32,262

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES—*continued*

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	3,864	5,732	8,380	r12,276	17,392
Working expenses	3,786	5,248	7,532	r10,301	13,292
Total	7,650	10,981	r15,913	r22,577	30,684
Liabilities—					
Share capital	1,092	1,305	1,591	r1,883	2,192
Reserve					
Accumulated surplus	-685	-1,214	-1,607	r-1,292	-468
Other	513	677	r938	r1,378	2,094
Depositors	78,240	98,511	139,685	r193,451	265,306
Other	5,343	5,616	6,830	r8,582	10,158
Total	84,503	104,894	147,436	r204,002	279,282
Assets					
Loans to members	71,206	88,935	124,941	r174,557	233,191
Cash at bank or on hand	2,042	3,168	4,917	r7,141	9,664
Deposits, other loans and investments	8,841	9,180	12,643	r15,703	28,366
Other assets	2,414	3,612	4,935	r6,601	8,061
Total	84,503	104,894	147,436	r204,002	279,282

Life insurance*History*

The first Australian life office was formed in 1836, but it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that life insurance gathered strength in Australia. The first mutual office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869. Several North American offices established operations in Australia during the 1880s, but they were forced to transfer their policies to Australian offices and to withdraw from the market in the early 1920s by changes in the New York law under which they operated. Since 1945, several United States of America companies, not subject to New York law, have opened up or acquired life offices in Australia. By 1901, Australian life offices were competing in many parts of the then British Empire; several offices still operate in Great Britain, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Structure

The life insurance industry in Australia is organised largely along mutual, or co-operative lines. More than 65 per cent of the business is handled by mutual offices—where no shareholders—where the policyholders themselves own the business and where all surplus funds accrue to them.

A significant part of life insurance, however, is conducted by proprietary companies—those owned by shareholders—which offer life insurance services to the public. There are statutory limitations on the funds which these offices may pass on to shareholders rather than to policyholders.

Most of the mutual offices are Australian controlled and several proprietary offices are Australian-owned or controlled. However, many proprietary offices are owned by foreign insurance groups. The majority of life offices, particularly the major mutual offices, offer Australia-wide facilities. There are 48 registered life offices in Australia and, in addition there are government life offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the latter having begun operations in March 1978.

There are several industry associations which aim to maintain and promote high standards within the industry. They include:

- (1) The Australian Insurance Institute—the professional, educational, and examining body associated with both the general and life insurance industries. It co-ordinates the activities of the various State institutes, which include the Insurance Institute of Victoria; and
- (2) The Life Insurance Federation of Australia—a new national life insurance industry organisation, which was formed on 30 April 1979. Forty-two private enterprise life insurance companies joined together to form the Federation. This new association replaces

the Life Offices Association of Australia and the Association of Independent Life Offices which have ceased functioning.

Economic and social significance

The economic and social significance of life insurance lies in the substantial funds which represent protection for, and the savings of, more than 3.5 million policyholders in Australia. The number of persons actually covered by life insurance is greater than this figure, when allowance is also made for policyholders' dependants.

As a major medium of contractual savings and thus of the marshalling of capital in Australia, life insurance has traditionally been supported because the protection it gives relieves governments of certain social welfare responsibilities and because its inbuilt compulsive element provides both the public and the private sector of the economy with access to a predictable supply of long-term investment funds.

Products

There are three main forms of life insurance: whole of life, endowment, and term. All three forms can be obtained in a variety of combinations and are often sold under special product names by different life companies. More recent types of policies, for instance, separate the life cover from the savings element. They are often known as "unbundled contracts". There are also two quasi-life insurance policies: pure endowment and annuity.

Whole of life. These policies give lifetime protection, with the sum insured and any accrued bonuses paid on death. It provides basically for dependants.

Endowment. In these policies the sum insured and any accrued bonuses are payable on survival to a specified age or on prior death. They give family protection and a systematic method of saving for retirement, repayment of loans, educational expenses, etc.

Whole of life and endowment policies may be "with profit" (participating in the distribution of bonuses) or "non-profit" (not participating in the distribution of bonuses), the choice depending on the level of premium paid.

Term. These policies provide cheap, death only, cover within a specified period. The policies expire if the insured life survives the period, and no benefit is paid. There are several variants: renewable term, decreasing term, and convertible term, with the option to convert to whole of life or endowment insurance at a later date with no need of proof of medical fitness.

Pure endowment. In these policies the sum insured is payable only if a person lives to a pre-determined age. On prior death, premiums plus interest are returned.

Annuities. These are contracts under which a life office pays a fixed regular amount from a particular date until the death of the annuitant or to some earlier pre-arranged date. The premium, or consideration, is paid as a lump sum, or by instalments if the commencement of the annuity is deferred.

Ordinary life insurance. These are policies on which premiums are paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Industrial (Collector) life insurance. These are policies where premiums are collected periodically (usually monthly) by life office agents from policyholders' homes. They constitute a costly operation which has lost popularity in recent years.

Superannuation. These are benefits provided either by lump sum payments on retirement or pensions to retired employees or their surviving dependants. Superannuation schemes conducted by life offices account for about one-third of total Australian superannuation business.

Marketing

The bulk of life insurance is sold on commission through agents, or representatives, of life offices. The most common variant of this theme is the practice of the major Australian life offices selling through tied or in-house agents. Other intermediaries are free to direct business to these offices but no commission is paid.

Some sectors of the industry operate through brokers, virtually independent agents, who place business on behalf of their clients. The broking system in life insurance is not as developed as it is in general insurance.

Statistics

The State-by-State break-down of life insurance figures is not reliable. The figures are distorted by many policyholders placing their policies on the Australian Capital Territory register, which are shown in the published statistics as A.C.T. business.

Care should also be shown in using the figures for "Policies discontinued or reduced". This term includes claims, maturities, surrenders, forfeitures, and transfers to other States.

Assets

The following table shows the distribution of selected life office assets in Australia and the changes since 1970:

AUSTRALIA— LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA:
SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a)
(\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978
Fixed assets—					
Property	748.4	1,981.0	2,275.4	2,542.9	2,831.9
Furniture	10.4	23.4	24.7	30.3	30.5
Total fixed assets	758.8	2,004.4	2,300.1	2,573.2	2,862.4
Loans (excluding advances of premiums)—					
On mortgage—					
Rural	130.2	100.4	91.1	83.8	76.8
Housing	437.0	491.8	494.9	505.4	501.8
Other	661.1	735.2	717.8	708.7	679.3
On policies	224.8	276.2	277.4	292.0	297.0
To controlled companies	22.2	32.5	36.9	54.3	68.2
To building or housing societies	14.1	7.9	5.8	6.2	7.1
Other	13.2	22.0	22.9	24.9	41.6
Total loans	1,502.6	1,666.1	1,646.8	1,675.3	1,671.8
Investments—					
Government securities	1,316.2	2,063.6	2,283.6	2,507.8	2,706.9
Local and semi-governmental securities	500.4	801.6	873.5	995.5	1,121.1
Debentures	457.4	720.2	760.1	755.7	800.9
Secured and unsecured notes	123.5	137.2	156.4	164.5	165.9
Preference shares	82.8	85.5	81.9	69.9	69.0
Ordinary shares	822.7	1,399.4	1,629.6	1,831.5	2,075.0
Holdings in controlled companies	22.7	66.3	70.0	76.7	127.4
Other	19.8	3.7	3.4	85.6	86.1
Total investments	3,345.5	5,277.4	5,858.5	6,487.2	7,152.3
Cash—					
On deposit—					
Banks	1.9	20.5	12.8	0.4	0.4
Other	17.2	51.9	55.2	55.7	87.5
On current account and in hand	2.8	6.3	6.3	6.1	12.2
Total cash	21.9	78.6	74.3	62.2	100.1
Total selected assets	5,628.7	9,026.6	9,879.7	10,797.9	11,786.6

(a) Items shown are the balances according to the companies' ledgers in respect of the statutory funds as at the date for which the information was supplied, without adjustment for any accrued or outstanding interest or other items which had not been brought into account as at that date.

There is no official direction of life office investment in relation to the safeguarding of policyholders' funds, although there are statutory taxation requirements for investment in government securities (see *Taxation*, page 500). The Life Insurance Commissioner, nevertheless, maintains a surveillance over the industry (see *Regulation of the industry*, page 500).

The following table gives an indication of the source and application of industry cash flows:

AUSTRALIA—SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF LIFE OFFICE FUNDS
(per cent)

Year	Source			Application			Total
	Premium income	Investment income	Total	Payments to policyholders	Invested on behalf of policyholders	Expenses including tax	
1972-73	68	32	100	37	46	17	100
1973-74	67	33	100	41	42	17	100
1974-75	68	32	100	43	38	19	100
1975-76	68	32	100	44	40	16	100
1976-77	67	33	100	44	39	17	100

NOTE: The item "Invested on behalf of policyholders" includes actuarial reserves against future policy liabilities, and surplus held for policyholders' bonuses. The Australian premium income of the industry in 1976-77 amounted to \$1,564m and \$1,004m was paid out in claims and surrenders.

Taxation

Life offices

Life offices are taxed on the basis of their investment income (as distinct from premium income), less associated expenses and a deduction deemed necessary to meet long-term policy liabilities.

In its 1973-74 Budget, the Commonwealth Government reduced the allowable deduction for policy liabilities under section 115 (of the Income Tax Assessment Act) from 3 per cent to 2 per cent. In the 1974-75 Budget, this deduction was further reduced to 1 per cent and the rate at which tax was levied was increased to the normal rate for companies.

Policyholders

In the 1975-76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government replaced the system of concessional deductions, including those for certain levels of life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, from taxable income with a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational, and other expenses, and life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied.

In the 1977-78 Budget, the General Rebate disappeared with the introduction of a tax-free threshold income. Nevertheless, concessional expenditure over a total of \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic rate of tax—32 cents in the dollar. In the 1978-79 Budget, this basic rate was raised to 33.5 cents in the dollar and lowered in the 1979-80 Budget to 33.07 cents in the dollar. The components of the concessional expenditure allowance remain unchanged, including \$1,200 for life assurance premiums and superannuation contributions.

The proceeds of life insurance policies are tax-free in policyholders' hands, the income having been taxed at the life office stage. One-twentieth of a lump sum superannuation benefit is treated as taxable income in the hands of the recipient in the year it is received, but investment income from the re-invested sum is taxable as normal income. Superannuation benefits in the form of a regular pension are treated as fully taxable income.

Regulation of the industry

The life insurance industry is regulated by the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act 1945* which gives the Life Insurance Commissioner control over the registration of offices and wide-ranging powers over life office affairs in the interests of policyholders. Investigations can range from company financial matters to the treatment of individual policyholders' complaints. The State Government insurance offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia do not come under the jurisdiction of the Life Insurance Act, although the New South Wales and Queensland offices voluntarily supply the statistics which the Act requires from the private offices.

Current problems

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns. Continued rising pressure on policyholders' cash flows, the growth of superannuation and increasing attention to short-term investment avenues have led many policyholders to switch to cheaper term insurance (which contains no savings element). This has long-term implications for the industry's ability to accumulate and generate investment funds for both the public and private sectors of the economy.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)
($\$'000$)

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	Total
1973	304,587	99,112	54,631	2,772	156,515
1974	344,235	120,996	85,994	3,210	210,200
1975	399,200	129,700	108,900	5,300	243,900
1976	428,600	139,400	126,900	4,000	270,300
1977	450,700	157,900	149,600	4,300	311,800

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		155,241	133,278	126,780	120,891	114,521
Sum insured	\$m	1,704.2	1,726.3	2,086.1	2,365.1	2,565.0
Annual premiums	\$m	26.9	24.9	27.1	27.4	27.5
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		16,592	21,295	19,016	22,039	22,045
Sum insured	\$m	1,103.2	1,740.8	1,924.7	2,190.4	2,145.2
Annual premiums	\$m	27.6	41.0	52.8	49.6	55.5
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		36,082	20,868	14,739	13,330	11,336
Sum insured	\$m	76.0	50.1	41.1	45.6	43.9
Annual premiums	\$m	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1977 averaged \$22,398 in the ordinary department, \$97,310 in the superannuation department, and \$3,873 in the industrial department.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Cause of discontinuance	1975		1976		1977	
	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
		(\$m)		(\$m)		(\$m)
Death or disability	7,837	26.2	6,363	24.7	6,128	25.4
Maturity, expiry, etc.	30,653	147.5	28,625	125.3	24,996	147.6
Surrender	79,671	435.1	74,770	495.9	73,613	583.9
Forfeiture	26,480	289.6	21,528	286.0	22,084	331.8
Other (a)	-10,022	-49.6	11,988	353.5	3,074	19.8
Total	134,619	848.8	143,274	1,285.5	129,895	1,108.4

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)—*continued*

Cause of discontinuance	1975		1976		1977	
	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Death or disability	727	14.0	471	15.2	382	15.5
Maturity, expiry, etc.	2,121	209.1	1,320	92.1	1,295	77.6
Surrender	12,984	630.8	7,922	641.6	7,504	782.6
Forfeiture	1,224	16.5	970	20.7	1,279	30.7
Other (a)	4,124	122.7	2,797	347.5	3,793	126.1
Total	21,180	993.1	13,480	1,116.9	14,253	1,032.5
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Death or disability	3,478	1.2	3,251	1.2	3,011	1.1
Maturity, expiry, etc.	36,012	7.2	35,077	7.4	34,314	7.8
Surrender	17,423	21.9	17,299	21.9	16,583	25.0
Forfeiture	5,263	12.8	4,069	10.8	3,960	12.4
Other (a)	-485	0.7	2,475	1.3	3,829	4.7
Total	61,691	43.8	62,171	42.6	61,697	51.0

(a) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

NOTE. Minus sign (-) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		1,539,929	1,542,775	1,534,936	1,512,553	1,497,179
Sum insured	\$m	8,336.2	9,439.1	10,676.3	11,755.9	13,212.4
Annual premiums	\$m	r179.6	191.0	203.0	209.7	216.8
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		110,266	114,040	111,876	120,434	128,226
Sum insured	\$m	3,986.9	5,126.8	6,058.4	7,131.9	8,244.6
Annual premiums	\$m	r102.7	129.7	162.6	185.7	212.1
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		672,357	618,939	571,987	523,146	472,785
Sum insured	\$m	454.2	446.9	444.3	447.3	440.2
Annual premiums	\$m	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.1

In 1977, \$8,825 was the average amount of policy held in the ordinary department, \$64,297 in the superannuation department, and \$931 in the industrial department.

General insurance

Introduction

The general insurance industry in Victoria has changed significantly in recent years. Two major developments have given rise to this change: the application of the *Australian Insurance Act 1973* and the creation of the Insurance Council of Australia in 1975.

The Commonwealth Government has assumed the responsibility of ensuring that any insurer operating in the market-place has sufficient assets to conduct business without fear of being unable to meet liabilities. This control is exercised by the Australian Insurance Commissioner under the Insurance Acts. These Acts place strict solvency requirements on insurers and their business operations are examined regularly by the Insurance Commissioner to ensure their solvency.

The Insurance Council of Australia (I.C.A.) was born from an increasing recognition of the fragmented nature of the general insurance industry. It enables the industry to speak with one voice, and one of I.C.A.'s main aims has been to show that many insurance areas — road safety, flood, crime, workers' compensation, fires, and accidents — are community problems. Member companies collectively write virtually all the business in the private sector, excluding business written by the State Government insurance offices.

The main objectives of I.C.A. include:

- (1) To act as spokesman for the industry;
- (2) to collect, collate, and analyse insurance statistics supplied by member companies;
- (3) to develop and maintain model policy wordings, advisory rating systems, and standards of safety in accident and fire prevention; and
- (4) to promote a high ethical standard in the conduct of business within the industry and to develop the confidence and respect of the public.

The general insurance market in Victoria is organised as follows:

- (1) Fire, marine, and general insurance companies (of which the majority are members of I.C.A.);
- (2) representatives of Lloyds insurance brokers;
- (3) Victorian Government insurance offices;
- (4) independent private brokers; and
- (5) local representatives of overseas reinsurance companies.

The insurance industry in Victoria offers competitive premiums and cover on many types of policies. Some examples of these are:

Baggage	Livestock
Boiler explosion	Marine
Burglary	Motor vehicle
Business interruption	Personal accident
Cash in transit	Plate glass
Crop (fire and hail)	Pluvius
Employers' liability (including compulsory workers compensation)	Public liability
Fidelity guarantee	Tourists' and travellers' personal accident
Fire	Wool (sheep's back to store)
Houseowners and householders	

The Victorian Government, like other State Governments, legislates for workers' compensation and motor vehicle third party insurance. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every motor vehicle owner is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of that vehicle.

General insurance contributes to the stability of commercial activity in the community by sharing the risks in most daily activities.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30 June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis:

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of stamp duty, returns of premium and rebates, and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders;
- (2) claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year; and
- (3) contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the

relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following table, which shows details of general insurance business transacted in Victoria for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, should not be construed as a "profit and loss statement" or a "revenue account" as it contains only selected items of statistics:

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE
(\$'000)

Class of business	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	52,783	59,611	71,543	80,399	87,075
Householders' comprehensive	37,784	47,833	56,023	59,248	72,029
Loss of profits	11,518	11,726	15,900	17,094	16,716
Crop (including hailstone)	1,942	3,571	2,325	2,226	2,288
Marine	20,681	24,774	26,305	32,556	37,534
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	106,419	135,130	168,864	197,776	216,359
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	69,589	138,877	152,617	204,694	207,992
Employers' liability and workers compensation	122,339	195,202	366,243	331,159	325,454
Personal accident	15,676	15,755	19,663	22,232	22,918
Public liability	11,795	11,484	14,847	18,260	24,855
Product liability	831	1,034	870	2,434	3,254
Plate-glass	1,480	1,675	1,995	2,639	2,789
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	1,129	2,951	3,481	3,487	4,186
Livestock	1,036	798	1,131	1,502	1,446
Burglary	7,725	7,197	7,542	8,230	9,274
Guarantee	878	1,098	997	1,442	1,561
Aviation	1,308	1,020	2,256	2,579	3,165
All risks/baggage	5,903	6,718	7,773	8,907	8,728
Contractors' all risks	4,132	3,905	5,414	6,306	8,352
Other	11,850	12,381	17,559	25,253	35,381
Total premiums	486,796	682,738	943,348	1,028,424	1,091,356
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	26,268	32,021	27,561	43,199	31,880
Householders' comprehensive	13,281	22,529	24,367	33,175	41,506
Loss of profits	8,641	7,743	3,564	2,902	3,396
Crop (including hailstone)	1,421	1,347	1,180	3,187	2,070
Marine	11,859	19,068	18,244	15,988	19,240
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	66,780	94,954	109,588	105,201	131,534
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	98,403	121,293	125,029	209,207	238,237
Employers' liability and workers compensation	103,308	150,099	180,044	204,366	206,261
Personal accident	6,107	6,812	7,309	7,906	9,706
Public liability	8,416	8,342	10,698	10,620	12,624
Product liability	326	1,504	338	1,515	1,165
Plate-glass	1,017	1,288	1,414	1,681	1,969
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	404	979	1,264	1,687	2,403
Livestock	396	546	698	1,727	1,603
Burglary	3,271	3,384	3,376	3,644	5,004
Guarantee	134	376	310	876	133
Aviation	420	721	810	1,277	1,507
All risks/baggage	3,473	3,576	3,933	4,456	5,577
Contractors' all risks	1,557	746	2,774	2,886	3,154
Other	6,297	2,611	5,701	10,334	16,411
Total claims	361,780	479,939	528,203	665,835	735,380
Contributions to fire brigades	13,698	16,990	21,148	27,094	2,047
Commission and agents' charges	39,555	45,700	55,023	53,887	61,983
Expenses of management	71,048	89,247	104,569	124,683	141,924
Total (a)	486,081	631,876	708,943	871,499	941,334

(a) Excludes taxation, etc.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1977-78

Class of motor vehicle	Motor cars usually garaged—		Total
	Within a radius of 32 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	Outside a radius of 32 kilometres of the G.P.O., Melbourne	
Private and business	950,739	591,111	1,541,850
Goods carrying	116,636	171,132	287,768
Hire	4,136	3,617	7,753
Hire and drive yourself	2,350	422	2,772
Passenger transport	1,080	3,609	4,689
Miscellaneous	10,662	56,634	67,296
Motor cycle	20,413	26,266	46,679
Recreation vehicles	737	823	1,560
Total	1,106,753	853,614	1,960,367

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established under the *State Insurance Office Act 1975* to assume the functions of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office and came into operation on 1 July 1975. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The now superseded State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act 1914* for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act or at common law or otherwise.

The now superseded State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24 January 1941.

The transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE: TOTAL BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Gross premium	106,292	183,172	230,421	275,877	240,887
Net earned premium	85,325	138,077	178,065	259,497	261,548
Investment income	9,749	18,102	29,485	46,847	64,938
Net claims	101,006	140,504	178,991	229,946	273,894
Expenses and commission	5,329	4,534	9,025	14,723	18,914
Underwriting profit (loss)	-21,010	-6,961	-9,952	14,828	-31,260
Net profit (loss)	-11,261	11,141	19,534	61,675	33,678
Underwriting reserves	229,478	r336,228	r351,237	603,842	721,915
Other reserves	-48,179	-37,138	-18,004	28,671	46,422

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be

incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if he intends to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE: COMMON FUND
($\$'000$)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	25,621	31,120	37,484	41,094	45,655
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	20,199	23,868	30,453	34,467	33,889
Cash variation	5,422	7,252	7,031	6,627	11,766
Balance at 1 July	37,340	42,762	50,014	57,045	63,672
Balance at 30 June	42,762	50,014	57,045	63,672	75,438

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE
FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.,
AND NUMBER OF WILLS LODGED FOR CUSTODY**

Year	Number of applications	Number of wills
1974-75	1,398	4,922
1975-76	1,206	3,682
1976-77	1,338	3,278
1977-78	1,296	2,780
1978-79	1,194	2,851

Trustee companies

Through the *Trustee Companies Act 1958* eight companies are authorised to act as executors or administrators if named in a last will and testament and to apply for and obtain Probate or Letters of Administration.

Private individuals who may apply for Letters of Administration or who are named as executor by the testator may authorise a trustee company to apply for Letters of Administration or Probate as if such application had been made on the company's own application. In addition to acting as executor or administrator, the companies are also authorised to act as trustees, agents, and in a number of other fiduciary capacities.

Each company has lodged with the Victorian Treasury the sum of $\$20,000$ as security in place and stead of the Administration Bond required in the case of private individuals granted Letters of Administration. Further protection is afforded to the estates under administration of trustee companies by the imposition of a statutory reserve liability over the share capital of each company. The companies' charges are limited by the *Trustee Companies Act 1958* to a maximum commission charge of 5 per cent on capital and 6 per cent on income. The capital commission is a once only charge regardless of how long the estate remains under the administration of the trustee company.

**VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES: VALUES OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)**

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Stock and debentures	164.6	185.0	148.4	118.3	102.4
Advances on mortgages	116.0	126.8	147.8	158.9	179.5
Property and livestock	104.7	116.1	145.7	154.4	157.5
Shares	198.4	205.4	203.6	207.9	246.5
Fixed and other deposits	49.2	54.9	68.0	56.5	67.4
Cash at bank	46.7	8.9	6.9	30.7	37.2
Other	34.0	36.3	40.7	28.9	33.3
Total	713.6	733.4	761.1	755.6	823.8

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the trustee companies.

The Victorian trustee companies also act as trustees for debenture and note issues of public companies and as trustees for unit holders in various unit trust schemes. The value of these issues and trusts, not included in the above table, approximates \$3,000m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 758-60

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953, there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1974	61,848	1,125	129	63,102
1975	56,349	658	132	57,139
1976	58,808	784	292	59,884
1977	66,100	842	228	67,170
1978	56,084	1,063	369	57,516

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfers of Land Act is shown under the following table for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Number of transfers	Mortgages (a)		Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of subdivision	Number of—		
		Number	Amount			Caveats	Other dealings	Total dealings
			\$'000					
1973-74	180,418	85,057	1,598,686	17,130	5,800	27,711	129,895	446,011
1974-75	128,301	73,211	1,408,914	17,711	5,478	27,378	115,279	367,358
1975-76	155,435	75,008	1,613,032	16,885	6,017	28,476	138,569	420,390
1976-77	156,611	83,965	2,046,284	17,546	7,789	34,525	136,077	436,513
1977-78	134,459	83,723	2,223,317	17,801	7,194	41,975	127,719	412,871

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages (a)		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1973-74	1,261	44,755	2,218	7,182	4,219	82,953
1974-75	971	28,866	1,817	7,209	3,541	63,120
1975-76	1,407	35,268	1,929	7,274	3,703	71,499
1976-77	1,176	33,227	2,025	14,340	3,798	96,148
1977-78	1,201	49,040	1,976	10,037	3,877	91,794

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

(b) Excluding repayments designated "principal and interest".

Mortgages of real estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Act and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available. Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of mortgagee	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	34,525	626,347	37,002	739,697	35,016	763,029
Building societies	11,296	239,986	12,187	290,937	13,030	344,081
Co-operative housing societies	3,278	55,473	3,028	59,597	3,114	70,293
Friendly societies	99	1,650	225	4,953	264	5,915
Insurance companies	1,149	47,735	1,615	71,202	1,754	82,769
Government institutions	3,639	74,630	3,294	88,571	3,767	109,530
Trustee institutions	368	22,830	705	46,068	758	49,630
Finance companies	6,365	181,765	8,164	247,142	7,137	226,626
Private individuals	12,861	264,749	13,628	324,628	12,860	329,365
Other mortgagees	2,835	133,134	5,293	206,717	7,224	291,121
Total	76,415	1,648,300	85,141	2,079,512	84,924	2,272,357

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1974 to 1978 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS
ON WOOL AND CROPS

Security	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Stock mortgages—					
Number	586	587	344	268	298
Amount (\$'000)	1,871	906	1,215	602	(a)
Liens on wool—					
Number	9	12	11	15	10
Amount (\$'000)	65	231	75	43	(a)
Liens on crops—					
Number	183	105	120	131	204
Amount (\$'000)	858	763	602	1,011	(a)
Total—					
Number	778	704	475	414	512
Amount (\$'000)	2,794	1,900	1,892	1,656	(a)

(a) These figures are no longer available.

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1974 to 1978:

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Bills of sale—					
Number	20,515	22,139	29,127	29,729	28,845
Amount (\$'000)	53,743	65,896	95,211	115,714	(a)

(a) These figures are no longer available.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book*, 1974, pp. 708–11; Assurance fund, 1977, pp. 626–7; Probate, 1978, pp. 538–9

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Banking (monthly) (5605.0)

Banking and currency (5601.0)

Credit unions: assets, liabilities, income, and expenditure (5618.0)

Finance companies (annual) (5616.0)

Finance companies, Australia (monthly) (5614.0)

Financial corporations statistics (monthly) (5617.0)

General insurance (5620.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation (monthly) (5609.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation, permanent building societies (monthly) (5610.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation, savings banks and trading banks (monthly) (5608.0)

Instalment credit for retail sales (monthly) (5631.0)

Life insurance (annual) (5622.0)

Life insurance (monthly) (5621.0)

Major trading bank statistics (preliminary) (monthly) (5603.0)

Permanent building societies (annual) (5632.0)

Terminating building societies (annual) (5633.0)

PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions as to business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the "price mechanism" is said to operate.

For the purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail and wholesale prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977* and *Labour Report (6.7)* last published in 1973.

Consumer Price Index

Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of nine short-term retail price indexes, chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, and September quarter 1976 into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

The Consumer Price Index has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. In recent years it has become even more important through its use as a starting point by parties to the national wage hearings and by the Arbitration Commission in determining the size and nature of wage adjustments. Some pension and superannuation payments are automatically adjusted or "indexed", using movements in the Index. The Index is also used in the indexation of income ranges for income tax purposes. Many business contracts are regularly adjusted to take account of changes in the Index or in some components of it. Rental agreements, insurance coverages, alimony, and child support payments are frequently tied in some manner to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Price and other data used to construct the Consumer Price Index are one source used in compiling quarterly and annual estimates of current price expenditure on gross domestic product and are also used to revalue certain constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representative of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. It is important to remember that the Consumer Price Index measures "price movements" and not "price levels". The Consumer Price Index is often loosely called the cost-of-living index, but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index among other things would need to be concerned with changes in the standard of living and with substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing world conditions. The Consumer Price Index, between revision, assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures price changes in that basket alone. From time to time, the basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending levels of the population to which the Index relates.

Composition, weighting pattern, and collection

The Consumer Price Index measures price changes affecting a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. This group is termed "the Consumer Price Index population group". For this purpose, employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Metropolitan means the State capital cities and Canberra.

Information on the spending habits of a representative cross-section of Australian households is obtained from household expenditure surveys. The 1974-75 survey was used to obtain estimates of spending patterns for the consumer population group, and the current series (the ninth) of the Index introduced in September 1976, was based on these estimates.

The items in the Consumer Price Index basket cannot include every item bought by households but it does include all the important kinds of items. The items are chosen not only because they were representative of metropolitan household spending habits but also because the items were those whose prices could be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service.

The total basket is divided into the following groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation. These groups are divided into sub-groups and the sub-groups are divided into expenditure classes. Index numbers are also produced for various special groupings of goods and services in the Index, such as "motor vehicle operation", "all groups, goods component" and "all groups, excluding food".

Every expenditure class in the Consumer Price Index has a "weight" (or measure of its relative importance). In calculating the Index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. From time to time the Index is reviewed and new fixed weights introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns. Within each expenditure class there are also weights for each individual item. The weights at this level are varied whenever necessary to reflect changed buying patterns. These weight changes can, and do, take place between periodic revision of the Consumer Price Index. However, the weight changes are introduced into the Index in such a way that they do not, in themselves, affect the level of the Index. The weights for all groups and sub-groups are shown in the following table indicating the relative importance of them at the September quarter 1979. While the underlying weights are changed only at about five-yearly intervals, the percentage compositions vary from quarter to quarter, because prices for expenditure classes change at different rates.

**AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1979:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED**

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)	
	Sub-group (b)	Group		Sub-group (b)	Group
FOOD		22.287	Drapery	1.104	
Dairy produce	2.043		Household utensils and tools	1.452	
Cereal products	2.234		Household supplies and services	3.184	
Meat and seafoods	6.676		Postal and telephone services	1.171	
Fruit and vegetables	2.613		TRANSPORTATION		18.290
Soft drinks, ice-cream, and confectionery	2.105		Private transport	16.317	
Meals out, take-away food	4.466		Public transport fares	1.973	
Other food	2.150		TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL		9.995
CLOTHING		10.068	Alcoholic beverages	6.908	
Men's and boys'	2.847		Cigarettes and tobacco	3.087	
Women's and girls'	4.509		HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE		5.389
Piecegoods and other clothing	0.575		Health services	2.961	
Footwear	1.602		Personal care products	1.705	
Clothing and footwear services	0.535		Personal care services	0.723	
HOUSING		12.830	RECREATION		7.399
Rent	5.083		Books, newspapers, magazines	1.451	
Home ownership	7.747		Other recreational goods	2.780	
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION		13.742	Holiday accommodation	0.906	
Fuel and light	2.269		Other recreational services	2.262	
Furniture and floor coverings	2.955				
Appliances	1.607		TOTAL (ALL GROUPS)	100.000	100.000

(a) Percentage contribution to the Index aggregate, based on expenditures in 1974-75, valued at relevant prices in September quarter 1979.

(b) Composition and weighting pattern by expenditure classes is also available.

The sets of weights used for different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the

continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75.

Prices are calculated from many sources and around 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter. Food items are priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other items are priced quarterly, usually at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter. However, to smooth out collection workloads, some items are collected during the first month of each quarter. Some items, such as local authority rates, need to be priced only once each year.

As the Index aims to measure price changes of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. However, products do change and the effects of quality changes are evaluated separately from price change to give a "pure" price. This need to account for changes in quality sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems.

Periodic revisions

The Consumer Price Index is revised from time to time in order to ensure it continues to be relevant to current conditions. The revisions have been usually carried out at approximately five-yearly intervals. Following each revision, the new series are linked to the old to form a continuous series. This linking is carried out in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences in prices of the old and new baskets.

At less frequent intervals, the reference base period is also updated in order to focus on a closer and more meaningful period of time. Such changes in reference base periods have no effect on percentage changes calculated from the index numbers.

Using the Consumer Price Index

In addition to the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of six State capitals, there is also published a separate Consumer Price Index for each capital city including Canberra, and for the weighted average of seven capital cities. Each city index measures price change over time for that city; together they enable comparisons to be made between cities in the degree of price measurement, but not about the differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

To sum up, the Consumer Price Index is designed to provide a "broad measure" of changes in retail prices encountered by metropolitan employee households as a group, and should not be expected to reflect exactly the experience of any particular household. Particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the Index and may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The Consumer Price Index is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for metropolitan employee households overall. However, it is not the only measure of price change available and its use must be considered in regard to its suitability for particular needs. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles and publishes a number of wholesale price indexes, including indexes for materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry, and materials used in building. These indexes are referred to in the following pages. For some purposes users consider that the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) derived from national accounting aggregates (see Appendix B of this *Year Book*) such as Private Final Consumption Expenditure are an appropriate measure of price changes for broad categories of goods and services.

Further information and a more comprehensive indication of the statistics available on the current Consumer Price Index can be found in the Bureau's publications—*Consumer Price Index* (6401.0); *Consumer Price Index, monthly food group index* (6402.0); and *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index*.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of index for each city and for six State capital cities combined:
year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Six capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1974-75	171.1	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	164.9
1975-76	193.3	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	187.3
1976-77	220.0	223.4	216.6	218.0	220.1	219.4	217.7	212.9
1977-78	241.0	243.2	238.2	238.4	241.8	243.1	239.1	232.3
1978-79	260.7	264.4	256.8	258.0	259.7	262.8	257.7	251.1

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0 except Health and Personal Care: December quarter 1968 = 100.0 Recreation: September quarter 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equip- ment and operation	Transport- ation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recrea- tion	All groups
1974-75	161.7	172.0	180.6	147.2	164.4	173.7	188.1	n.a.	167.9
1975-76	177.8	200.4	214.0	169.5	194.1	214.0	149.3	n.a.	189.5
1976-77	198.9	232.4	242.6	188.0	216.8	229.3	(a)266.1	103.7	216.6
1977-78	220.9	257.7	263.0	204.2	236.7	241.6	321.5	113.0	238.2
1978-79	245.8	276.5	276.1	218.5	256.9	277.8	307.3	120.5	256.8

(a) Note effects of arrangements concerning Medibank on net prices payable by households for medical and hospital services.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index, from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1978:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED
(Base: year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1921 (a)	168	1941	167	1961	471
1906	90	1926	168	1946	190	1966	517
1911	100	1931	145	1951	313	1971	621
1916 (a)	132	1936	141	1956	419	1976	1083
						1978	1313

(a) November.

The prices shown in the following table for the June quarter 1979 are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. These specified grades, etc., and the retailers, have been selected as representative to measure price changes over time. Average prices such as these were published by month until December 1977. Since March 1978, they have been published as average prices for the quarter and now include additional items such as fresh fruit, confectionery, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, and personal care products. The selected items come within the Food Group and the following sub-groups of the Consumer Price Index: Household supplies and services, Alcoholic beverages, and Personal care products, but they do not comprise "all" the items and varieties incorporated in the respective groups of the Consumer Price Index.

The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. Prices for the food items are collected as at the middle of each month excepting the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. The average prices shown for food items are quarterly averages of average monthly prices. Prices for non-food items are collected as at the middle of the mid-month of each quarter.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS,
JUNE QUARTER 1979

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Dairy produce—					
Milk, bottled, delivered	2x600ml	54	Bananas	1kg	80
Milk, powdered, full cream	300g can	86	Potatoes	1kg	38
Cheese, processed	250g	58	Tomatoes	1kg	84
Butter	500g	88	Carrots	1kg	50
Cereal products—			Onions	1kg	50
Bread, milk loaf, sliced			Peaches	825g can	67
supermarket sales			Pineapple, pieces	450g can	43
(white loaf)	680g	46	Peas, frozen	500g pkt	59
Biscuits, dry	225g	43	Confectionery—		
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g	71	Chocolate, block	200g	78
Flour, self-raising	1kg	50	Other food—		
Rice	500g	38	Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	114
Meat and seafoods—			Sugar	2kg pkt	81
Beef—			Jam, strawberry	500g jar	82
Rib (without bone)	1kg	340	Tea	250g pkt	76
Rump steak	1kg	603	Coffee, instant	150g jar	232
T-bone steak, without			Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	75
fillet	1kg	496	Margarine, table, poly-		
Chuck steak	1kg	311	unsaturated	500g	91
Silverside, corned	1kg	376	Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	450g can	40
Sausages	1kg	208	Baby food	125g can	20
Lamb—			Household supplies—		
Leg	1kg	298	Laundry detergent	750g pkt	118
Loin chops	1kg	367	Dishwashing detergent	750ml	101
Forequarter chops	1kg	273	Facial tissues	pkt of 150	61
Pork—			Toilet paper	2x550 sheet rolls	59
Leg	1kg	362	Pet food	405g can	34
Chops	1kg	395	Alcoholic beverages—		
Chicken, frozen	1kg	193	Beer	740ml bottle	88
Bacon	250g pkt	171	Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	49
Beef, corned	340g can	110	Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	77
Salmon, pink	220g can	106	Personal care products—		
Fruit and vegetables—			Toilet soap	2x125g	57
Oranges	1kg	51	Toothpaste	110g tube	61

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the following section particulars are given of indexes relating to building and materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry. In addition to the usefulness of these indexes in themselves, they are also of use in the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Price Indexes of Materials used in Building

The first of the two monthly indexes in this series, Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969 and the second, Materials Used in

House Building, in November 1970. They are compiled for each State capital city for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base of the indexes is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, and each index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near to it as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building

This Index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). Since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area, the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building included in that area.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	162.6	191.8	216.2	235.9	248.5
Cement products	176.7	215.3	237.3	261.0	280.9
Bricks, stone, etc.	169.3	189.8	205.4	221.2	237.0
Timber, board, and joinery	189.9	212.0	238.1	256.7	268.5
Steel and iron products	197.8	239.6	272.3	296.3	314.1
Aluminium products	174.2	194.1	217.1	235.5	250.6
Other metal products	152.7	164.3	183.5	185.3	217.4
Plumbing fixtures	210.2	249.9	267.5	270.0	275.5
Miscellaneous materials	164.8	187.6	203.0	216.4	225.0
Electrical installation materials	157.4	177.4	199.6	215.3	242.6
Mechanical services components	181.4	201.6	225.6	247.3	268.1
All groups	180.6	209.4	234.8	254.4	271.4

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	159.7	189.4	213.1	232.0	244.8
Cement products	205.2	241.1	279.1	303.4	325.9
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	172.4	192.3	209.4	223.7	239.4
Timber, board, and joinery	190.5	207.3	233.5	247.2	255.8
Steel products	196.5	231.9	269.4	295.8	316.2
Other metal products	168.5	185.4	206.2	219.9	242.6
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	177.4	204.6	218.7	221.7	228.4
Electrical installation materials	165.9	181.0	200.3	213.8	238.1
Installed appliances	145.3	166.8	181.9	195.4	203.8
Plaster and plaster products	151.4	168.1	175.8	187.7	199.5
Miscellaneous materials	161.6	186.7	208.2	221.4	230.7
All groups	178.4	200.1	223.6	238.6	251.4

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 638-40

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series was introduced in December 1972 and has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and since 1968-69. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city. Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0, using the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This Index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis for four groupings and an All Groups combination as shown in the following table:

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	per cent					
Iron and steel	83.2	161.1	200.2	227.8	248.9	264.9
Aluminium	8.9	141.9	158.0	176.9	193.7	208.9
Copper and brass	5.7	131.1	137.5	158.1	153.9	179.2
Other metallic materials	2.2	192.4	207.8	231.2	244.7	319.0
All groups	100.0	158.4	193.1	219.4	238.5	256.2

(a) At base year.

Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

Prices for each item included in the Index relate to representative goods of fixed specification and are collected each month from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant material.

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Electric motors and motor control equipment	133.1	139.7	156.7	153.1	173.9
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	137.1	145.3	167.3	163.0	194.6
Distribution transformers	122.4	128.1	145.6	140.0	159.1
Power transformers	116.3	122.4	144.3	138.9	167.3
General transformers	128.9	135.3	153.4	148.0	169.3

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 553

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

This monthly Index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price

indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970. Index numbers have been published from 1968-69 onwards and for the months from July 1968 onwards. The reference base of the Index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple monthly averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

The composition of this Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The Index is on a net basis, i.e., it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of the Index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and the weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and on 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The selected items have been published into broad index groups using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are: (1) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and (2) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an "industry of origin basis", and in addition, the distinction between home produced and imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a "commodity basis". The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups, and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base 1968-69.

Prices incorporated in the Index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of home produced items are generally obtained from principal users (manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the Index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a "delivered into store basis". Prices relate to "goods of fixed specifications" with the aim of incorporating in the Index price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Prices collected are mainly "monthly average prices" rather than prices relating to the mid-point of one month. This is because there is a high frequency of price changes for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuation due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the Index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

The treatment of the prices of transferred goods and seasonal items is explained in previous *Year Books*.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Home produced materials—					
Agriculture	132.2	132.3	152.5	162.4	228.8
Forestry and fishing	187.8	213.7	245.2	273.5	263.5
Mining	129.0	163.3	189.2	211.4	280.4
Electricity	124.6	137.9	148.8	160.9	173.8
Total home produced materials	131.6	142.0	163.2	176.7	238.4
Imported materials—					
Agriculture	149.3	166.5	258.6	303.4	285.3
Mining	357.8	423.6	479.5	515.3	542.6
Manufacturing	149.5	162.6	182.1	201.6	222.1
Total imported materials	181.5	202.9	233.2	257.0	275.7
All groups	145.1	158.6	182.2	198.5	248.5

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Home produced and imported materials—					
Food, live animals, and tobacco	132.4	132.5	154.9	166.6	232.5
Crude materials (excluding fuels)	149.3	163.0	191.7	r199.2	226.2
Electricity, gas, and fuels	179.5	229.0	254.8	291.0	362.4
Imported manufacturing materials—					
Chemicals	141.9	149.4	160.3	170.7	180.9
Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery	148.7	179.6	211.6	246.6	271.6
Other manufactured materials	137.4	148.4	164.5	185.1	201.3
All groups	145.1	158.6	182.2	r198.5	248.5

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 549-51

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

These monthly indexes were first published in October 1976 and index numbers have been compiled from July 1968 onwards. These indexes measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division. In addition, indexes are published for three special groupings which are components of particular net sub-division indexes.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in the Manufacturing Division, for sale or transfer to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this index.

In other words, the pricing and weights for the All Manufacturing Industry Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

The net sub-division indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions represent movements in prices of goods produced by establishments in the respective sub-divisions, for sale or transfer to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing or to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. The pricing and weights for the net sub-division indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective sub-divisions.

For ASIC sub-divisions 21-22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 33, only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions. Therefore, the relevant components of the All Manufacturing Industry Index are regarded as providing valid indicators of price movement for these sub-divisions. For ASIC sub-divisions 23, 26, 27, 29, and 34, there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions of Manufacturing. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions, it has therefore been necessary to price additional items to represent transactions between these and other sub-divisions, and also to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division (i.e., weights based on all articles produced by the sub-division for sale or transfer outside the sub-division).

In the case of sub-division 21-22, "Food, beverages, and tobacco", an index series is also published for the special groupings "Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar", in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this sub-division. The other two special groupings, "Appliances and electrical equipment" and "Industrial machinery and equipment, etc." were first published in June 1977 following requests for a dissection of the other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances sub-division index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weights of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price, this is the price used in the index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

A technique known as model pricing is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e., constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. This technique involves selecting a product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output and which becomes the "model".

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality. When a significant change in specification occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It is therefore necessary to obtain information on discounts and reflect their effects in the indexes.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Manufacturing Division	158.1	177.8	196.9	213.8	237.4
Net sub-divisions (a)—					
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	153.0	163.5	180.0	195.6	226.4
Textiles (23)	142.4	159.7	178.6	193.3	205.1
Clothing and footwear (24)	161.3	185.2	208.1	225.2	238.4
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	190.0	219.9	246.8	264.0	280.4
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	168.5	196.3	212.8	231.7	245.0
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	142.4	168.2	182.4	200.7	233.1
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	158.3	183.2	202.5	219.8	236.8
Basic metal products (29)	151.9	174.0	200.6	214.0	237.2
Fabricated metal products (31)	183.2	217.1	244.9	268.7	287.7
Transport equipment (32)	151.2	175.8	195.0	211.6	230.2
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	158.9	179.2	199.4	215.3	232.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing products (34)	143.7	159.0	176.0	192.4	209.8

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: SPECIAL GROUPINGS (a)
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Special groupings	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar	151.7	168.5	184.8	203.5	217.8
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)—					
Appliances and Electrical Equipment (332)	146.1	159.9	176.7	186.0	200.1
Industrial machinery and equipment, etc. (b) (331 and 333)	175.2	203.6	228.3	252.5	273.0

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

(b) Includes photographic, professional, and scientific equipment.

NOTE. A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 551-3

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964, and index numbers were published at quarterly intervals from August 1959 to February 1969, when monthly publication commenced. The Index has direct value as a measure of changes in aggregate cost of materials used in an important part of the building industry (other than house building).

**AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL
INSTALLATION MATERIALS**

(Base of each index: year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (a)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	per cent					
Conductors	40	168.2	178.1	197.5	199.3	232.1
Conduit and accessories	25	169.6	199.0	227.8	253.1	284.8
Switchboard and switchgear material	35	192.3	224.5	252.8	283.2	310.7
All groups	100.0	177.0	199.6	224.4	242.1	272.8

(a) At base year.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 554

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

The Export Price Index is a fixed weights index. Its purpose is to provide monthly comparisons, over a limited number of years, of the level of export prices of selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers thus measure price changes only. The price series used in the index relate to specified standards and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc., of each commodity, with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for exports of representative goods of constant quality.

An annual index of export prices was published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1901 to 1962. From October 1962, the Export Price Index was published on a monthly basis with the reference base being year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from June 1969 were compiled on an interim basis which incorporated a re-weighting of the items contained in the original index and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis was introduced pending a comprehensive review of the index as a whole.

Following this extensive review and rebase, a revised expanded Export Price Index was published in July 1979 using a reference base of 1974-75 = 100.0. The weighting pattern of the revised index was based on the pattern of Australian exports during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77. This new index has a more comprehensive coverage of exports, particularly with regard to manufactured goods. Index numbers have been compiled for each month from July 1974 and from 1974-75 to 1978-79. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the monthly index numbers.

The selected commodities have been combined into two broad index groups. One group of index numbers has been defined in terms of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC). The first of the accompanying tables presents index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Sections and Divisions of the AECC. The second group of index numbers is based on an "industry of origin" format defined in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Tables are presented showing index numbers for groups defined in terms of the Divisions and sub-divisions for the 1978 edition of the ASIC.

The revised Export Price Index relates to all exports of merchandise from Australia. It includes re-exports of merchandise (that is, goods which are imported to Australia and exported at a later date without physical transformation). The index numbers for each month relate to prices of those exports of merchandise that are physically shipped from Australia during the month.

The commodities directly represented in the index constituted 89 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from Australia in the period 1974-75 to 1976-77.

In general, prices are obtained from major exporters of the selected commodities included in the index. The point of pricing is the point at which the goods physically leave Australia, i.e., prices are on the basis free on board (f.o.b.) at the main Australian ports of export.

As the prices used in the index are expressed in Australian currency, changes in the relative values of the Australian dollar and overseas currencies can have a direct impact on

price movements for the many commodities that are sold in currencies other than Australian dollars. Where exports are sold at prices expressed in terms of a foreign currency and forward exchange cover is used, the prices used in the index exclude forward exchange cover.

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AECC)**
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	All groups	AECC SECTIONS				
		Food and live animals	Crude materials inedible (except fuels)	Mineral fuels and lubricants	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals and other manufactured exports
1974-75	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975-76	109	97	115	144	98	101
1976-77	122	98	141	156	117	118
1977-78	128	100	149	167	136	125
1978-79p	144	119	162	170	157	146
		SELECTED AECC DIVISIONS				
	Meat and meat preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Fish and fish preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar and sugar preparations
1974-75	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975-76	115	93	138	94	98	89
1976-77	125	94	185	89	108	83
1977-78	154	107	200	81	160	72
1978-79p	234	113	229	86	167	74
	Hides, skins, and furskins raw	Textile fibres and their wastes	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	Coal, coke, and briquettes	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	Animal oils and fats
1974-75	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975-76	123	105	119	152	119	98
1976-77	188	135	140	164	137	117
1977-78	198	139	151	176	141	136
1978-79p	308	153	157	178	157	157
	Manufactures of		Power generating machinery and equipment	Machinery specialised for particular industries	Road vehicles	Gold
	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals				
1974-75	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975-76	84	93	114	126	117	91
1976-77	91	123	119	147	130	95
1977-78	96	125	139	166	145	120
1978-79p	118	161	154	178	154	165

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON
AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (ASIC)**
(Base of each index: year 1974-75 = 100)

Year	ASIC DIVISIONS						
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Mining		Manufacturing		
1974-75	100		100		100		
1975-76	98		130		105		
1976-77	106		148		119		
1977-78	105		159		127		
1978-79p	114		163		150		
	SELECTED ASIC SUBDIVISIONS						
	Metallic minerals	Coal	Food, beverages, and tobacco	Textiles	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	Basic metal products	Transport equipment
1974-75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975-76	116	152	101	107	116	102	119
1976-77	137	164	109	135	130	122	130
1977-78	147	176	118	140	137	128	145
1978-79p	155	178	151	156	144	149	152

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 554-5

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

General

During 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted two surveys in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. The 1974-75 survey was confined to a sample of households in the six State capital cities and Canberra (collection in Darwin being suspended in December 1974 due to cyclone Tracy), while the coverage of the 1975-76 survey was extended to include other urban and rural regions. Apart from limited attempts in 1910-11 and 1913 to assess the spending patterns of Australian households, these surveys were the first official collections of household expenditure statistics conducted in this country.

Perhaps the most important reason for the collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is to provide information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index (see page 511). Household expenditure statistics also provide a rich source of data needed for a wide range of policy and research purposes. These include the planning of welfare services; assessing the need for, and effect of, programmes in fields such as housing, education, and health; assessing the impact of taxation and government benefits; and improving estimates of private final consumption expenditure in the National Accounts. Further information on the surveys can be found on pages 505-10 of the 1979 *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1974-75		1975-76		Victoria
	Melbourne	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	
Number of households in sample	2,544	653	498	176	1,327
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	822.0	837.4	239.9	85.7	1,163.0
Average number of persons per household	3.15	3.08	3.09	3.38	3.10
Average age of household head (years)	45.03	45.92	45.02	48.83	45.95
Average weekly household income (\$)	212.22	241.97	207.54	204.41	232.10
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Commodity or service—					
Current housing costs (c)	22.95	26.41	21.06	11.03	24.18
Fuel and power	4.38	4.90	4.53	3.92	4.75
Food—	33.24	36.64	31.56	29.57	35.07
Bread, cakes, and cereals	3.66	4.00	3.63	3.83	3.91
Meat and fish	8.30	9.09	7.62	7.12	8.64
Dairy products, oils, and fats	4.81	5.39	4.78	5.55	5.27
Fruit and vegetables	4.77	5.26	3.94	4.32	4.92
Other food	11.69	12.91	11.59	8.76	12.34
Alcohol and tobacco	9.04	11.73	8.49	7.40	10.75
Clothing and footwear	15.65	17.98	14.22	9.27	16.56
Household equipment and operation	14.87	18.82	16.51	13.05	17.92
Medical care and health expenses	6.21	5.59	5.27	5.82	5.54
Transport and communication	25.90	35.35	31.03	31.06	34.14
Recreation and education	14.67	17.11	18.77	11.25	17.02
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.88	15.13	13.64	11.64	14.56
Total expenditure	161.83	189.66	165.08	134.02	180.49
Selected other payments (d)	43.47	48.19	43.45	37.62	46.43

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as defined for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500 persons and rural areas.

(c) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments. These figures are subject to large sampling errors and should be treated with caution.

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Bulletin No. 5. Quarterly expenditure patterns (6511.0)

Bulletin No. 6. Expenditure classified by household composition (6512.0)

Bulletin No. 7. Income distribution (6513.0)

Bulletin No. 8. Expenditure classified by selected household characteristics (6514.0)

Household Expenditure Survey 1975-76

Bulletin No. 1. Summary of results (6516.0)

Bulletin No. 2. Expenditure patterns of households of differing characteristics and compositions (6517.0)

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Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building (monthly) (6407.0)

Price Index of Materials used in House Building (monthly) (6408.0)

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry (monthly) (6411.0)

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (monthly) (6410.0)

TRANSPORT*

VICTORIAN MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Victorian Ministry of Transport, in association with the statutory authorities under the Minister of Transport's jurisdiction, controls land transport in Victoria. Two exceptions to this situation are traffic management and vehicle registration, both of which lie within the administration of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. The Ministry was established under the terms of the *Transport Act 1951* for the purpose of securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. As part of this responsibility, the Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and acts as the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport.

Victoria's transport authorities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transport system and the Ministry of Transport oversees their activities and formulates policy. Including the West Gate Bridge Authority, seven transport authorities report to the Minister of Transport.

The Victorian Railways is by far the largest Victorian transport authority, employing some 23,000 persons and operating a rail network of 6,304 kilometres. During the 1978-79 financial year, the Victorian Railways carried 94,000,000 passengers (98,000,000 in 1977-78) and transported about 11,000,000 tonnes of freight. Expenditure in this financial year amounted to \$349m (\$333m in 1977-78). Late in 1972, legislation was enacted to change the governing body of the Victorian Railways from three commissioners to a Board of seven members, which has since been expanded to nine members. The Board comprises representatives from the business community and the Victorian Railways.

It became evident during the 1960s that the Flinders Street station area could no longer handle the demand for peak hour train travel and so the Victorian Government, after examining methods of reducing this bottleneck, decided that the best solution was to convert the central terminal into a five section complex by the construction of an underground rail loop around the central business district. When completed, the Melbourne underground rail loop will substantially enlarge the capacity of the whole Melbourne metropolitan area rail network.

The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was created when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act was proclaimed on 1 January 1971. The Authority is a corporate body comprising nine members. It is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop, which will comprise four new rail tracks under Spring Street and La Trobe Street, linking tracks in the existing railway system from points east of Flinders Street and Princes Bridge to points north of Spencer Street. Three new stations will be built underground and two additional tracks have been constructed between Flinders Street and Spencer Street stations. To assist in financing the underground rail loop, the Victorian Railways collects a small levy on each suburban rail journey. The balance of the funds required to complete the underground rail loop are to be provided by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council.

* The 1979 edition of the *Victorian Year Book* contains a comprehensive special article on the relationship between transport and the Victorian environment (pages 1-25), supported by articles on the history of transport administration in Victoria (pages 129-30) and transport in agriculture (pages 370-1).

Another railway authority which plays an important role in Victoria's transport system is the Railway Construction Board. The Railways Act prescribes that "the Board shall construct and complete all lines of railway which Parliament may hereafter authorise to be constructed". The Board's major current tasks are to plan the eastern railway and supervise the construction of transport centres at Frankston and Box Hill.

Many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems. Melbourne, however, has retained its trams, and they have become a significant asset in moving persons over comparatively short distances up to 13 kilometres from Melbourne. In fact, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board carries more passengers than the Victorian Railways—about 120,000,000 persons in 1978–79. The board comprises three members, employs 4,700 persons, and maintains about 220 kilometres of tram services and 276 kilometres of bus services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

A necessary part of Victoria's transport system is the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles. The regulation of these functions is the responsibility of the Transport Regulation Board, which comprises three members. The regulatory pattern takes the form of a compulsory licensing system designed to meet public needs and to assist in the balanced use of transport resources.

In 1974, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974*, thereby creating a single Victorian highway authority by transferring to the Country Roads Board the responsibility for metropolitan bridges and highways. The Country Roads Board maintains nearly 24,000 kilometres of roads and is responsible for planning and constructing new roads. The Board comprises three members and employs about 5,000 persons.

In 1964, a special Victorian Government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge with six traffic lanes. This recommendation was agreed to by the Victorian Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December 1965 giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River, which was opened in November 1978. Subsequent traffic estimates led the Authority to increase the number of traffic lanes from six to eight. The Authority was founded as a non-profit company limited by guarantee and is registered under the Victorian *Companies Act 1961* and administered by a chairman, deputy chairman, and seven directors.

Complementing the Victorian public transport system is an extensive privately owned bus and taxi network. With the exception of a small number of services into the central business district, Melbourne's private bus network operates on cross suburban routes linking residential areas and local shopping centres, schools, and railway stations. Private buses operate over routes covering 36,000,000 kilometres and carry about 56,000,000 passengers a year. The Victorian Government is subsidising private bus services to minimise increases in fares and providing low interest loans to facilitate the purchase of new buses.

A Metropolitan Transit Council has been established to co-ordinate and manage the metropolitan public transport system. The Council has the task of ensuring that Melbourne has a totally integrated public transport system with a single uniform price ticket interchangeable between rail, tram, and bus.

In co-operation with Victoria's various transport authorities, the Ministry of Transport has embarked on a major programme to re-equip and modernise the metropolitan transport system with the aim of providing rapid, frequent, and comfortable public transport.

Further reference: Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1975*, p. 634

LAND TRANSPORT

Railways

Introduction

The Victorian railways system is undergoing its first major period of rationalisation for many years. The Victorian Government decided during 1976 to close 23 uneconomic

country railway lines. The services on these lines are being replaced by various forms of road transport, and the changes are part of a co-ordinated transport policy for Victoria.

Establishment of regional freight centres has been an important part of the rationalisation process. Freight to and from country centres is railed in bulk to the nearest regional freight centre, and local deliveries are made by road carriers. This combines rail and road in their most efficient forms, and has also given most of the State a more frequent and usually a more convenient freight service. There are 35 of these centres operating throughout Victoria.

During 1978, a further nine passenger services on branch lines were withdrawn and replaced by modern buses. As with the road carriers, these services are operated under contract to the Victorian Railways by local operators and offer faster, more comfortable travel. As a consequence, there has been a substantial increase in the number of passengers carried.

Urban transport improvements are continuing, as far as funds allow, to help the Melbourne suburban rail system meet the future demands that are expected to be placed on it.

Administration

The Victorian Railways was established in 1856, two years after Australia's first train ran to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne), and was administered first by the Board of Land and Works, and then by either one or three commissioners. A seven-man board, since increased to nine, replaced the commissioners in 1973. The full-time chairman is responsible to the Victorian Government through the Minister of Transport. Day to day matters are controlled by the general manager who is responsible to the chairman for managing the Victorian Railways within board guidelines.

Total transport service

Victoria's rail system was developed during the second half of the nineteenth century, with main lines radiating from Melbourne. Branch lines were built to serve areas which were virtually isolated. The development of road transport has meant drastic economic changes, and the twin expense of maintaining road and rail links to many centres is no longer acceptable.

The Victorian Government's decision, in September 1976, to replace uneconomic rail services with road transport not only offers the Victorian Railways significant savings, but also ensures improved transport services in many country areas.

The Victorian Railways first regional freight centre, which opened at Horsham in March 1976, has indicated an efficient co-ordinated freight transport system. The concept uses rail's advantage as a fast bulk carrier, linked with the flexibility of road transport for local services. Local deliveries in many country areas are now more frequent, compared with the former rail services on branch lines, yet the customer still pays the equivalent of through-rail freight rates. Some towns previously without rail freight services, such as Edenhope and Apsley, are now linked to the regional freight centre system.

There have been widespread savings in such areas as maintenance costs on branch lines, staff costs at inadequately patronised stations, and the release of more than 1,000 much needed freight wagons, as well as many locomotives, for other more profitable services. More than 350 open level crossings are being closed. Uneconomic country passenger services on many railway lines have been replaced by contracted bus services, with similar advantages for both passengers and the Victorian Railways.

Urban transport

Co-ordinated public transport was a feature of the 1969 Melbourne Transportation Committee's plan for 1985. The Report emphasised the need for developing such projects as station car parking facilities, and tram and bus facilities at modal interchange stations to help develop the public transport network. Car parks at many suburban stations have been improved and enlarged.

The number of suburban fare zones have been reduced from 78 to 10 charge zones. Tickets were redesigned from "destination" type single tickets to "section" type single tickets. These new tickets show only the name of the selling station. This will result in

substantial savings with a lesser number of ticket issues and will facilitate the introduction of ticket vending machines.

Improvements to suburban services are made in most areas each year, ranging from major projects such as extra tracks and modern signalling, to station rebuilding and line-side beautification. Power signalling has been installed between Bayswater and Ferntree Gully. Duplication work continued between Macleod and Greensborough, Ringwood and Croydon, and Ringwood and Bayswater. Construction of the third track between Caulfield and Mordialloc also continued.

A number of suburban stations were reconstructed during 1978. The stations were Ashburton, Bayswater, Darebin, Glen Iris, Heathmont, Lalor, McKinnon, Tooronga, and Williamstown Pier. New station buildings were constructed at Watsonia in connection with the duplication work on the track.

Another highly automated signal box at Spencer Street station was brought into service late in 1978. Together with the signal box at Flinders Street station it is planned to link this signal box with other signal boxes around Flinders and Spencer Streets stations, to a metropolitan train control system by the time the underground rail loop is in operation.

Rolling stock

The initial order for fifty silver trains for the suburban network has almost been completed. An interim order for a further nine trains has been placed and orders have been placed for a further fifty.

Eventually, the Victorian Railways intends to replace all wooden bodied suburban trains. However, with extra demand arising from extended traffic on outer suburban lines, as well as the electrification of other lines over the next ten years, the wooden bodied trains are unlikely to be replaced until the 1980s.

During 1978, 150 new covered wagons, container wagons, and hopper wagons were constructed in Victorian Railways workshops and entered service. These wagons are being used to carry bulk freight items such as superphosphate, briquettes, glass making sand, soda ash, and cement. A further 225 wagons are on order, and 3,590 obsolete freight wagons were withdrawn and scrapped during 1978.

In 1978, the order of ten new 3,300 h.p. "C" class diesels was completed. These diesels are now the most powerful locomotives used by the Victorian Railways.

Freight

Although freight business was affected by the dry season and the industrial dispute involving State Electricity Commission employees, the total tonnage carried rose from 10,900,000 tonnes in 1976-77 to 11,100,000 tonnes in 1977-78. The extra traffic resulted from a substantial increase in wheat traffic, and increased carrying of mining and quarry products, manufactured products, and containers, which more than offset a decline in primary products and industrial raw materials carried. The introduction of regional freight centres is rationalising operations and providing a more reliable and regular service, with reduced expenditure.

It has become apparent that the Victorian Railways most significant economic advantage lies in the transportation of bulk freight, where the Railways enjoy a differential advantage, and a major objective of Victorian Railways policy is to secure more of this type of traffic.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

The *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970 provided for the establishment of a new authority — the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the Melbourne underground rail loop. The Authority, comprising nine members appointed by the Governor in Council, was constituted in 1971.

The loop is not a new railway system superimposed on existing transport facilities but, as stated in the preamble to the Act, the loop and ancillary works are "for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network"

Three underground stations constructed on the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business district, together with the two existing stations on the southern and

western boundaries (Flinders Street station and Spencer Street station), form a five station core to handle the city's labour force during peak hours. Linking the three new stations, Parliament station under Spring Street, Museum station and Flagstaff station under La Trobe Street, by four underground tracks in four separate tunnels and connecting them to the existing surface tracks to form a loop, significantly increases the train operating capacity at the centre of the system. The tunnels are large enough to accommodate existing passenger rolling stock and possible future double-deck carriages.

Considerable progress has been made recently in many facets of the loop project. Museum underground station and two of the four loops — the Burnley lines loop and the Caulfield/Sandringham lines loop — are scheduled to come into service before the end of 1980. Construction of the other two underground stations, Parliament and Flagstaff, and the remaining two loops (Clifton Hill lines and North Melbourne lines) is well advanced.

Much of the laying of rail tracks in the tunnels has been completed, as well as power lines, signalling equipment, and communication cables. The construction of ramps to bring the underground tracks up to the surface and the re-arrangement of surface tracks to provide adequate connections has been virtually completed.

Finance

In 1977-78, Victorian Railways passenger income rose by \$1.4m compared with 1976-77. On the freight side revenue increased by \$6.1m compared with 1976-77.

Operational expenses

An increase of \$31.1m in expenditure was due in large measure to the effects of wage increases flowing over from the previous year or granted during 1977-78—the overall increase in wages amounted to \$16.2m. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This factor makes the railways extremely vulnerable to the financial effects of wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, amounted to \$607.7m at 30 June 1978. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$107.3m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$500.4m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1978 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$669.7m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$139.5m), together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$5.6m), reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$524.6m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act 1961* provided that interest and other charges on money borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act 1958* should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act 1964* reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on money borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act 1958* on and after 1 July 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$524.6m at 30 June 1978 amounted to \$38.8m at an average rate of 7.323 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$22.9m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$6.3m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$111.7m at 30 June 1978, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, the State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Trust Account, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Commonwealth Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*.)

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 534.

Capital cost of railways and equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling stock, and equipment of the Railways Department at 30 June for each of the years 1974 to 1978 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS,
ETC.: EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK
(\$'000)**

At 30 June—	Railways		Road motor services	Total capital cost (a)
	Lines open	Lines in process of construction		
1974	416,357	663	19	417,039
1975	442,723	1,030	19	443,772
1976	471,009	2,333	19	473,361
1977	484,954	3,979	19	488,952
1978	494,901	5,297	19	500,217

(a) Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1978, the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation, was \$191.9m.

Railways staff

The number of officers and employees in the railways (including casual labour and butty-gang workers) and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid for each of the financial years 1973-74 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF: NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1973-74	5,378	19,865	25,243	153,910
1974-75	5,520	20,454	25,974	199,729
1975-76	5,363	19,735	25,098	218,609
1976-77	5,299	19,110	24,409	234,816
1977-78	5,382	18,454	23,836	251,055

Railways rolling stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) at 30 June for each of the years 1974 to 1978:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling stock in service	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Locomotives—					
Steam	22	19	19	17	11
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	249	249	257	258	265
Other (a)	92	92	93	93	90
Total	398	395	404	403	401
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,079	1,120	1,127	1,087	1,056
Other (b)	576	556	545	540	490
Total	1,655	1,676	1,672	1,627	1,546
Goods stock (c)	19,438	19,223	18,930	17,869	14,574
Service stock	1,594	1,612	1,481	1,428	1,230

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1974 to 1978 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(kilometres)

Lines open for traffic	Gauge width	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Single track	—Broad gauge (a)	5,816	5,789	5,784	5,700	5,499
	—Narrow gauge	13	13	14	13	—
Double track	—Broad gauge (a)	719	720	719	725	725
Other multi-track	—Broad gauge (a)	136	136	136	140	140
Total route distance		6,684	6,658	6,653	6,578	6,364

(a) Broad gauge refers to 1,600 mm and 1,435 mm gauge track.

Railways traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	Unit	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Traffic train kilometres—Country	'000	7,803	7,815	7,823	7,654	7,135
Suburban	'000	13,584	14,291	14,721	14,423	13,887
Goods	'000	11,958	11,769	11,274	11,412	10,990
Total	'000	33,345	33,876	33,818	33,489	32,013
Passenger journeys—Country	'000	4,507	4,963	4,921	4,402	4,108
Suburban	'000	110,141	112,757	104,748	98,252	93,546
Total	'000	114,648	117,720	109,669	102,654	97,654
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	11,370	11,057	10,803	10,971	11,120

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of various classes of goods and the total tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
(^{'000 tonnes})

Class of goods	Tonnes carried				Tonne kilometres			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Grain—								
Barley	355	444	452	362	105,477	125,785	133,249	95,833
Wheat	2,021	1,866	1,837	2,359	634,888	573,989	563,780	735,572
Other	135	281	166	206	30,115	76,833	34,415	42,336
Flour	145	129	116	82	30,411	28,742	25,900	18,505
Stockfood and fodder	84	65	57	50	21,520	16,664	14,893	11,475
Fruit—								
Fresh	108	90	92	74	41,095	34,692	35,568	27,538
Dried	48	63	53	48	26,228	34,176	28,637	25,794
Beverages	188	172	160	157	46,139	41,322	38,857	37,296
Solid fuels	986	758	837	740	178,103	134,572	138,847	125,546
Cement	852	822	903	803	101,454	101,448	113,546	108,438
Mining and quarry products	334	319	512	758	96,605	84,140	100,298	126,217
Dairy produce	35	35	18	15	8,473	8,113	4,260	3,726
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	85	98	99	75	17,735	18,589	18,137	13,699
Tinplate	51	41	45	19	15,292	13,483	14,492	7,069
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	629	635	675	591	163,663	191,379	213,818	196,664
Manures	470	394	593	616	124,277	102,605	154,264	155,893
Motor cars and accessories	267	241	233	181	75,248	64,351	58,123	43,897
Petroleum products	427	415	427	402	123,381	122,566	126,608	121,179
Paper products	226	193	203	179	64,435	59,815	67,669	59,674
Pipes	110	74	56	66	27,978	19,649	15,612	17,617
Timber	242	261	247	189	76,997	84,435	79,467	62,590
Wool	129	223	126	104	30,698	45,345	31,610	26,806
All other goods	2,875	2,829	2,755	2,768	976,962	980,895	935,359	960,776
Total goods	10,802	10,447	10,662	10,844	3,017,174	2,963,587	2,947,410	3,024,141
Total livestock	255	356	310	277	74,265	107,786	94,776	84,537
Grand total of goods and livestock	11,057	10,803	10,971	11,120	3,091,439	3,071,373	3,042,186	3,108,678

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1977-78 increased by \$12,966,177 compared with 1976-77. Total working expenses increased by \$31,106,380 over the same period.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(^{\$'000})

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	38,343	40,283	46,662	52,417	53,813
Parcels, mails, etc.	4,885	5,736	7,049	7,336	7,202
Other	154	131	111	104	106
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	60,057	69,653	77,687	86,282	92,543
Livestock	1,179	1,631	2,262	2,260	2,191
Miscellaneous	743	637	471	614	561
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshments services	4,369	5,418	6,116	6,891	7,371
Rentals	2,904	3,100	3,188	3,689	4,804
Bookstalls	1,263	1,434	1,515	1,576	1,587
Advertising	300	335	299	326	335
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority special levy	895	922	1,395	1,833	1,798
Other	635	807	697	351	4,334
Total revenue	115,727	130,087	147,450	163,677	176,644

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
General expenses	166,778	215,968	237,230	261,504	288,238
Pensions	8,325	9,695	12,642	16,263	19,591
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	2,347	2,626	3,294	3,677	3,639
Pay-roll tax	6,067	8,957	10,399	10,894	11,695
Long service leave	3,036	3,786	5,696	5,501	5,513
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction	895	922	1,395	1,833	1,798
Other (a) (b)	1,058	1,426	1,341	1,682	1,989
Total working expenses	188,906	243,779	272,395	301,755	332,861
Net revenue	-73,180	-113,692	-124,945	-138,077	-156,217
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	10,893	12,043	13,792	16,760	20,779
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	44	55	57	38	31
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	455	497	527	572	630
Net result for year	-84,572	-126,287	-139,321	-155,448	-177,657
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	163.2	187.4	184.7	184.4	188.4

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE
KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)**

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,685	6,658	6,654	6,610	6,449
Gross revenue per average kilometre open	\$ 17,300	19,525	22,145	24,748	27,391
Working expenses per average kilometre open	\$ 28,212	36,556	40,869	45,572	51,614

Road motor services

The following table shows, for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board:

**VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Victorian Railways Board)**

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Bus kilometres	351,494	372,849	392,901	367,834	293,164
Passenger journeys	760,684	792,952	790,070	754,250	621,000
Gross revenue	\$ 76,047	89,302	94,781	91,673	82,497
Working expenses	\$ 307,021	385,838	455,522	522,470	352,640
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off) (a)	\$ 19,172	19,132	19,092	19,092	19,092

(a) From 1 July 1976, rather than being applied to assets as in the past, depreciation is being charged as working expenses.

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Tramway and omnibus services*Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board*

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1919, and on 1 November of that year took over the cable tramway system then operating in Melbourne. It progressively acquired the assets and obligations of the various municipal tramway trusts which had been operating as separate bodies and merged them into a single tramway system for the metropolitan area. The Board embarked upon a programme of electric tramway construction and the conversion to electric operation of the previous cable tramway system, resulting in the formation of the tramway network which exists today.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the Melbourne metropolitan area, and a fleet of passenger buses operating on routes authorised by the Transport Regulation Board.

The Board is at present carrying out an extensive programme of upgrading its fleet of trams and buses by introducing new vehicles of modern design to improve the standard of comfort and service offered to its passengers. Following the completion of an initial purchase of 115 new tramcars, an order has been placed for a further 100 tramcars for delivery between 1979 and 1983. New buses are also being obtained to replace the older vehicles in the fleet and to provide for improved services.

In July 1978, the first new tramway extension for more than twenty years — a new 3.4 kilometre tramway along the Burwood Highway from the previous terminus at Warrigal Road to Middleborough Road, East Burwood — was opened. Preparations were being made for an extension of the East Preston tramway to Bundoora.

The following two tables show an analysis of the Board's operations for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Track open at end of year		Tram kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
	Double	Single					Rolling stock	Persons employed (a)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1974-75	217	4	23,840	111,077	20,916	37,176	(b) 713	4,575
1975-76	217	4	24,235	106,126	24,986	42,844	(b) 728	4,540
1976-77	217	4	24,166	102,886	26,684	47,981	(b) 747	4,624
1977-78	217	4	24,185	101,296	27,981	50,780	(b) 748	4,708
1978-79	220	4	24,191	101,070	29,836	57,331	(b) 750	4,749

(a) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

(b) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATIONS**

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock	Persons employed (a)
		'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	number	number
1974-75	242	12,027	22,658	4,555	9,941	(b) 263	4,575
1975-76	249	12,681	20,821	5,286	11,813	(b) 258	4,540
1976-77	249	12,762	20,073	5,688	13,057	(b) 259	4,624
1977-78	258	12,874	19,339	5,760	14,472	(b) 305	4,708
1978-79	276	12,879	19,927	6,264	16,523	(b) 278	4,749

(a) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

(b) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

The following three tables show an analysis of the Board's revenue and expenditure items for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	25,168	29,968	32,194	33,546	35,654
Miscellaneous operating receipts	303	304	179	195	445
Non-operating receipts	325	418	458	551	569
Payment from drivers' licence suspense account	897	1,028	116	1,927	1,900
Total revenue	26,693	31,718	32,947	36,219	38,569
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	22,729	25,761	29,148	31,709	37,319
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	1,603	1,765	1,827	1,667	2,341
Tramcars	5,096	5,523	6,249	6,982	8,609
Buses	2,216	2,522	2,837	3,182	3,636
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	1,237	1,429	1,498	1,511	1,882
Buildings and grounds	621	699	730	827	1,027
Electric traction energy	889	1,048	1,178	1,376	1,571
Fuel oil for buses	374	533	561	661	840
Bus licence and road tax fees	9	3	1	2	1
General administration and stores department costs	3,019	3,031	3,598	2,397	4,787
Pay-roll tax	1,721	1,967	2,191	2,281	(a)
Workers compensation payments	1,822	3,239	2,706	1,499	(a)
Depreciation	909	1,156	1,479	1,780	2,080
Non-operating expenses	147	146	186	241	268
Provisions—					
Long service leave	690	984	1,138	1,282	1,012
Retiring gratuities	1,262	1,587	1,785	2,122	1,759
Accrued sick leave	146	163	165	216	201
Public liability claims	827	886	853	1,317	1,423
Interest on loans	1,947	2,361	3,094	4,441	4,888
Leasing of rolling stock	—	—	—	—	479
Total expenditure	47,264	54,803	61,224	65,492	74,122
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-20,571	-23,085	-28,277	-29,273	-35,553
Capital outlay	6,059	8,761	9,621	10,787	12,095
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	31,935	37,225	45,725	54,413	63,161

(a) These two labour-related items of expenditure have been distributed over the operating expense accounts which contain labour costs.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
TRAMWAYS: OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.**

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1974-75	20,916	87.73	18.83	37,176	155.94	177.74
1975-76	24,986	103.10	23.54	42,844	176.79	171.47
1976-77	26,684	110.42	25.94	47,981	198.55	179.81
1977-78	27,981	115.70	27.62	50,780	209.97	181.48
1978-79	29,836	123.34	29.52	57,331	236.99	192.15

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS: OPERATING RECEIPTS,
OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.**

Period	Operating receipts			Operating expenses		Ratio operating expenses to operating receipts
	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	Per passenger	Amount	Per vehicle kilometre	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	per cent
1974-75	4,555	37.87	20.10	9,941	82.66	218.24
1975-76	5,286	41.68	25.39	11,813	93.16	223.48
1976-77	5,689	44.58	28.34	13,057	102.31	229.51
1977-78	5,760	44.74	29.78	14,472	112.41	251.25
1978-79	6,264	48.64	31.43	16,523	128.30	263.78

Private motor omnibus services

The following table shows particulars of Victorian private omnibus services, including details of route operations, charter, schools, and other special services. In the year 1977-78, route operations accounted for 48.63 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 19.94, 30.63, and 0.81 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of vehicles	3,118	3,130	3,205	3,310	3,341
Distance travelled '000 kilometres	101,266	97,782	99,427	103,342	103,959
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	35,916	45,389	52,548	61,045	67,049
Expenditure—					
Drivers' wages	13,753	17,667	20,273	22,908	25,547
Repairs and maintenance	4,250	5,597	6,702	7,934	8,777
Depreciation	2,557	2,678	3,144	3,677	4,215
Other	12,360	15,545	18,180	21,592	24,507
Total expenditure	32,920	41,487	48,299	56,111	63,046
Assets (a)—					
Motor vehicles	7,261	7,695	9,953	12,041	13,756
Other assets	13,559	14,665	16,399	18,290	20,306
Total assets	20,820	22,360	26,352	30,331	34,062
Liabilities (a)	10,834	11,734	14,841	17,332	20,119

(a) Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in provincial cities

Tramway services in Ballarat and Bendigo ceased on 19 September 1971 and 16 April 1972, respectively, to be replaced by privately operated bus services. Sections of the Ballarat and Bendigo systems were re-opened during 1972 as tourist attractions operating during weekends and holidays.

Further reference: Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 771-2

Country Roads Board

Introduction

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria, of which some 23,700 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the provisions of the *Country Roads Act* the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a

freeway, or a main road. The Board also has the power to recommend to the Governor in Council that any road be proclaimed as a tourists' road or a forest road.

The Board meets the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic on State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads. State highways and freeways, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as a secondary system of important roads in Victoria. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1979 comprised 7,022 kilometres of State highways, 288 kilometres of freeways, 798 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,031 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,567 kilometres of main roads.

State highways

Under legislation passed in 1924, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the confirmation of the Governor in Council. State highways are the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and links between important provincial centres. The more important State highways also form part of the national route system of interstate highways. At 30 June 1979, there were 7,022 kilometres of State highways, 6,780 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

National highways in Victoria

A national highway is a road or proposed road that, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, is or will be the principal road linking: (1) two or more State capital cities; (2) a State capital city and Canberra; (3) a State capital city and Darwin; (4) Brisbane and Cairns; or (5) Hobart and Burnie; or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The construction of national highways in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board as the State's road authority. At present the Hume Highway and the Western Highway have been declared as national highways under the National Roads Act, excluding sections within the urban areas of Melbourne and Ballarat.

Long-term proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga. The construction of local by-passes and deviations around settlements and townships, for example, Seymour, Mangalore, Avenel, Euroa, Violet Town, Benalla, and Wangaratta will be considered. The completion of the freeway between Wallan and Broadford in mid-1976 extended the construction of dual carriageways from the outskirts of Melbourne to Seymour.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Further work on the sections between Ballarat and Murray Bridge at the South Australian border is a long-term consideration. Work already commenced or completed includes the construction of a four-lane highway from the outskirts of Melbourne to west of Gordon. The completion of the by-pass of Wallace and Bungaree will provide a continuous four-lane carriageway between Melbourne and Ballarat.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct by-pass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Maltby Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the Westgate Freeway; the Calder Freeway to Keilor East; the Western Freeway at Bacchus Marsh, Pentland Hills, Gordon, Ballan, and Myrning; the Mulgrave Freeway from Forster Road, Mount Waverley, to north of Dandenong; the South Eastern Freeway; the South Gippsland Freeway; the Tullamarine Freeway; the Princes Freeway,

between Moe and Morwell; sections of the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and Geelong; the Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud; the Frankston Freeway; sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Seymour, and the Eastern Freeway. The Mulgrave Freeway west of Forster Road, and the West Gate Freeway in South Melbourne and Port Melbourne were under construction.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act was passed in 1936. Under its terms, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board, may proclaim suitable roads to be tourists' roads.

The Board constructs and maintains tourists' roads in, and leading to, places of special tourist interest in various parts of Victoria. Victoria has about 800 kilometres of proclaimed tourists' roads. The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, and generally, carries out the works concerned.

The Great Ocean Road is the longest tourists' road in Victoria. For 207 kilometres, the road follows the rugged south-west coast, from Torquay to Peterborough. The road was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust. The Trust's purpose was to open up the country to tourists and provide a road to connect the coastal towns. The road was built largely by returned soldiers and sailors of the First World War, and stands as a memorial to the servicemen in that war. The Great Ocean Road was completed in 1932 and proclaimed as a tourists' road in 1936.

Other tourists' roads that cater for holiday travellers include the Phillip Island Road (23 kilometres) and the Wilsons Promontory Road (31 kilometres).

In winter, the tourists' roads leading to Victoria's ski resorts carry many holiday travellers and ski enthusiasts. The major ski resorts are at Mt Hotham, Mt Buller, Falls Creek, and Mt Buffalo. The tourists' roads leading to these ski resorts are the Mt Buffalo Road (39 kilometres), the Mt Buller Road (27 kilometres), the Bogong High Plains Road (66 kilometres) to Falls Creek, and the Alpine Road (83 kilometres) to Mt Hotham. Each winter the Board's snow-clearing teams keep these roads open to traffic. The Donna Buang Road (34 kilometres) and the Acheron Way (35 kilometres) lead to Mt Donna Buang.

The number of persons visiting the alpine resorts is increasing each year. The Board's task of maintaining the tourists' roads that lead to the State's resorts benefits both an important tourist industry and the people it serves. In winter and summer, travellers along many tourists' roads can enjoy scenic drives and take a break from driving by stopping at a roadside rest area or scenic lookout.

The Board, local councils, and other authorities have provided roadside stops with eating facilities, toilets, tables, and litter bins to give drivers and passengers an opportunity to stop in a pleasant roadside environment.

Forest roads

Forest roads proclaimed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act are situated within or adjacent to any State forest, or in areas considered by the Country Roads Board to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped.

The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, with about half the work being carried out by municipal councils on behalf of the Board.

The Board's proclaimed forest roads throughout Victoria have had an important effect on the growth of the State's timber extraction industry. Their most important use is in the transport of logs from the forest to the saw mills. About 520 kilometres of the State's 1,031 kilometres of forest roads are used for this purpose. A further 120 kilometres are used to transport sawn timber from the mills to markets. The other forest roads are used for carting local produce, posts, and firewood.

More than 90 per cent of Victoria's saw log and pulp wood production comes from State forests under licence from the Forests Commission, and the Board's forest roads carry 28 per cent of that production. Many of the roads used for timber extraction are in

isolated and mountainous areas and often become a financial burden for local councils because they earn very little rate revenue.

The Board was first given the power to declare forest roads under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943. When the Country Roads Board takes over responsibility for such roads, municipalities are relieved of all the construction and maintenance costs for them. In 1978-79, Board expenditure on proclaimed forest roads was \$1.8m, but grants could be made only for the most urgent works required. Grants for forest roads are allocated on the basis of need, and work priorities are determined by the Board.

The longest forest road in the State stretches 145.5 kilometres from Heyfield to Jamieson, winding through the Great Dividing Range. It is also Victoria's busiest forest road and carries the most timber. However, the road has only been open as a continuous link between Heyfield and Jamieson since 1969 when the Board completed construction of a 16 kilometre section near Mt Skene in the Great Dividing Range. The Board spent \$385,000 on constructing this road. The Heyfield-Jamieson Road provides an additional link between Gippsland and northern Victoria for tourist and commercial traffic as well as for logging trucks.

Main roads

The Board is empowered under the Country Roads Act to declare as a main road any road which in its opinion is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking centres of industry, commerce, or settlement. At 30 June 1979, there were 14,567 kilometres of main roads in Victoria.

Rural roads

Victoria is the most densely populated State of Australia, with some 3,850,000 persons inhabiting 140,600 square kilometres. The pattern of Victoria's rural life has come to depend significantly on the rural road system. Since the development of the motor vehicle the demand placed on the road system has increased and rural commerce relies heavily on trucks using roads to carry produce to the railway yards, or directly to the ports.

On 1 January 1913, the Country Roads Act was proclaimed and after fifty years of unco-ordinated control, since the abolition of the Department of Roads and Bridges, the Act once more established a central road authority. The Victorian Government had previously allocated money for roads but, with no State-wide body to co-ordinate road development, regional areas, particularly Gippsland, suffered from inequalities in the distribution of funds. When it was established in 1913, one of the first tasks of the new Country Roads Board was to evaluate the condition of roads in the Gippsland region of Victoria.

There are now about 140,000 kilometres of rural public roads in Victoria (excluding public roads in the Melbourne Statistical Division, the Geelong Statistical District, and the urban areas of Bendigo and Ballarat) of which some 21,800 kilometres comprise the principal rural system of Country Roads Board declared roads. In addition to its declared roads the Board, within the limits of available finance, subsidises works carried out by municipal councils on thousands of kilometres of unclassified roads.

In 1978-79, the Board spent \$108.5m on the construction (\$73.3m) and maintenance (\$35.2m) of rural roads in Victoria.

Victoria's rural roads can be divided into three systems. The rural State highways are the principal arteries forming interstate connections and link the larger centres of population in the State. State highways such as the Hume, the Western, and the Princes connect Victoria's road system to the highways of the neighbouring States of New South Wales and South Australia. The Hume Highway between Melbourne and Wodonga, and the Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat, are being progressively upgraded to freeway standard. These highways form part of an Australia-wide national highway network. During 1978-79, the Board spent \$23m on upgrading these two highways.

The second system consists of the main roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of industry, commerce, or settlement. These roads provide a means for primary producers and manufacturers to move their products to the nearest railway line or highway system, and also cater for recreational traffic. The third system comprises



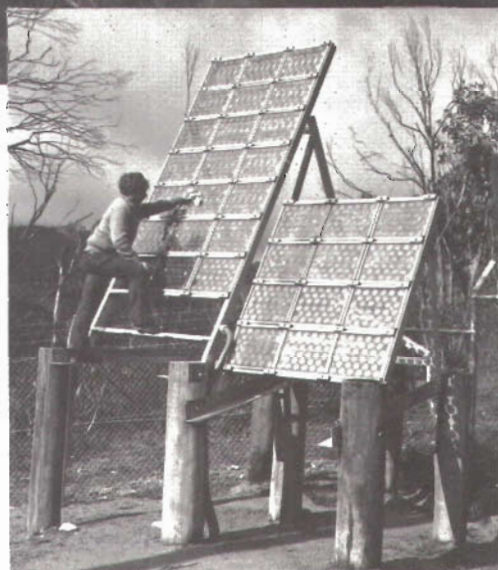
Aerial view of the completed Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission



(Above and right) Telecom Australia's first solar-powered telephone exchange at Glen Valley, in the Omeo district of Gippsland.

Telecom Australia



(Below) Phototypesetting technology is now part of the production process of the *Victorian Year Book*; an operator using the word processor keyboard.

Bailes and Reid Typesetters Pty Ltd



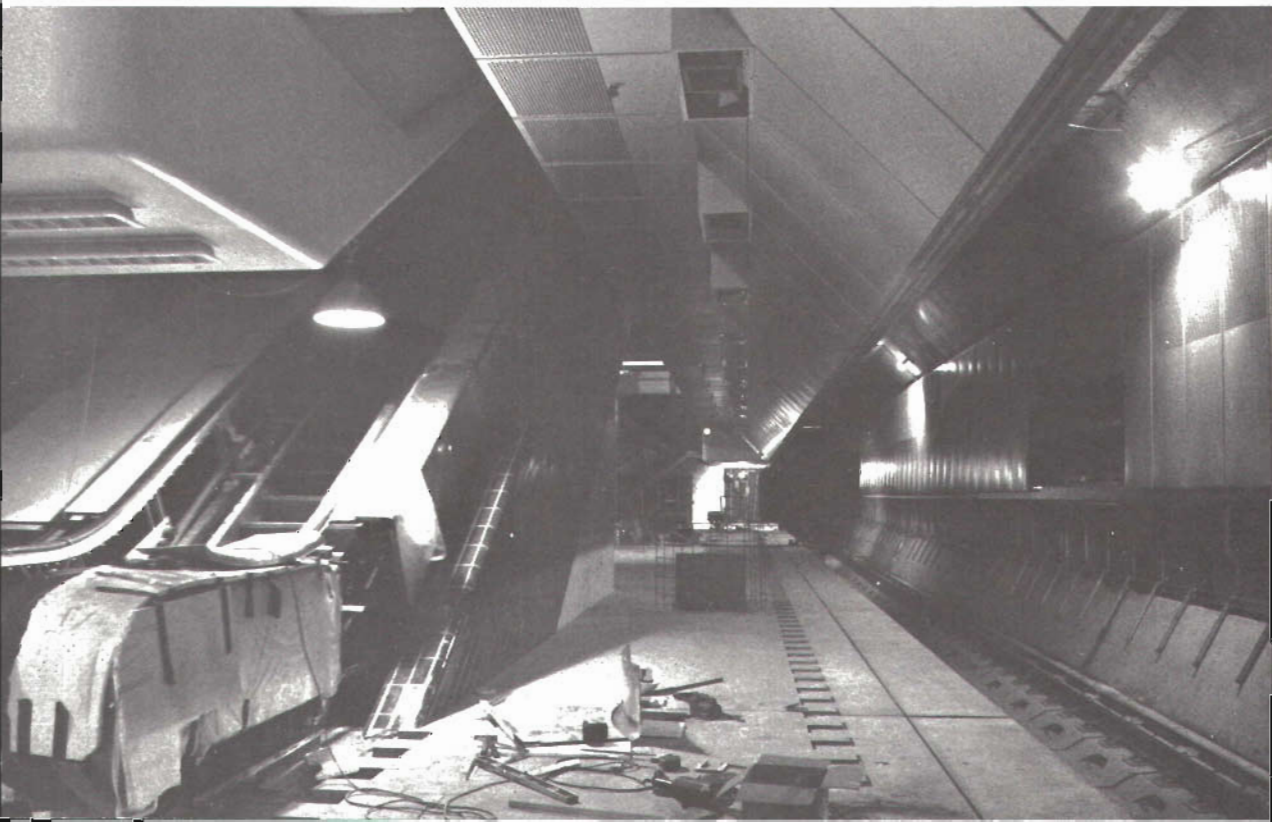


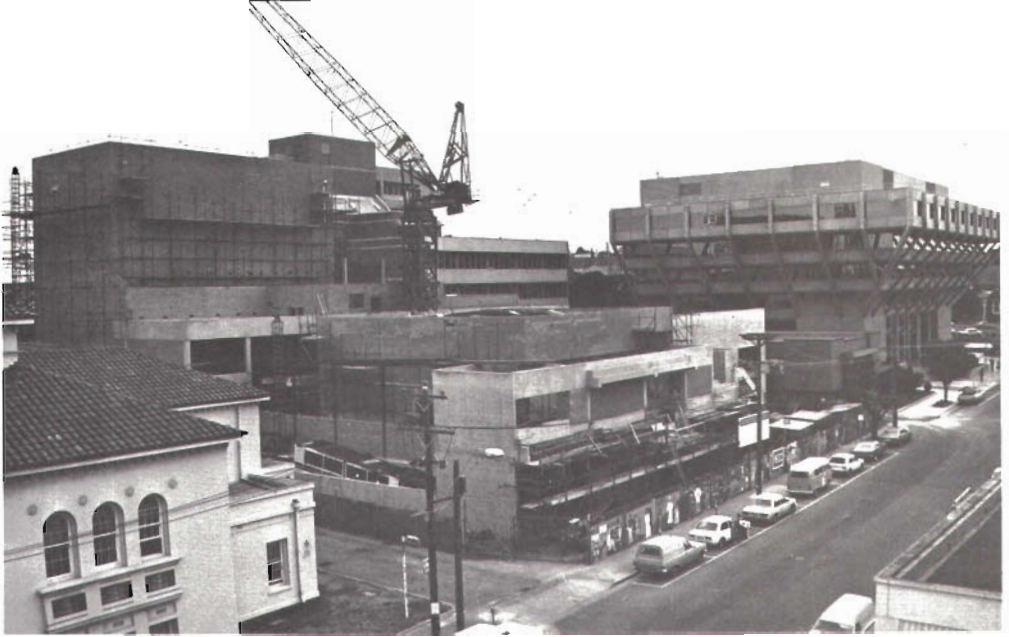
A unique line of restored terrace houses: Tasma Terrace in East Melbourne, which houses the headquarters of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

One of the platforms of Museum Station nearing completion.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority



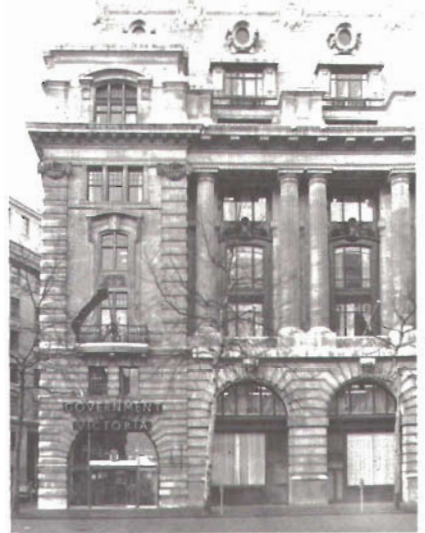


In Geelong, the newly completed State Public Offices and, under construction, the District Performing Arts Centre.

City of Geelong

(Right) The headquarters of the Victorian Government in London, Victoria House, situated in The Strand.

Department of the Premier



Melbourne's newly constructed Centrepoint Mall fronts on to the Bourke Street Mall.

John Brown Photography Pty Ltd



feeder roads, providing local access to farming or residential areas. Each system is coordinated with the other systems to enable vehicles, either private or commercial, to move freely between all points in the State.

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures on the landscape, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surrounding environment. In recent years the Board has furthered the development of what is termed the complete highway to provide a balanced combination of safety, utility, economy, and beauty. Such factors as the preservation of flora, conservation of landscape features, rehabilitation of cleared areas, and erosion control are important aspects of the Board's road design practices. Some 80,000 trees and shrubs are planted each year on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for the convenience of travellers. These include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

Sources of finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are Commonwealth and Victorian Government funds. Funds derived from Victorian Government sources are:

(1) *Motor registration fees.* Fees payable on the registration and re-registration of motor vehicles and trailers, less the costs of collecting the fees (excluding metropolitan omnibus registration fees and a major proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads [Special Projects] Fund).

(2) *Registration number plate fees.* Fees payable for the provision and/or replacement of number plates, less the costs of providing the plates and collecting the fees.

(3) *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less the cost of collection of the fees.

(4) *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books, less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.

(5) *Learner drivers permit fees.* Seven-eighths of the permit fee and the permit extension fee payable by applicants for, and/or holders of, learner driver permits, less seven-eighths of the cost of collection of the fees (one-eighth less one-eighth cost of collection is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Accounts).

(6) *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven-eighths of \$4.00 of the fee payable for the test of proficiency of candidates for motor car drivers' licences less seven-eighths of the cost of conducting the test and collecting the fee (one-eighth of \$4.00 less one-eighth of the cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account) and the amount of each fee above \$4.00 is paid to the Consolidated Fund.

(7) *Motor car drivers' licence fees and tractor drivers' licence fees.* One-eighth of the fees payable for the issue of drivers' licences less one-eighth of the cost of collecting the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund; and one-eighth, less one-eighth cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)

(8) *Motor driving instructors' appointment and testing fees.* Fees payable by candidates for motor driving instructors' licences, less the cost of collection of the fees.

(9) *Motor driving instructors' licence fees.* One-quarter of the fees payable for the issue of motor driving instructors' licences less one-quarter of the costs of collection of the fees. (One-half, less one-half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; and one-quarter, less one-quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund.)

(10) *Unregistered vehicle permit fee.* A fee for the issue of a permit to use an unregistered motor car or trailer on a highway for a period of not more than seven days, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(11) *Proprietorship notification fee.* A fee payable with the notification by a proprietor of a motor car or trailer of repossession of the item under a hire purchase agreement, bill of sale or like instrument, less the costs of collection of the fee.

(12) Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.

(13) All money received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (tonne-kilometre tax). The tonne-kilometre tax ceased to operate from 1 July 1979; however, some money is still being received for the period prior to 1 July, 1979.

(14) A proportion of the revenue raised from licence fees issued under the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act, 1979*.

The Act adopted a franchise licensing system and provided for the raising of revenue for a licence fee payable by persons who carry on petroleum wholesaling or retailing in Victoria. From 1 September 1979, the Act requires petroleum wholesalers to hold a licence, the monthly licence fee being \$50, together with the payment of an amount of 4.5 per cent of the value of motor spirit and 7.1 per cent of the value of diesel fuel sold by the licence holder in the course of intrastate trade during the month, two months prior to the month to which the licence relates. Petroleum retailers are also required to hold a licence for which an annual fee of \$50 is paid on a similar basis to the fee applicable to the petroleum wholesaler's licence, except that the *ad valorem* fee does not apply to fuel purchased by a petroleum retailer from a licensed petroleum wholesaler.

The Act also established a "Roads and Special Projects Fund" into which is to be paid an amount equal to the licence fees collected under the Act after deduction of costs of administration. The Act provides for money in the Roads and Special Projects Fund to be paid to the Country Roads Board Fund and to the Transport Fund as determined by the Minister of Transport with the proviso that the amount paid to the Country Roads Board Fund in each financial year shall not be less than one-quarter of the amount credited in licence fees under the Act during the financial year or \$10m whichever is the greater and that the minimum amount so paid shall be available for road maintenance.

(15) Municipal payments on account of main road works.

(16) Any special money appropriated by the Victorian Parliament.

(17) Loan money.

(18) Allocation from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.

Money is also provided from Commonwealth Government sources. In 1978-79, receipts from the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$105m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1978-79, including unexpended balance of \$1.8m brought forward from 1977-78, amounted to \$238.8m.

From 1 July 1978, Commonwealth Government financial assistance to Victoria for roads has been provided by two Commonwealth Acts of Parliament — the Roads Grants Act and the Transport (Planning and Research) Act.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	41,985	50,827	60,801	75,978	78,571
Municipalities contributions—permanent works and maintenance—main roads	2,047	2,233	2,518	2,891	2,956
Commonwealth Government grants (a)	78,977	92,132	91,192	98,980	105,652
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	30,429	30,192	28,963	33,456	36,320
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	10,038	10,132	9,968	9,818	9,577
Loans from Victorian Government	300	325	325	325	1,325
Grants from Victorian Government	772	427	638	581	463
Other receipts	1,247	1,525	1,746	1,924	2,194
Total	165,795	187,793	196,151	223,953	237,058
EXPENDITURE					
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and bridges	135,107	146,920	169,281	182,131	189,174
Plant purchases	1,783	1,234	1,366	2,059	2,857
Buildings, workshops, etc.	806	313	726	1,063	899
Interest and Sinking Fund payments	2,688	2,793	2,934	2,993	3,059
Payment to Tourist Fund	751	840	1,017	1,216	1,520
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	622	602	608	598	589
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	375	420	508	608	760

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	200	200	195	356	535
Planning and research	2,205	3,663	2,843	2,817	3,722
Management and operating expenditure (b)	21,432	23,303	24,042	29,102	29,903
Temporary investments	—	—	—	—	1,000
Total	165,969	180,288	203,520	222,943	234,019

(a) Includes relief of unemployment grants: 1974-75, \$3,134,000 and 1975-76, \$2,202,000.

(b) Includes residual liability for loan funds under the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways and Foreshores Act* 1974: \$371,000 in 1975-76.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
State highways—					
Construction	17,165	18,871	22,712	27,594	25,649
Maintenance	9,280	12,101	13,697	14,659	16,602
Freeways—					
Construction	47,983	53,204	53,617	51,551	56,055
Maintenance	1,368	1,779	2,130	2,912	3,231
Main roads—					
Construction	18,029	16,633	21,150	23,031	23,056
Maintenance	8,469	10,147	11,621	12,753	13,949
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	24,169	25,020	31,877	34,690	33,597
Maintenance	4,165	4,601	6,256	7,124	7,428
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	1,032	518	1,473	1,445	1,683
Maintenance	1,102	1,235	1,593	1,781	1,926
Forest roads—					
Construction	416	475	557	687	745
Maintenance	686	867	923	930	1,053
Metropolitan bridges	1	2	13	—	502
Rail/road bridges protection	—	—	—	456	563
State Intersection Control Programme	333	424	305	625	745
Murray River bridges and punts	123	228	145	287	566
Traffic line marking	784	816	1,212	1,606	1 824
Total construction	108,794	114,721	131,386	138,998	140,785
Total maintenance	25,071	30,730	36,220	40,159	44,189
Total other	1,242	1,469	1,675	2,974	4,200
Total expenditure	135,107	146,920	169,281	182,131	189,174

Loan liability to the State

The loan liability of the Board to the Victorian Government at 30 June 1979 was \$28.7m.

Motor vehicles

Registration, licences, etc.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads, as well as all trailers (except agricultural implements and certain small trailers for private use), fore-cars, and side-cars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1979, p. 529

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Drivers'	1,829,298	1,888,560	1,961,382	1,945,501	1,999,646
Riders'	56,576	68,496	71,138	70,562	72,526
Total	1,885,874	1,957,056	2,032,520	2,016,063	2,072,172

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type. Particulars of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles, with the exception of defence service vehicles, are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	Census, 30 September 1976 (a)	At 31 December 1977	At 31 December 1978
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	1,222,733	1,261,157	1,311,497
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	233,480	237,209	245,424
Utilities	94,470	89,764	104,538	108,812	112,414
Panel vans	31,851	46,539	46,980	50,870	55,064
Trucks —					
Rigid	} 76,591	79,386	117,764	121,918	128,854
Articulated		9,417	9,766	9,740	10,172
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	4,867	5,761	6,090
Buses	3,409	5,129	7,294	8,078	8,704
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	51,931	50,270	52,780
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,799,353	1,853,815	1,930,999

(a) Revised classifications of motor vehicles were adopted for the censuses of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971 and 1976.

The principal differences between the new classification for 30 September 1971 and that at 31 December 1962 were:

- (i) Utilities and panel vans include "light commercial type vehicles" and trucks with a carrying capacity under 1.016 tonnes, and ambulances and hearses (which were previously included under motor cars).
- (ii) "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of 1.016 tonnes and over.
- (iii) "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks".

The 1976 Motor Vehicle Census had as its main features:

- (i) Allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "rigid trucks" solely on the basis of the body type as recorded by the registration authority.
 - (ii) The inclusion in "other truck types" of ambulances, hearses, and motorised caravans.
- Direct comparisons, therefore, between the three censuses can only be made for the categories station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes "light commercial type vehicles—open" registered at 30 September 1971 have been included in the classification utilities and "light commercial type vehicles—closed", registered at the same date, are included in the classification panel vans. Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, showing new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services):

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars				Station wagons			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Alfa Romeo	694	406	383	537	—	—	—	—
B.M.W.	480	331	354	503	—	—	—	—
Chrysler	8,528	7,740	6,992	6,586	1,999	1,455	1,726	807
Datsun	13,361	12,357	12,302	13,423	378	1,287	1,186	1,216
Fiat	853	461	430	352	—	—	22	62
Ford	24,734	23,490	24,106	22,745	5,514	5,332	5,212	5,588
Holden	25,843	25,052	22,885	22,659	5,419	5,309	4,936	4,391
Honda	3,663	1,692	1,763	2,453	—	150	276	172
Jaguar	410	383	417	337	—	—	—	—

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE—*continued*
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars				Station wagons			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Leyland	3,139	1,068	971	1,181	—	—	—	—
Mazda	8,286	6,621	5,719	5,303	1,622	1,721	1,815	1,026
Mercedes Benz	1,047	812	898	901	—	—	—	—
Peugeot	978	717	788	488	8	33	73	78
Renault	1,825	1,205	1,131	610	455	412	323	258
Rover	206	147	117	68	154	227	259	198
Saab	221	125	132	82	—	—	—	—
Statesman	1,258	1,341	1,406	1,235	—	—	—	—
Subaru	282	332	327	290	115	327	572	465
Toyota	14,397	12,454	12,909	13,974	1,435	1,742	2,389	3,427
Triumph	528	647	747	629	—	—	—	—
Volkswagen	1,810	1,818	1,387	811	385	365	252	52
Volvo	1,780	1,540	1,269	1,144	446	318	385	379
Other	820	715	868	909	90	36	67	29
Total	115,143	101,454	98,301	97,220	18,020	18,714	19,493	18,148

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1976-77				1977-78			
	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Bedford	—	62	1,014	1,076	—	30	941	971
Bedford Isuzu	—	—	315	315	—	—	332	332
Chevrolet	135	—	138	273	115	—	274	389
Chrysler	363	55	40	458	292	232	11	535
Daihatsu	162	75	154	391	233	137	183	553
Datsun	443	46	291	780	349	178	299	826
Dodge	273	6	641	920	25	—	583	608
Ford	2,135	2,763	1,348	6,246	1,882	2,415	1,331	5,628
Holden	2,008	2,383	1,229	5,620	2,115	2,168	1,372	5,655
International	11	—	1,258	1,269	—	—	1,232	1,232
Leyland	202	177	161	540	227	172	253	652
Mazda	486	565	481	1,532	411	325	638	1,374
Nissan	884	76	536	1,496	558	—	712	1,270
Suzuki	292	361	—	653	306	450	12	768
Toyota	1,698	844	2,146	4,688	1,691	644	3,273	5,608
Volkswagen	36	530	441	1,007	17	247	242	506
Other	270	9	1,008	1,287	184	169	988	1,341
Total	9,398	7,952	11,201	28,551	8,405	7,167	12,676	28,248

Transport Regulation Board

Introduction

The *Transport Regulation Act 1932* set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate Victoria's land transport problems. The recommendations of this Board led to the constitution of the Transport Regulation Board in 1934. The Board, consisting of a chairman, a primary producers' representative, and a representative of commercial interests outside a radius of 40 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, is a statutory authority originally constituted "for the purpose of securing improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport" and for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of specific legislation in this field. Although by later amending legislation a Ministry of

Transport was established with particular functions, the Board's functions as a licensing authority are still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED:
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	18,113	20,877	22,121	23,617	24,417
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	1,869	2,176	2,413	2,636	2,699
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	7,683	9,159	10,305	10,896	11,254
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	17,363	17,132	17,091	16,919	16,955
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	420	344	577	511	513
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 6 tonnes load capacity) (a)	47,995	34,155	32,707	32,121	29,181
State-wide rights for carriage of own goods (vehicles not exceeding 500 kilograms)	10,358	19,890	19,133	18,188	19,034
Third Schedule (basically perishable) commodities	12,108	10,189	9,009	8,366	8,040
Approved decentralised secondary industries	1,430	1,630	1,836	1,861	2,061
80 kilometres of Melbourne	318	481	559	530	558
80 kilometres of Portland	10	36	41	47	55
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	185	466	502	497	504
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,537	3,536	3,663	3,741	3,827
Taxis and hire-cars	3,531	3,572	3,563	3,570	3,555
Omnibus temporary/special	171	183	197	182	192
Goods	12,451	10,862	10,253	11,320	10,094
Goods—passenger	22	19	18	16	14
Total licences issued	137,564	134,707	133,988	135,018	132,953
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	4,510	6,296	6,932	7,996	8,298
Expenditure	(b) 3,900	5,218	6,212	7,214	7,954
Levy to Transport Fund	—	356	524	580	681
Balance	+ 610	+ 722	+ 196	+ 202	- 337
Collections—					
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	10,362	10,039	10,133	9,969	9,819
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	397	580	855	975	1,036
Log book fees	11	10	12	15	15

(a) Vehicles up to 4 tonnes load capacity before February 1974.

(b) Includes payments to local government authorities for comfort stations and bus shelters.

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates

During the year ended 30 June 1978, the Board issued 76,053 goods permits for the temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. There were 5 new tow truck licences issued and at 30 June 1978 there were 732 licences on record. For the year ended 30 June 1978, there were 5,625 new drivers' certificates issued: 4,221 commercial passenger, 873 private omnibus, and 531 tow truck.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1978 totalled: metropolitan 1,516, urban 150 (Ballarat 40, Bendigo 32, and Geelong 78), country 2,047, touring omnibus 114, and temporary special licence, 192.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1978 totalled: metropolitan 2,916, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 438.

Passenger fares

At 30 June 1978, adult bus fares were 20c, 30c, and 35c, respectively, for the first three sections travelled, rising to 45c for sections 4 and 5 and 50c for sections 6 to 10, and thereafter by various amounts.

Since 1 October 1975, there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday, midday Saturday to midnight Sunday, and on public holidays. Taxi fares at 30 June 1978 were 50c flagfall (including the first 80 metres on tariff 1 and the first 64 metres on tariff 2), plus 5c for each additional 160 or 128 metres for tariff 1 or tariff 2, respectively.

Goods and passenger applications

For the year ended 30 June 1978, the Board heard 10 goods and 132 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of these applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing, and numbered 2,575 goods and 4,898 passenger cases.

Motor boats

The Board is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registrations totalled \$1,036,063 during 1977-78. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid into the Tourist Fund administered by the Department of State Development Decentralization and Tourism. At 30 June 1978, there were 87,319 motor boats registered by the Board.

Commercial freight transport

In 1976, the Victorian Government decided that transport regulation in its present form would be progressively phased out within five years; and that road and rail services would eventually operate in a competitive condition. Since that time the Board has been required to administer existing legislation so as to provide the Victorian Railways with the opportunity to adjust to the changes that would occur in a more competitive environment.

A principal feature of the Victorian Railways' review has been the design of a State-wide network of regional freight centres. Seventeen of these centres were established and operating at the end of 1977-78. The total network will comprise thirty-five centres.

Road distribution from regional freight centres is undertaken by private transport operators, under contract to the Victorian Railways. In most cases, the combined service is designed to operate as an overnight "door to door" delivery service between Melbourne and consignees' premises in respective freight centre locations.

Passenger services

The Victorian Government provides financial assistance to operators of private bus services. The subsidy scheme was introduced in 1974 pending the results of a major study into the future of the industry and the establishment of administrative machinery necessary to implement plans of rationalisation and consolidation. The scheme provides assistance in the areas of revenue support through a direct fare subsidy, and vehicle replacement through an allocation of funds for low interest loans.

Taxi industry

Following a public hearing in July 1977, the Board decided to grant a small group of suburban taxis permanent rights to operate as metropolitan taxis, which resulted in these cars being integrated into the metropolitan fleet without any adverse effect on the services provided to the public.

The Board's decision followed the hearing of interested parties and the experimental use of all metropolitan taxi stands by the group of suburban taxis. The effect of this decision is intended to add support for a programme of rationalisation and consolidation in the taxi industry by providing impetus for amalgamation.

Road maintenance charges

The owners of commercial goods vehicles with a load capacity exceeding 4.1 tonnes are required to pay a tonne-kilometre charge as compensation for wear and tear caused to Victorian roads. The total amount collected (\$154.5m since 1956) is paid to the Country Roads Board Fund—Road Maintenance Account. An amount equal to 6 per cent of collections is recouped to help defray the collection costs.

Road charges collected during 1977-78 amounted to \$9.8, compared with \$10.0m during 1976-77. This represents a decline of 1.5 per cent from last year's figure and can be attributed mainly to the unchanged general economic conditions.

Enforcement

Enforcement action relating to the provisions of the Transport Regulation Act, the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, and the Transport Consolidated Regulations is the responsibility of the Board's field staff comprising inspectors located at Head Office and its twelve regional offices. In addition, the Board is considerably involved in other legislation which its officers are empowered to enforce, including the Motor Car Act and Regulations and the Road Traffic Act and Regulations as they relate to commercial road transport.

**VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD:
PROSECUTIONS TAKEN TO COURTS UNDER ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION**

Acts or Regulations	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	125	98	127	96	91
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act—Part 1	804	1,059	1,176	1,617	1,649
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1977	308	319	250	217	211
Motor Car Act	1,814	1,448	1,710	1,293	1,681
Motor Car Regulations	629	619	493	274	291
Road Traffic Regulations	571	531	400	202	232
Summary Offences Act	—	5	4	6	2
Magistrates' Court Act	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,251	4,079	4,160	3,705	4,157

Tow trucks

The operation and control of tow trucks in the Melbourne metropolitan area has been a matter of concern to the Board for some years, and a representative steering committee, comprising members of the towing industry, panel repair industry, insurance companies, Victoria Police, social protection groups, and the Board has undertaken a co-ordinated study into the whole field of accident towing.

Draft reports following survey and analysis tasks undertaken by a firm of consultants were received by the steering committee late in 1977, and subsequent work resulted in endorsement by interested parties of a recommendation that proposals for rationalisation of the industry be accepted by the Board. The main features of the recommended plan embrace a zoned distribution of accident-attending tow trucks, a central control base to allocate emergency tow jobs, imposition of standard charges for towing and storage, and a suitable driver training scheme.

Further work is proceeding to assess the acceptability of the rationalisation proposals within a wider industry and community context, before any recommendation is made to the Victorian Government seeking legislative changes that would be required to give effect to these proposals.

West Gate Bridge Authority*Background*

The West Gate Bridge was officially opened to traffic on 15 November 1978. The bridge carries eight lanes of traffic, four in each direction, as well as two service lanes for emergency vehicles and breakdowns. All activity on the bridge is monitored by the bridge controllers in the control room, where emergency service vehicles, the emergency telephone system, hazard warning lights, and traffic signal system are co-ordinated. The control room also has direct lines to the police, ambulance, fire brigade, and the Port of Melbourne Authority.

Under the provisions of the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965*, the Authority financed the construction of the project by raising private loan funds from savings banks, life offices, private superannuation funds, and other private lenders. All such loans were subject to the prior approval of the Victorian Treasury and the Governor in Council, and accordingly, are guaranteed as to repayment of all principal and interest thereon. The Act requires that the project be amortised over a period of not more than forty years from the date on which the bridge was opened to traffic and, as soon as it is free from all encumbrances, it is to be handed over to the Victorian Government.

Operations

By the end of June 1979, the Bridge had recorded nearly 4,400,000 vehicle crossings without a single accident or incident of a serious nature. All operational functions of the Bridge have performed satisfactorily, including the advanced traffic monitoring equipment. Those motorists that do have difficulties or experience breakdowns are assisted by the Authority's service vehicles. The Authority's staffing strength is currently 97 persons, covering operations, maintenance, and administrative divisions.

Improved directional signposting on feeder routes to the Bridge from the eastern, south-eastern, and southern suburbs of Melbourne to assist motorists in locating the correct routes has been implemented by the Country Roads Board, after agreement with the respective municipal councils following joint consultations with the Authority. Plans are also underway to provide a system of directional signs from the western end of the Bridge through to the Western Highway, F.8.

Additional signs have also been installed at the toll plazas, to indicate where a toll officer is on duty for those motorists who do not have the correct money for the automatic lanes or who wish to purchase or tender toll vouchers.

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA) has the responsibility of framing policies for the safe and orderly movement of traffic and pedestrians on Victorian roads and implementation of such policies as directed by the Victorian Government. The Authority's functions under the Road Traffic Act are to carry out research and investigation into road accident prevention; promote road accident prevention practices; request municipal councils to adopt specific practices; and advise the Minister for Police and Emergency Services on accident prevention policies, regulations, and any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions or control. These functions embody those of the former Traffic Commission which the Authority replaced in March 1971.

Since 1958, the Authority has received from the Victoria Police a comprehensive statistical record of reported road accidents involving casualties and certain types of property damage accidents. This information forms the basis of the State Traffic Accident Record.

A part of the State Traffic Accident Record, Accidents by Location, which shows reported accidents by location and road user movement has been produced on an annual basis since 1968. Interim accumulative statistics are provided on a quarterly basis and supplied to highway authorities approximately two months after the end of the quarter. The information contained in the State Traffic Accident Record is also used as a basis for research into road accidents, for advice to the Victorian Government and the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, as well as to highlight areas where promotion of road safety practices and the development of accident countermeasures is required.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 670-1

Motor Accidents Board

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria administers a "no fault" motor accident compensation scheme. This scheme excludes any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts. It is the first of its type in Australia and is proving of interest overseas.

The "no fault" concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to negligence or fault, that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the community.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a "no fault" system of motor accident compensation was in the recommendation of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for "no fault" benefits and administration. The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a "no fault" system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from 12 February 1974. The total amount of benefits paid by the Board to 30 June 1978 was \$69,908,721.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of those road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions:

- (1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident;
- (2) that it involved:
 - (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion; or
 - (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel; or
 - (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public; and
- (3) that the accident resulted in:
 - (i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident; or
 - (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, in practice not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred, and there is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 215.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES: NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		
				Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1973-74	13,452	877	18,634	368	24	510
1974-75	12,693	887	17,765	343	24	480
1975-76	12,591	898	17,596	337	24	471
1976-77	13,673	915	18,558	363	24	493
1977-78	14,964	926	20,243	394	24	533

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES: DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	334	6,872	344	6,871	333	7,448	343	8,437
Motor cyclists	71	1,504	77	1,663	86	1,677	76	1,620
Passengers (any type)	275	6,852	262	6,559	255	6,626	268	7,112
Pedestrians	185	1,902	187	1,832	207	1,969	207	2,120
Pedal cyclists	21	606	26	644	33	814	27	925
Other	1	29	2	27	1	24	5	29
Total	887	17,765	898	17,596	915	18,558	926	20,243

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 are shown according to their ages in the following table:

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Age group (years)	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	28	622	26	542	22	533	25	539
5 and under 7	14	327	15	332	16	351	15	364
7 and under 17	75	1,970	75	2,037	80	2,044	66	2,196
17 and under 21	179	3,954	173	3,903	170	3,954	183	4,147
21 and under 30	199	4,171	195	4,242	207	4,442	214	4,948
30 and under 40	75	1,965	97	1,884	81	2,133	93	2,244
40 and under 50	84	1,522	69	1,436	74	1,484	77	1,593
50 and under 60	73	1,302	72	1,255	79	1,297	81	1,440
60 and over	159	1,417	169	1,355	172	1,367	162	1,598
Not stated	1	515	7	610	14	953	10	1,174
Total	887	17,765	898	17,596	915	18,558	926	20,243

Further references: Australian Road Safety Council, *Victorian Year Book 1966*, p. 761; Traffic Commission, 1971, pp. 741-2

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s, settlers quickly found that, because of the lack of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District. Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal areas of the State for many decades, with cargoes from the western region including dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields at Walhalla and the Tambo Valley was also provided by way of Port Albert.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1877 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with their accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oil and oil products. Later, unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on-road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool exports being made from Geelong and

Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1973-74 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—TASMANIA: SEAROAD SERVICE (a)

Vessel	Passengers				Accompanied vehicles			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	110,462	114,663	112,142	111,622	33,351	30,171	31,567	31,775
<i>Bass Trader</i>	106	52	—	—	15	10	—	—
Other Australian Shipping Commission vessels	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total	110,570	114,716	112,142	111,622	33,367	30,182	31,567	31,775

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

Vessels entered and cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 were as follows:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	Unit	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Entrances	number	3,530	3,496	3,261	3,409	2,825
	'000 net tonnes	21,840	21,244	20,806	22,413	20,047
Clearances	number	3,510	3,508	3,251	3,368	2,855
	'000 net tonnes	21,725	21,313	20,803	21,984	20,288

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 were as follows:

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
('000 net tonnes)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered			Vessels cleared		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Australia	7,765	9,284	8,803	7,854	9,270	8,932
Denmark	159	184	297	171	184	289
France	81	180	62	81	152	95
Germany, Federal Republic of	574	766	660	541	740	630
Greece	519	843	1,104	502	828	1,067
Hong Kong	187	206	199	178	196	232
India	147	245	154	121	256	154
Italy	266	172	67	269	155	67
Japan	1,448	1,361	1,197	1,403	1,351	1,177
Liberia	1,019	1,144	771	1,006	1,100	756
Netherlands	486	327	228	453	312	228
Antilles (Netherlands)	131	66	42	148	72	42
New Zealand	94	37	102	92	39	144
Norway	593	748	475	593	748	458
Panama	1,077	1,200	1,140	1,092	1,108	1,095
Poland	102	126	122	108	121	87
Singapore	253	254	357	251	237	361
South Africa	96	62	89	85	62	89

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING—*continued*
(‘000 net tonnes)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered			Vessels cleared		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Sweden	379	323	139	358	333	139
Taiwan	89	78	28	95	65	75
United Kingdom	3,557	3,340	2,241	3,630	3,188	2,410
United States of America	620	572	616	620	579	613
U.S.S.R.	402	403	206	391	393	214
Other	762	493	948	761	494	935
Total	20,806	22,413	20,047	20,803	21,984	20,288

Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1975-76 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne			Geelong			Portland			Western Port		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
NUMBER												
Overseas—												
Direct	427	459	267	134	103	172	26	43	46	60	53	39
Other	1,076	1,113	816	124	106	95	49	49	54	189	177	59
Interstate	856	937	818	96	105	115	11	16	4	168	183	254
Intrastate	10	8	10	17	23	34	12	12	16	6	22	21
Total	2,369	2,517	1,911	371	337	416	98	120	120	423	435	373
NET TONNES (‘000)												
Overseas—												
Direct	2,690	3,251	1,996	1,062	805	1,618	184	279	385	1,034	925	888
Other	6,660	7,151	5,767	950	932	685	336	322	484	1,121	1,485	283
Interstate	2,835	2,952	2,546	626	791	841	45	92	13	2,863	2,696	3,695
Intrastate	59	56	80	157	213	291	115	131	150	72	331	307
Total	12,244	13,410	10,389	2,795	2,741	3,437	680	824	1,035	5,090	5,437	5,175

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1976-77 and 1977-78, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 according to the countries of origin and consignment, and the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried:

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
(‘000)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	2,448	1,647	421	467	19	10	413	491
Cubic metres	202	689	—	1	—	—	—	7
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,688	1,020	1,137	1,390	163	195	132	1
Cubic metres	3,694	1,606	2	14	1	—	—	—
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	2,002	1,207	1,106	1,176	11	5	9,242	9,408
Cubic metres	190	758	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,999	1,130	1,576	2,974	243	488	1,421	1,323
Cubic metres	712	387	3	40	—	4	—	—

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—								
Tonnes	500,608	356,370	359,357	422,722	529,067	261,667	330,528	305,766
Cubic metres	698,271	85,248	623,694	117,428	706,780	130,351	418,042	140,316
South America—								
Tonnes	1,093	56,326	1,990	47,858	23,102	36,966	1,201	55,745
Cubic metres	7,635	32,377	4,869	11,420	7,561	22,995	2,187	46,523
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—								
Tonnes	244,479	547,457	170,067	911,435	289,595	696,369	133,147	553,691
Cubic metres	1,483,153	189,065	1,230,806	166,918	1,187,401	171,258	665,811	76,208
Africa—								
Tonnes	55,362	267,810	54,958	331,678	48,969	293,283	64,459	575,653
Cubic metres	29,887	48,244	39,636	22,752	21,156	14,343	30,362	7,422
Asia—								
Tonnes	1,907,864	3,100,128	1,789,619	3,417,497	1,610,697	3,096,805	1,451,526	3,765,344
Cubic metres	1,476,956	449,272	1,574,303	313,544	1,706,759	283,987	693,216	165,415
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—								
Tonnes	431,488	916,484	466,722	917,822	485,561	852,545	502,758	845,107
Cubic metres	122,099	238,255	39,013	80,106	64,482	88,055	23,233	56,382
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic area—								
Tonnes	214,504	222	121,142	6	132,338	1,256	177,921	11,520
Cubic metres	1,123	940	3,890	6,313	1,957	4,108	440	4,288
Total—Tonnes	3,355,398	5,244,797	2,963,855	6,049,018	3,119,329	5,238,891	2,661,540	6,112,826
Cubic metres	3,819,124	1,043,401	3,516,211	718,481	3,696,096	715,097	1,833,291	496,554

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS ('000)

Vessels registered at ports in—	1975-76				1976-77				1977-78			
	Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped	
	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres
Australia	102	309	98	58	55	409	114	37	70	195	130	32
Denmark	46	74	60	19	20	69	91	21	279	31	173	10
France	7	52	18	7	58	46	55	8	7	25	7	1
Germany, Federal Republic of	103	204	103	81	199	303	237	145	211	210	242	141
Greece	176	39	463	1	388	64	551	12	250	36	984	—
Italy	42	56	37	8	7	38	38	6	8	41	20	6
Japan	374	643	510	70	290	650	584	31	141	475	569	26
Liberia	255	98	803	11	210	153	752	31	345	38	573	1
Netherlands	172	109	382	42	155	64	102	22	17	56	71	14
Antilles (Netherlands)	121	13	11	6	48	3	9	2	—	—	62	—
New Zealand	175	12	128	10	65	—	34	—	57	1	41	—
Norway	150	196	248	25	201	195	146	13	133	96	99	12
Panama	104	110	872	9	121	132	773	11	84	77	846	9
Singapore	69	38	64	34	66	55	97	44	66	17	72	31
Sweden	43	141	88	41	35	154	79	33	16	58	23	5
United Kingdom	741	977	1,011	187	923	959	793	192	653	313	704	95
United States of America	37	162	56	20	48	120	46	16	144	70	60	19
U.S.S.R.	15	54	275	5	20	65	100	—	1	3	125	2
Other	231	229	822	84	210	218	638	91	180	89	1,311	92
Total	2,963	3,516	6,049	718	3,119	3,696	5,239	715	2,661	1,833	6,112	497

NOTE. Part of the cargo is recorded in tonnes and part in cubic metres. As the total cannot be stated accurately as either tonnes or cubic metres, each is recorded and published separately.

Further references: Lighthouses, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 665-6; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965, pp. 744-7; Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975, pp. 665-6

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-two former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to one George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1969-70 to 1978-79. Although the number of ships has not increased, tonnes carried has risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll-on roll-off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT
PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT**

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1969-70	4,433	377	1974-75	4,117	665
1970-71	4,322	541	1975-76	3,778	744
1971-72	3,941	567	1976-77	3,717	741
1972-73	3,921	560	1977-78	3,897	620
1973-74	3,903	644	1978-79	3,824	683

Port of Melbourne Authority

Administration

The Port of Melbourne Authority (formerly known as the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners which was established in 1877 by an Act of the Victorian Parliament) is a financially independent, corporate body operating under the provisions of the *Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1978*. The land and waters of the 27.5 square kilometre Port area are vested in the body corporate which is appointed by the Governor in Council. It comprises a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five part-time members who, in accordance with the Act must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and labour.

The Port Authority is also the conservancy authority for the Port of Melbourne. The Authority maintains, improves, and develops the Port and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the Port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970, the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1978, the Port handled a volume of 17,090,000 tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,489 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became really noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the year ended 30 June 1978, the Port handled 3,930,000 tonnes of bulk cargo, and 13,160,000 tonnes of general cargo, including empty returns; 7,400,000 tonnes of general cargo was carried in 413,773 containers.

Container handling facilities

Since the late 1950s, the Authority has been involved in capital works programmes devoted principally to new specialised areas in the Port of Melbourne to handle container/cellular and roll-on roll-off ships. The most notable has been the Swanson Dock six-berth container complex, and the four-berth roll-on roll-off complex at Webb Dock. In 1977, modernisation of berths 16 to 21 Victoria Dock to accommodate modern cargo handling requirements commenced.

The Johnson Street Bridge project made redundant berths up to 6 North Wharf and 10 South Wharf. Included on the North Wharf section of the Port were berths 1 and 2 which were roll-on roll-off berths for the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand vessels operating services to Tasmanian and New Zealand ports.

Preliminary work on the reconstruction and redevelopment of berths 5, 6, and 7 Victoria Dock, now called 5 and 6 Victoria Dock, for the Union Steam Ship Company roll-on roll-off services began soon after the Victorian Government decided that the Johnson Street Bridge had to be built to ease congestion of vehicular traffic in the city proper and also allow a faster and uninterrupted flow of traffic between industrial areas—including the port and commercial establishments on both sides of the Yarra River. The new roll-on roll-off terminal became operational on 1 May 1975.

The completed project is now equipped with two roll-on roll-off berths, two stern loading ramps, a new terminal of approximately 4.45 hectares, three steel framed sheds, a sub-station to cater for crane, ramp, lighting, and other power needs, a rail siding into the terminal, and crane rails built on the wharf apron for a future container crane, if needed.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Authority's revenue is derived from a number of charges paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spent in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port-owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into port development. At 30 June 1978, the Authority had approximately \$184m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Authority itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Authority is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 4 per cent of its revenue from import wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Port of Melbourne Authority for the years 1973 to 1978:

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1 January 1973 -30 June 1974 (a)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	18,187	14,124	18,192	20,567	19,821
Rent of sheds	1,030	639	518	502	488
Special berth charges	522	439	324	331	279
Rent of lands	4,545	3,555	4,396	4,561	4,967
Crane fees	3,049	2,547	2,191	2,383	2,089
Other	2,782	2,852	2,297	2,752	2,973
Total revenue	30,115	24,156	27,918	31,096	30,617
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	2,286	2,156	2,222	3,199	2,869
Port operating expenses	7,138	6,825	7,127	7,547	8,027

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE AUTHORITY:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1 January 1973 –30 June 1974 (a)	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78
Maintenance—					
Dredging	2,149	1,663	1,554	2,836	2,241
Harbour	315	300	320	298	416
Wharves	1,398	1,204	1,466	1,554	1,895
Approaches	337	323	383	439	558
Railways	93	93	96	118	135
Cargo handling equipment	838	865	1,087	1,240	1,295
Other properties	195	116	117	119	143
Interest	4,118	3,088	3,715	4,195	4,610
Depreciation and renewals	5,494	4,399	4,844	5,440	5,896
Insurance	254	250	330	507	537
Sinking Fund	1,350	650	1,000	1,000	1,000
General reserve	2,000	1,000	2,300	1,000	—
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,470	916	1,117	1,250	700
Other	—	52	1	1	—
Total expenditure and appropriations	29,435	23,900	27,679	30,743	30,322
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and property	539	6,444	1,327	629	3,382
Reclamation	1,250	1,241	513	393	606
Deepening waterways	3,710	2,881	3,095	4,896	4,433
Wharves and sheds construction	4,930	5,222	3,914	4,262	4,494
Cargo handling equipment	237	239	1,618	409	589
Approaches construction	492	699	427	267	152
Floating plant	545	1,765	3,901	2,038	1,567
Other works, etc.	692	443	1,072	1,568	2,288
Total capital outlay	12,395	18,934	15,867	14,462	17,511
Loan indebtedness at end of period	48,051	51,060	56,018	61,303	68,769

(a) Eighteen months ended 30 June 1974. The Authority's accounting period was altered from a calendar year to a fiscal year from 1 January 1973.

Further references: Changing trends in port development, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, p. 745; Port facilities, 1969, p. 755; Port emergency service, 1970, pp. 750–1; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971, pp. 715–8; New cargo handling era, 1974, pp. 749–50; Forward development plan, 1975, pp. 672–3; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975, pp. 673–4

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 24 kilometres of channel dredged to a depth of 11 metres and a width of 122 metres. There are nineteen effective berths in the Port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson, owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government. The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, several barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane of 35 tonnes.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the calendar years 1974 to 1978:

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,175	2,169	2,195	2,618	3,100
Shipping services	1,512	1,233	1,852	2,198	2,445
Rents, fees, and licences	145	158	185	212	285
Freezing works and abattoirs	171	179	191	99	} 363
Other	17	26	31	179	
Total revenue	4,020	3,765	4,454	5,306	6,193

VICTORIA—GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	1,324	1,488	1,588	1,657	1,773
Shipping services	1,383	1,541	1,524	1,665	1,933
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	207	229	296	292	324
Harbour	177	213	309	327	275
Floating plant	36	53	71	76	96
Other	58	71	64	72	69
Interest on loans	210	156	151	142	115
Sinking Fund	31	29	26	22	15
Depreciation provision	913	905	906	844	861
Other	11	33	193	16	32
Total expenditure and appropriations	4,350	4,718	5,128	5,113	5,493
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	—	—	—	27	—
Land and property	46	75	55	11	263
Wharves and approaches	124	18	9	191	103
Other	111	91	38	43	11
Total capital outlay	281	184	102	272	376
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
Victorian Government	33	—	—	—	—
Public	3,110	2,611	2,560	2,239	1,479
Total loan indebtedness	3,143	2,611	2,560	2,239	1,479

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, Portland is a small, but modern port capable of handling the import and export requirements of one of Australia's most productive hinterlands. The port is within a few kilometres of major shipping routes, with deep water approaches right to the entrance of the harbor basin.

Most of the port's trade comprises the handling of bulk commodities such as grains, fertiliser components, and petroleum products. Four shipping berths are backed by modern shore installations and existing berths will shortly be augmented by a new multi-purpose berth that will cater for roll-on roll-off vessels and, ultimately, fully integrated container traffic.

New container park facilities being developed by the Portland Harbor Trust will, in the initial stage, cover an area of some 2.6 hectares and cater for the storage and handling of 80 refrigerated and 500 dry containers.

An overall rise of 7.6 per cent in the volume of trade handled through Portland during 1976-77 reflects the importance of new trades established during the two preceding years. With a total throughput of 694,054 tonnes, export trade amounted to 274,346 tonnes and imports totalled 419,708 tonnes.

The importance of the growing trade with Middle East countries is shown in port statistics which indicate that 20 per cent of total export tonnage and 25 per cent of all vessels engaged in Portland's export trade during the year were involved in servicing these expanding trade outlets. Cargoes comprised livestock, bagged wheat and flour, carton meat, building components, stock pellets, and processed cheese.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	285	347	288	290	370
Tonnage rates	41	37	48	49	61
Shipping services	227	209	225	275	399
Victorian Government grant	785	1,314	974	1,384	1,220

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Grain terminal	236	265	417	760	723
Cold store operations	32	18	51	7	28
Other	78	122	87	83	83
Total revenue	1,684	2,312	2,090	2,848	2,884
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	183	233	298	340	356
Maintenance	133	120	167	164	140
Shipping services	221	290	300	409	444
Depreciation	52	52	52	53	55
Interest on loans	1,055	1,123	1,220	1,305	1,402
Sinking Fund	53	51	54	55	56
Loan redemption	87	93	98	103	110
Grain terminal (excluding depreciation)	163	179	196	343	353
Cold store operations	25	16	35	16	26
Total expenditure and appropriations	1,972	2,157	2,420	2,788	2,942
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	23	97	—	—	—
Road works	—	—	156	30	—
Reclamation	6	7	208	39	5
Grain terminal	253	114	2	46	54
Deepening waterways	61	1	72	77	—
Wharves and sheds	32	69	199	441	919
Breakwater construction	—	60	4	—	—
Floating plant	358	44	—	—	—
Other	68	123	53	148	46
Total capital outlay	801	515	694	781	1,024
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,823
Public	18,055	18,612	19,114	19,711	20,401
Total loan indebtedness	21,728	22,285	22,787	23,384	24,224

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 16 kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 42 kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 31 metres deep marked by 37 light buoys runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 21 kilometres long with low water depths of 14 metres and 15 metres, in the northern and western arms, respectively. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

The Crib Point Refinery Jetty provides two berthing heads each 38 metres in length; the Long Island Jetty has a berthing head of 109 metres in length. The Steel Industry Wharf (No. 1) consists of a loading ramp and fender wharf 46 metres in length and the Steel Industry Wharf (No. 2) consists of a wharf 152 metres long.

The following table shows particulars of port traffic through Western Port for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79: /

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT: PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel and cars		General cargo	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
		'000		'000		'000
1974-75	329	10,128	68	461	4	1
1975-76	380	10,647	60	465	—	—
1976-77	376	11,165	81	572	—	—
1977-78	319	11,362	79	570	—	—
1978-79	368	10,799	89	703	—	—

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation*Administration*

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act 1958* prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria shall be vested in the Commonwealth Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include:

- (1) Registration and marking of aircraft;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design;
- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers;
- (4) licensing of airline, charter, and aerial work operators, and supervision of their activities;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Victorian aerodromes

The major aerodromes in Victoria are owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Transport. Since 1957, Commonwealth Government policy has been that aerodromes (except capital city airports) should be owned and operated by local government authorities under the local ownership plan.

At present in Victoria there are eight Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Tullamarine), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Mallacoota, Mangalore, Moorabbin, and Sale, as well as twenty-eight licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Corryong, Echuca, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe Valley, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

The licences of all licensed aerodromes, except Whittlesea, are held by the appropriate local government authority. Under the local ownership plan, the Commonwealth Government pays 50 per cent of the development costs of new aerodromes or transfers existing aerodromes free of cost to local authorities and then pays 50 per cent of future approved maintenance and development costs. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are, or will be, served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Ballarat, Bendigo, Birchip, Hopetoun, La Trobe Valley, Maryborough, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works during the year ending 30 June 1978 was \$47,254 for development, and \$191,034 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing areas which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Classification of flying activities

Flying activities are classified by regulation into the following categories:

(1) *Private operations*

These are operations in which an aircraft is used for personal transportation—private or business, carriage of persons or goods for other than hire or reward, or other activities of a non-commercial nature. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 763 aircraft classified in the private category and approximately 4,250 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1978.

(2) *Aerial work operations*

These operations refer to aircraft being used for aerial survey, spotting, photography, agriculture, flying training, and the cartage of goods for purposes of trade. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flying training. To 30 June 1977, over 104,600 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

(3) *Charter operations*

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s, most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engine aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive type work. At 30 June 1977, there were 97 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations; over 58,800 hours were flown by these organisations.

(4) *Commuter operations*

Since the end of the Second World War, country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased operations when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966, the Commonwealth Government decided that a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between Melbourne and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis. This type of operation is usually known as a commuter service.

By October 1967, exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe Valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1978, Victorian commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon — Flinders Island, Essendon — Maroochydore, Essendon — Sale — Bairnsdale, Essendon — Strahan — Queenstown, Essendon — Warrnambool — Portland, Essendon — Wollongong, Melbourne — Mallacoota — Merimbula, Melbourne — Bendigo — Swan Hill — Mildura, Melbourne — Geelong, Melbourne — Wagga Wagga, Mildura — Adelaide, and Mildura — Hay — Sydney.

(5) *Regular public transport*

Although commuter operations are regular public transport services, this heading usually refers to aircraft operating in accordance with an airline licence, to carry passengers and cargo according to fixed schedules and on specified routes.

Services based or terminating at Melbourne Airport are domestic—Ansett Airlines of Australia and Trans Australia Airlines, or international—Qantas, Air New Zealand, Lufthansa, Cathay Pacific, Garuda Airlines, Malaysian Airline System, Singapore Airlines, K.L.M., Alitalia, Air Nauru, Pan American, British Airways, and Philippine Airlines.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Casterton, Colac, Corowa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe Valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Tocumwal. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air traffic control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its air traffic control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of operational control, which are concerned with each individual flight; airport control, which applies to all movements on or within 32 kilometres of an aerodrome; and area control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon Airport could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, 7 kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 15 kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. They are 147 centimetres thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 kilometres per hour. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1973 to 1977 were as follows:

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Melbourne	3,582,157	3,990,847	4,137,338	4,114,456	4,291,450
Mildura	16,130	17,707	19,786	19,094	20,214
Hamilton	9,695	9,622	8,842	7,210	7,009

The following table shows particulars for 1976 and 1977 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES
TERMINATING IN VICTORIA

Particulars		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
		1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	'000	48,687	48,713	342	333	49,029	49,046
Passenger kilometres	'000	3,238,762	3,371,280	8,603	9,225	3,247,365	3,380,505
Freight—							
Tonnes		60,697	61,918	41	31	60,738	61,949
Tonne kilometres	'000	46,511	47,439	18	14	46,529	47,453
Mail—							
Tonnes		4,198	4,263	12	11	4,210	4,274
Tonne kilometres	'000	3,448	3,663	6	5	3,454	3,668

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Transport in Victoria, while the second describes activities at Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport:

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Registered aircraft owners	504	658	647	900	938
Registered aircraft	891	1,012	1,015	1,240	1,363
Student pilot licences	2,963	2,910	3,005	3,756	4,299
Private pilot licences	3,615	3,737	3,747	3,948	4,481
Commercial pilot licences	950	862	892	851	934
Airline pilot licences	963	1,057	1,085	1,131	1,154
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,121	1,134	1,100	1,216	1,263

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Domestic aircraft movements	67,517	72,037	71,993	68,473	68,558
Domestic passengers embarked	1,798,331	1,994,115	2,068,415	2,065,897	2,144,619
Domestic passengers disembarked	1,783,826	1,996,732	2,068,923	2,063,022	2,146,831
International aircraft movements	6,117	6,389	7,278	7,528	8,578
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	587,976	465,642	551,626	653,529	685,219

Further references: History of civil aviation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 742; Classification of flying activities, 1964, pp. 843-4; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965, pp. 773-6; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966, pp. 764-5; Flying training in Victoria, 1967, pp. 783-5; Regular public transport, 1968, pp. 779-81; Commuter services, 1969, pp. 790-1; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971, pp. 748-50; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974, p. 791; Use of radar in traffic control, 1975, pp. 682-4; Civil aircraft manufacture, 1977, pp. 688-90

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- Exports by mode of transport (quarterly) (5415.0)
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COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office; how best those functions could be carried out; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments which were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one-half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

Australia Post is the trading name of the Australian Postal Commission while the Australian Telecommunications Commission trades under the name of Telecom Australia.

POSTAL SERVICES IN VICTORIA

The Victorian operations of Australia Post are part of the national network of postal facilities which provides Australia with an internal postal system and a link with the international postal network. The network of postal facilities provided in Victoria at 30 June 1979 was as follows: 5,125 street posting boxes; 332 official post offices; 970 non-official post offices — which are small post offices normally conducted in conjunction with some other business; and 12 major mail handling centres.

At 30 June 1979, 1,262,281 residential points and 108,769 businesses in Victoria were being provided with a mail delivery service. Approximately 96 per cent of the points would be served daily Monday to Friday. During 1978-79, 698,085 million postal articles were either posted in Victoria or received in Victoria from overseas countries.

A total official staff of 8,311 persons were engaged in providing postal services in Victoria at 30 June 1979. A further 1,271 persons were engaged at non-official post offices and 701 mail contractors provided services.

Types of service

Australia Post has monopoly powers with respect to the carriage of letters 500 grams and less in weight. Other services offered by Australia Post generally face competition from other enterprises. Australia Post's services include surface, air, and express mail services, both within Australia and to and from other countries, for the carriage of letters, cards, aerogrammes, newspapers, packages, and parcels.

Among its mail services, there are special arrangements such as messenger delivery, cash on delivery, security mail services, response services (e.g., business reply), and acknowledgement of delivery. Private boxes and locked bags can be provided for the delivery of mails to customers who require such special services. Australia Post also operates a courier service and a postal money order service.

Reduced rate services are provided for bulk direct mail advertising, bulk local delivery mail, bulk pre-sorted mail, articles for the blind, unaddressed householder delivery articles, and registered publications. It sells postal products such as padded post bags,

postal stationery and packaging materials, and philatelic items. It provides postmarking slogans for advertising purposes and postmarkers to commemorate special events.

Australia Post acts as an agent for a number of Commonwealth and State Government authorities and existing agency services include: Commonwealth Savings Bank, deposits and withdrawals; Defence Forces Home Loan repayments; taxation (PAYE) stamp sales, and information; overseas telephone and telegraph business; telephone account collections and other services on behalf of Telecom Australia including telegrams, telephone orders, and public telephone coin collections; customs payments and documentation for Department of Business and Consumer Affairs; weather reports for Bureau of Meteorology; electoral documents for Electoral Departments; and State Duty Stamp sales for the Victorian Government.

Distribution of mail

Soon after being created in 1975, the Australian Postal Commission approved a plan for a new concept in mail processing and distribution in Victoria. The plan provided for the decentralisation of mail processing from a major establishment located in the Central Business District of Melbourne to new type smaller Mail Centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, and Seymour in country Victoria, and at Blackburn, Clayton South, Footscray West, and Preston in the Melbourne suburban region. The mail circulation network together with the location of Mail Centres in Victoria is shown in Figure 10 below. In addition, Mail Centres were to be provided in the Melbourne city area for dispatching and delivery of mail in that area and for handling interstate and overseas mail.



FIGURE 10. Victoria—mail circulation network. Mail Centre locations are shown in block letters. Spencer Street, City Delivery, and State Mail Centres are located in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The first of the Mail Centres was opened in Ballarat in 1976 and since then the Centres at Bendigo, Geelong, Morwell, Seymour, Blackburn, Clayton South, and in the Melbourne city area have been opened. The Footscray West and Preston Centres were scheduled to become operational in October 1979.

The decentralised mail handling arrangements provide for smaller and better operations which in turn assist to maintain a high and reliable standard of service. At the same time, the arrangements provide for improved efficiency and lower costs. Better working conditions are provided for staff and the operatives can work closer to their homes.

Service developments

Service developments have included a new Postal Money Order Service which was introduced in November 1977. This service replaced postal order and money order services. The Registered Publication Service was revamped to provide a simplified system of classification. An Overnight Parcel Service was introduced to provide customers with a fast and reliable overnight service between post offices in the Melbourne metropolitan area and the provincial cities and suburbs of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

An extensive programme of visits by Postmasters to businesses has been undertaken throughout Victoria. The purpose of the visits was to inform businessmen of Australia Post's services and to learn about any postal problems being experienced. Regular meetings have been held between senior management and representatives of businesses and employer organisations as a means of informing customers about proposed changes and learning about their needs for postal services.

The conduct of regular Mailing Courses was introduced at all official post offices. The aim of these courses is to provide mail room staff in business organisations with a better understanding of postal services.

Australia Post and Telecom Australia have combined to conduct a trial of a facsimile transmission service which makes use of the Courier Post Service, Telephone Service, and facsimile machines. The service enables a document to be picked up by an Australia Post courier and taken to a central point where it is transmitted through a facsimile machine to another capital city. From there it is delivered to the addressee by courier. The service also provides an option for a portable facsimile machine to be taken to a customer's premises for direct transmission of documents between two business points, e.g., between offices in Melbourne and Perth. The service known as Courier-Fax commenced on 30 July 1979.

Industrial relations

A small Departmental group is provided in the Victorian Administration for the purpose of developing and maintaining better working relationships between management and staff organisations. Consultative processes in matters relating to changes to work areas are a feature of the liaison established with the organisations.

Philatelic functions

Philately is a hobby of thousands of Victorians and Australia Post caters to the needs of these hobbyists. It is actively associated with National Stamp Week held in September each year and during that period, Postmasters and their staff visit schools throughout the State and lecture on philately to thousands of children.

Postage stamp issues

Postage stamp issues in 1978-79 were as follows:

3 July 1978	Australian Birds — 2 stamps; 20c Little Grebe and 55c Lotus Bird.
17 July 1978	Australian Birds — 3 stamps; 5c Hooded Dotterel, 25c Spur-wing Plover, and 30c Pied Oystercatcher.
25 September 1978	National Stamp Week 1978 — 20c stamp featuring a 3d Blue Kookaburra Stamp issued in 1928 and a miniature sheet containing a block of four of the 20c stamps.
3 October 1978	Christmas 1978 — 25c stamp featuring The Virgin and Child.
18 October 1978	Australian Horse Racing — 4 stamps; 20c Tulloch, 35c Bernborough, 50c Phar Lap, and 55c Peter Pan.
1 November 1978	Christmas 1978 — 2 stamps; 15c stamp featuring The Madonna and the Child and 55c stamp featuring The Holy Family.

- 26 January 1979 Australia Day 1979 — 20c stamp featuring the flag-raising ceremony at Sydney Cove.
- 14 February 1979 Ferries and Murray River Steamers — 4 stamps; 20c P.S. Canberra, 35c M.V. Lady Denman, 50c P.S. Murray River Queen, and 55c H.V. Curl Curl.
- 14 March 1979 Australian Paintings Series; \$5 stamp featuring reproduction of Sir Arthur Streeton's painting "McMahon's Point".
- 9 April 1979 National Parks — 7 x 20c stamps, featuring a scene from a national park in each Australian State.
- 16 May 1979 Australian Steam Locomotives — 4 stamps; 20c Double Fairlie, 35c Puffing Billy, 50c Pichi Richi, and 55c Zig Zag.
- 6 June 1979 150th Anniversary of Western Australia — 20c stamp featuring a contemporary drawing of a swan.

A new range of pre-stamped white envelopes, featuring fine art paintings of Australian birds, were introduced in September 1978. Commemorative envelopes pre-stamped with 20c postage were issued for the 30th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (29 November 1978); Centenary of the Birth of Norman Lindsay (22 February 1979); 175th Anniversary of the Establishment of Hobart (30 May 1979); and 350th Anniversary of the Wreck of the "Batavia" (5 June 1979). In October 1978, a range of pre-stamped postcards, featuring popular scenes in Australia, were also introduced.

Further references: History of the Post Office in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 702-5; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974, pp. 799-802; Post Office Museum, 1975, p. 693; New developments of Australia Post, 1978, pp. 602-3; Postage stamp issues, 1978, pp. 603-4; 1979, pp. 550-2

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN VICTORIA

Introduction

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established under the *Telecommunications Act* 1975, to take over the responsibility for telecommunications services which had been vested in the Postmaster-General's Department since Federation.

The Commission which took over its responsibilities on 1 July 1975 reports to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications who is supported by a Department of State—the Postal and Telecommunications Department.

The responsibilities placed upon Telecom Australia by the *Telecommunications Act* 1975 are summarised in the Commission's Charter which states:

- (1) Telecom Australia is responsible to provide, maintain, and operate telecommunication services in Australia which best meet the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the people of Australia and to make its services available throughout the country so far as is reasonably practicable;
- (2) revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide no less than one-half of capital requirements; and
- (3) services are to be kept up to date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

Telecom Australia organisation

The Commission

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

National, State, and district structure

Telecom national headquarters is located in Melbourne. All State Managers are responsible to the Chief General Manager, who in turn is responsible to the Managing Director.

The formulation of corporate policies and objectives is the responsibility of the national headquarters. The translation of these policies and objectives into operational fact is the responsibility of the State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 21,800 persons has an Operations Department, four functional Departments, and two other Branches.

The Operations Department has the major role of dealing with customers, installing and maintaining telecommunications equipment, and operating the telecommunications system.

The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecommunications Manager in charge of each District. There are 20 Districts with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Camberwell, Cheltenham, City, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Ringwood, Sale, and Shepparton. In addition, there are three special offices based in Melbourne, one dealing with Trunk Exchange and Manual Assistance Centres, another with Telegraph and Data, and the third with PABX facilities.

Functional organisational units which support the State Manager and the Operations Department are Engineering, Customer Services, Finance and Accounting, Personnel and Industrial Relations, and the Supply and Information Systems Branches. During 1978-79, material worth \$113m was issued from Main Store. Approximately 90 per cent was made in Australia. The Information Systems Branch is a growing unit with a wide range of modern data processing equipment. The computer installation at Clayton was to be further augmented by the end of 1979 and together with a similar installation in Sydney, serves all States. Further details of these functional units can be found on pages 604-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Corporate Plan

In December 1977, Telecom produced a Corporate Plan to cover the years 1977-78 to 1986-87. The four main thrusts of the Plan are in the areas of quality of service, efficiency, staff relations and development, and technological improvement. Specific corporate actions have been developed in each of these areas.

Telecommunications network

The present system comprises networks of individual subscribers' lines connected mainly to automatic exchanges, the exchanges being inter-connected by common-use circuits known as junctions or trunks. All new exchanges under construction at present are either of the crossbar or electronic type employing a common control method of connection. Each telephone subscriber in a particular community is connected to a terminal exchange. Terminal exchanges are grouped into zones for charging purposes. Melbourne has a network of more than one hundred automatic local exchanges.

In 1977, Telecom embarked on a modernisation programme which applies processors using computer techniques to control switching operations in local telephone exchanges, known as Stored Program Control (SPC). There are two phases, the first of which is to add processor controls to the current crossbar exchange equipment. At June 1979, there were three local crossbar exchanges under varying degrees of SPC control representing 26,000 lines of equipment. This phase will continue for the next four to five years. The second phase is to introduce a new generation of electronic exchanges using the AXE system. The first installation of this type of system has commenced at Endeavour Hills. The modernisation programme will be an important factor in containing cost increases and prices to the customer as well as allowing for the introduction of new facilities such as diversion of service, abbreviated dialling, and automatic reminder calls.

The Melbourne local call area covers some 4,170 square kilometres and is one of the largest in the world. New York's is 650 square kilometres and London's is 3,300 square kilometres.

In the national trunk network, automatic access through the Subscribers Trunk Dialling (STD) network was further extended. At June 1979, 93.9 per cent of all national trunk calls were dialled direct by subscribers with 98.5 per cent of Victorian subscribers having access to this facility. During 1978-79, 37 new centres were given access to the network.

International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) has been available in Victoria since April 1976 to those who request this facility. At June 1979, there were 128 exchanges and 49,528 services with outgoing ISD access. Subscribers with ISD access can dial overseas directly to any of 320 million telephone services in a total of 71 countries. During 1978-79, approximately 34 per cent of all international telephone calls originating in Victoria were dialled direct by ISD.

During 1978-79, the capital investment in Victoria was \$227m of which \$85m was spent on the local network and \$15m on the trunk network. Other major areas of expenditure were customer equipment \$92m and buildings \$15m.

Use of solar power—Glen Valley telephone exchange

During 1979, the commissioning of the first solar powered telephone exchange in Victoria at Glen Valley in the Omeo district of Gippsland took place. The remote location of the exchange made the use of conventional exchange network access difficult and a six-channel radio link was installed between Glen Valley and Mt Sam with the circuits being extended to Omeo through an underground cable. In addition, the rugged terrain and its remoteness from reticulated electricity supply presented a power supply problem. Transport and maintenance requirements made the use of diesel or gas powered electric generating plants unattractive and it was decided to install a solar power unit.

Solar power arrays were developed by Telecom staff from commercial solar panels. The two solar arrays produce an average of 40 watts at 24 volts and 15 watts at 48 volts for charging a 24 volt 400 ampere hour and a 48 volt 200 ampere hour battery, respectively, in order to power the radio and exchange equipment. Each solar panel produces 0.7 ampere at 12 volts in bright sunlight. Even covered in 5 centimetres of snow, the arrays continue to provide a satisfactory charge provided there is sunshine. In the depth of winter the minimum charge does not drop below 45 per cent of normal.

Both the exchange and the 60 watt radio transmitter are designed to rely completely on solar energy and to conserve this as much as possible; they only draw power when calls are being made and received. The maximum capacity of the exchange equipment is 40 lines and there are currently sixteen services connected. The type of exchange equipment installed (RAX) was selected because it has a lower continuous power requirement than the more modern crossbar type ARK unit.

Telecommunications facilities

The programme for the modernisation of public telephone facilities by replacement with modern CT3 type instruments continued with the replacement of a further 1,503 instruments. The programme for upgrading of these facilities is scheduled for completion in 1982.

Telecom is also responsible for the provision of telex services, data transmission facilities, and private lines, the demand for which is growing at a faster rate than for telephone facilities.

In 1978-79, 119,007 new telephone services were added to the network and 1,310 telex services were provided, increasing the capacity of the Victoria telex network to 6,169. In addition, 2,258 new data modems were provided.

The first extension of the Telefinder service to a country area was completed in 1978-79 with the opening of the radio paging service in the Morwell area.

The policy of keeping charges as low as possible continued with the introduction in November 1978 of reduced charges for some daytime STD calls and an economy rate for STD trunk line calls made between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. daily. Further reductions in some trunk line charges are planned for May 1980, with the introduction of Community Access 80.

Further references: Melbourne—Sydney co-axial cable, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 848-50; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977, pp. 698-700, 1978 pp. 604-6

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Commissions for the year 1977-78 are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1977-78
(\$'000)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Mail services	129,200	Operating and general	110,100
Money and postal order services	1,300	Transportation	13,500
Commission or agency services	19,400	Superannuation	15,500
Other	3,700	Other	8,300
Total	153,600	Total	147,400

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1977-78
(\$'000)

	Revenue		Expenditure
Telephone	459,172	Salaries and wages	238,748
Telegraph	15,009	Material	97,118
Proceeds of sales	3,672	Building	9,807
Other	4,794	Other	51,008
Total	482,647	Total	396,681

At 30 June 1978, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 22,226 persons in Victoria, including 21,804 full-time staff. On the same date, the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 10,853 persons in Victoria, 8,357 of whom were full-time staff.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Telephone exchanges	1,071	1,180	1,179	1,158	1,128
Public telephones	7,662	7,800	7,779	7,928	7,387
Services in operation	1,011,355	1,061,965	1,105,248	1,158,306	1,221,067
Instruments connected	1,485,140	1,544,098	1,598,447	1,701,769	1,749,733
Instruments per 1,000 of population	410.6	423.0	431.0	452.0	454.78

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
('000)

Period	Letters, postcards, etc.	Registered articles (except parcels)	Newspapers and packets	Parcels (including those registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1973-74	649,157	1,510	84,811	6,488
1974-75	596,148	1,556	102,910	5,574
1975-76	520,184	971	80,564	4,107
1976-77	519,142	862	83,590	4,766
1977-78	477,281	699	87,311	4,728
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1973-74	80,345	1,479	12,845	1,040
1974-75	79,423	1,507	15,027	1,142
1975-76	76,408	1,294	13,298	1,123
1976-77	78,683	1,234	13,742	1,129
1977-78	62,270	1,441	15,667	1,125
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1973-74	729,502	2,990	97,656	7,528
1974-75	675,571	3,064	117,938	6,716
1975-76	596,592	2,265	93,862	5,230
1976-77	597,825	2,096	97,332	5,895
1977-78	539,551	2,140	102,978	5,853

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	—	—	—	—	—
Services with other countries	—	—	—	—	—
Other	345	366	379	412	438
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	70	72	94	92	100
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	3,280	3,535	3,774	4,038	4,192
Harbour mobile services	47	77	88	104	115

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Class of station	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Coast (c)	1	1	1	1	1
Limited coast	44	44	47	57	58
Repeater	41	41	42	43	43
Special experimental	136	140	130	149	443
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	590	651	666	695	667
Citizens—					
HF	—	—	—	—	46,488
UHF	—	—	—	—	—
Land mobile services	34,843	42,144	46,230	49,263	50,977
Harbour mobile services	351	622	985	1,418	1,775
Radiodetermination	9	12	7	8	8
Radiotelephone subscribers' service	93	93	94	94	93
Ships	1,460	1,501	1,463	1,449	1,408
Space services (e)	1	2	2	2	2
Amateur stations	2,054	2,140	2,135	2,314	2,615
Total transmitting and receiving	43,365	51,441	56,137	60,139	109,423
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)	13	13	7	9	10
Mobile stations (d)	21	24	7	7	48
Grand total	43,399	51,478	56,151	60,155	109,481

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radio communication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in effect

There were 21 commercial broadcasting stations and eight commercial television stations with licences in Victoria at 30 June 1978. In addition, there were seven broadcasting stations operated by the national broadcasting service and eight television stations operated by the national television service.

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EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

The early history of education in Victoria shows that educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—later the Colony of Victoria—date from about 1833, when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school, was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the Government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Education Act of 1872 under which the Education Department was established in 1873.

A dual system of education—government and non-government—still exists. Under the Education Act the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions, have to be registered with the requirements of the Council of Public Education (see pages 585–6), which operates also within the framework of the Education Act.

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the State College of Victoria, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

The diversity of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that children should have the opportunity to be educated according to their various abilities and aptitudes and that any differences should not be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus the need arose for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

Education Liaison Committee

Representatives at senior administrative levels of the Education Department, the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, and the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria form an Education Liaison Committee. While preserving the autonomy and difference of individual systems and schools, the Liaison Committee aims to make the best use of personnel and physical resources and to avoid the uneconomical duplication of facilities. Effective liaison and co-operation occur at the central, regional, and local levels.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Education Department*Administration*

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has assumed responsibility for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1880, the eighth year of free, compulsory, and secular primary education for children to the age of fifteen years. The original leaving age was lowered to fourteen years last century but was restored to fifteen years in 1964. The Education Department is under the direction of the Minister of Education and the Assistant Minister of Education. Its permanent head is the Director-General of Education.

Owing to the extraordinary growth and scope of the Education Department (an organisation with a budget of more than \$1,380m, employing over 60,000 persons, owning 2,200 buildings, and educating 614,419 students in 1979), considerable re-structuring has been necessary and is still proceeding. The old tripartite division of administration into primary, secondary, and technical divisions organised in a vertical hierarchy underwent a series of major changes: the Teacher Education Division was established in 1961, the Special Services Division in 1968, and the Planning Services Division in 1974. As part of the continuing development of the new structure, the Personnel Division and the Building Operations Division came into being in 1977. The eight divisions have responsibilities and tasks spread horizontally across the three original divisions. The number of assistant directors-general was increased from one to four, plus a deputy director-general, these officers being selected by a sub-committee of Cabinet and appointed by the Governor in Council. The two most recent appointees assumed responsibility for finance and for curriculum and planning. The year 1974 also witnessed an expansion in the number of assistant directors appointed to oversee the various divisions.

The central administration is linked with teachers and schools through the work of eleven regional directors and eleven assistant regional directors, district inspectors, and members of the Board of Inspectors of Secondary Schools and of the Board of Inspectors of Technical Schools. Such senior administrators work as educational consultants in the schools, as assessors of educational progress of the schools and of the work of teachers, and as surveyors of educational needs. Decentralisation of the administration has been given considerable impetus, particularly since 1974, when a further eight administrative regions were added to the three created in 1972.

The eleven regional directors are management agents for the Department. They are responsible to divisional directors for the implementation of educational policy as determined by the Director-General's Policy Committee and approved by the Minister. They also have a response role in that they survey and analyse regional needs of students, teachers, parents, and schools, formulate these, and seek support at State level to meet such needs. Their work involves them in administering the emergency teacher scheme, school maintenance, planning for future educational expansion, in-service education, and the co-ordination, development, and integration of all forms of education. Their areas of responsibility vary from an upper limit of 50,000 children in the country to some 115,000 children in metropolitan regions.

Concurrent with this development has been the marked increase in autonomy granted to all schools in the determination of local administrative matters and educational policy in curriculum, techniques, and experimentation. The *Education (School Councils) Act 1975* has given increased authority to school councils and committees to carry out improvements and to employ ancillary staff. Councils may, for example, conduct general educational activities for the benefit of the local community, when the school property is not required for ordinary school purposes; they may also obtain contracts for, and supervise, works up to a cost of \$10,000. Indicative of the endeavour to increase community involvement in education is the representation of parental organisations on Departmental committees, the increasing use of school facilities by the public, and such experimentation as the introduction in some primary schools of educational boards on which parents are represented. In each case the emphasis has been on local community involvement and representation. In 1977, the Community Education Committee prepared

the book, *Community Education Policies and Guidelines for School-based Programs* to assist and encourage the use of school premises by the community.

In 1977, a special institute for the training of school administrators was established. Known as the Institute of Educational Administration, it provides specialist leadership training for principals and potential principals of government and non-government schools. The Institute's director is directly responsible to the Minister through a widely representative Council.

Throughout the 1970s, the Education Department has increased provision for participation in decision making at the State, regional, district, school, and community levels. State-wide administrative issues in education are the prime concern of the Director-General's Policy Committee, the Liaison Committee (representatives of government and non-government administration), and the Council of Public Education. To assist this decision making, the Planning Services Division provides expert advisory service to the Office of the Director-General and to senior officers of the Education Department in the areas of curriculum, land operations, buildings, school councils, community education, statistics, and finance, as well as servicing conferences of senior officers. During 1979, the Third International Community Education Conference was held in Melbourne and the development of the country education programme, which is funded by the Schools Commission, was continued. The Country Education Project covers five separate areas in Victoria. In each area individual schools share their advantages and resources and co-operate in improving the educational quality of the area.

Building

With an annual building budget of approximately \$150m, the Building Operations Division is one of the major constructing clients in Australia. During 1978-79, total funds available from State and Commonwealth sources for direct capital expenditure (excluding the Teacher Housing Authority and the Design Services Administration) amounted to \$145,043,282. Actual expenditure totalled \$144,984,000. Implementation of the Works Programme is the responsibility of this Division, which comprises the Building Operations Branch and the Programme Planning and Budget Control Branch.

A major change in policy, instigated in 1978-79, continues to be reflected in the School Building Programme. Under the "core-plus" concept, major school projects have a central "core" of permanent facilities such as a library, staff administration rooms, a canteen and toilets, and modular relocatable classrooms to supplement the core. In this way the cost of new school buildings is reduced and future school building programmes will be made more responsive to population movements. Implementation of this policy has necessitated an increased proportion of education capital funds to be expended on relocatable classrooms in the first few years of operation.

During 1978-79, eighteen new school buildings were completed, including twelve primary, two technical, and four special schools. (Details of the latter are given in the Special Education section of this chapter.) In addition, eight new primary and four high schools, together with one consolidated and one technical-high school, were opened in relocatable complexes in February 1979. Some 956 additional classrooms were completed in 1978-79.

Curriculum

Introduction

Government schools in Victoria continue to exercise a major responsibility in curriculum. Within Departmental guidelines, school policies are determined by principals and their teaching staffs in consultation with parents and school councils.

Curriculum implementation and school organisation are matters for each school's professional staff. In these tasks teachers are assisted by a variety of in-service education activities and by a system of school self-evaluation known as "school review". Furthermore, advice is given by inspectors and curriculum consultants, and an extensive range of curriculum support services is provided from central, regional, and local bases. The co-ordination of these services is in the hands of the Educational Services Review Board, a group of senior administrators chaired by the Assistant Director-General (Curriculum and Planning).

Curriculum Services Inquiry

To assess the extent to which the curriculum support services were meeting the changing needs of the schools, a comprehensive Curriculum Services Inquiry (first announced in November 1975) was established. During 1976-77, it heard 476 written submissions from groups and individuals, both within and beyond the Education Department. The Inquiry covered such matters as: the structure and function of existing curriculum services; possible alternative future structures; the introduction of new curriculum initiatives; and the general co-ordination of such services. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee are currently being implemented in order to provide improved and more effective services to teachers and schools.

Curriculum in primary schools

The curriculum covers a seven-year course from Preparatory Year (children aged 4½ to 5 years) to Year 6, after which transfer to secondary education occurs.

Departmental guidelines for this curriculum are provided by the Primary Schools Division on the recommendation of the Curriculum Standing Committee for Primary Education, and subject committees in language, mathematics, science, social studies, health, art and craft, physical education, library, and music. These committees, which include non-Departmental members, are concerned with establishing priorities for expenditure on curriculum projects, the production of curriculum guides, priorities for in-service education, and the use of curriculum consultants. In 1979, an Infant Education Committee and a Multicultural Education Committee were formed to advise teachers of new developments in these important areas.

The major curriculum publication for primary schools in 1978 was Language Guide No. 3, entitled *Happily Ever After*. Distributed to all primary teachers, this booklet contains suggestions for a wide range of activities intended to develop skills and attitudes in the language curriculum. During 1979, revisions of two of the Mathematics Curriculum Guides were distributed to all schools.

A draft version of *The Primary School Curriculum — a Guide for Victorian Schools* has been distributed for comment and was to be published for the 1980 school year. This manual examines the curriculum responsibilities of the principal, staff, parents, and school council, and provides advice on school-based decision making in curriculum matters. In making such decisions, those concerned take into account not only the needs, abilities, and interests of the pupils, but also the nature and expectations of the local community.

District education committees were established in 1978 in each of the fifty primary school inspectorates. Each committee is responsible to the district inspector concerned for identifying curriculum needs, for determining the work programmes of district consultants and teacher advisers, and for initiating in-service education activities.

While basic skill development is still the essential aim of primary education, a broader range of programmes is now being offered. These include after-school activities for "latch-key" children; anti-drug education; nutrition education; environmental studies; consumer education; pre-school reception programmes; second language studies; and, for most of the larger primary schools, the conduct of camping programmes.

A number of primary schools still retain secondary "tops". Such schools include higher elementary and central schools, central classes, the secondary correspondence section, and consolidated schools. The latter, established in country districts since 1944, have gradually lost their post-primary enrolments as high schools have been established in the same districts.

Curriculum in secondary schools

The authority delegated to each school principal to determine curriculum in consultation with the school community has been used with increasing confidence over recent years as experience accumulates and as in-service education programmes increase the capacity of teachers to handle curriculum issues.

The involvement of school councils and parents in curriculum issues has varied markedly, but is generally low. It is expected to improve as policies are implemented to provide a wider choice to parents in the type of education available to their children. The problems of involving migrant parents have proved formidable, but the determination of

ethnic minorities to maintain their cultural identity is exemplified by the support of the ethnic languages of the Department's Saturday School of Modern Languages, and by the approaches made to the Minister by ethnic associations in the interests of children.

The variety of provision in schools ranges from the traditional organisation (with curriculum based on subject disciplines) to small sub-school units, with a large number of short-duration topics relating particularly to life-adjustment issues. The surveys conducted by the Basic Curriculum Task Force and published late in 1978 provided substantial support for the teaching of a core of basic knowledge to all pupils. Schools are free to react in their own way to this information of teacher, parent, and pupil opinion; most already maintain a basic core in literacy and numeracy, and many include in the core physical development and social and environmental competencies. Such cores are supplemented by electives designed either to extend these basic competencies or to foster diverse interests and talents, and these electives are offered to an increasing extent as the student matures. The traditional school is likely to offer, in junior forms, a core of English, mathematics, science, geography, history, music, art, and physical education, with electives in the field of modern languages, or creative arts and craft and home economics. Commercial subjects will be included by middle school, and the traditional higher school specialist disciplines in Years 11 and 12.

The growing interest in career education and work experience programmes, and in the inclusion of technical studies where practicable in high school courses, derives some of its force from the awareness of the current unemployment situation. Concern for students facing possible unemployment is also encouraging an extension of pupil welfare services, of programmes on leisure and outdoor education, and a growth in the creative arts and crafts. Media studies and drama continue to interest students, and may be supplemented by the introduction of the dance as a curriculum option.

The academic orientation of high schools has been maintained through the past decade of curriculum diversification by the converging influence of the externally prescribed Higher School Certificate. The control of this examination passed to the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education in 1979 and the plans for school-based courses and assessment to complement existing procedures may well broaden this focus to embrace technical studies and a wider range of creative arts.

The continued concern for academic excellence is indicated by the procedures adopted by the Gifted Children Task Force, which has in a number of schools conducted alternative programmes for one day per week for selected children drawn from a group of neighbouring schools. More common provisions for gifted children are dependent on the availability within the normal school programme of a range of curriculum materials enabling teachers to instruct each child at the level appropriate to that child. The experience of hard won success is the right of each child at every level of ability and in all aspects of the curriculum, and teachers are now available in numbers and quality to achieve this, if the economy permits and if young persons can feel the confidence in their community and culture to take advantage of opportunity.

Curriculum in technical schools

There are two distinct components of technical education under the control of the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department. Full-time secondary technical education and post-secondary technical and further education (TAFE) programmes.

Ninety-five technical schools, together with secondary components in eight technical colleges, provide a five-year secondary course designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist students to decide realistically on future educational and occupational specialisation. The majority of technical schools are co-educational, and others are being progressively converted. The curriculum aims at a balance of academic studies, creative experiences, and practical skills. The fourth and fifth year provide opportunities for a measure of specialisation according to students' interests and capacities. Because most technical school teachers are required to have two to five years industrial experience before undertaking teacher training, secondary technical education has a distinctive practical character.

Many technical schools also provide TAFE programmes, particularly in the major apprentice trades of carpentry and joinery, plumbing and gasfitting, motor mechanics,

electrical mechanics, and fitting and machining. About one-third of the technical schools also provide tertiary orientation programmes for students wishing to prepare for entry to tertiary education.

Technical schools enjoy a high degree of curriculum autonomy under the general control of the Technical Schools Division and with the support of a variety of curriculum committees and consultants.

In 1978, the Victorian College of the Arts Technical School was established under the administration of the Technical Schools Division in conjunction with the tertiary Victorian College of Arts. Technical School Division teachers provide a general secondary education while professional studies in dance and music are conducted by staff from the senior college.

The Division's TAFE activities provide further vocational education at occupational levels other than the professional level. This responsibility includes retraining and the provision of preparatory courses which may be necessary for access to other TAFE courses, other tertiary courses, and/or employment. Certain special courses are provided specifically for disadvantaged groups such as the handicapped. Technical schools and colleges also provide, together with other agencies, community education concerned with personal and recreational development.

TAFE courses under the responsibility of the Technical Schools Division are provided in a variety of institutions. These include two TAFE colleges controlled by their own councils, eight TAFE components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, twenty-one colleges established under the Schools Councils Act, TAFE sections in eight technical schools, the Army Apprentice School, agricultural and horticultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture, and evening classes in high schools. As well as the courses offered through these institutions, a highly developed off-campus studies network allows students to study many TAFE courses at home. Fifteen off-campus studies co-ordinators have been appointed to the TAFE colleges to assist students enrolled in off-campus courses.

A State Council for Technical Education is responsible for recommending to the Minister of Education on overall policy and co-ordination of TAFE to ensure that TAFE effectively meets community needs. Eleven regional councils provide for local rationalisation of programmes.

The administrative responsibility for TAFE programmes lies with the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department. Within the Division, a representative Technical Colleges Committee provides advice to the Director of Technical Education and a system of standing committees, with majority representation from industry, provides a major input to curriculum development. In the proclaimed apprenticeship trades Technical Schools Division standing committees develop a curriculum which is then submitted to Industrial Training Commission trade committees for approval.

Special Services Division

"Special Services" is the functional term used for those educational services that fall outside the scope of the general educational provision. More precisely, these services are special in that they are characterised by one or more of the following: they extend across Divisional, Regional, and Systemic boundaries; they respond to specific educational needs over a wider age distribution than could be encompassed within any other Division or combination of Divisions; they involve scarce human resources requiring extensive rationalisation and co-ordination for effective service delivery; and/or they involve substantial establishment and recurrent costs which would make their duplication impracticable.

The establishment of the Special Services Division as such in 1968 represented an administrative and professional co-ordination under a Director of Special Services of some fourteen special services or branches that had been formed over the years to meet a variety of needs. These branches were Audio Visual Education, Curriculum and Research, Education of Backward Children, Education of Physically Handicapped Children, Homecrafts, Music, Physical Education, Psychology and Guidance, Publications, School Forestry, School Libraries, Speech Therapy, School Camps, and Welfare. The increased opportunity for co-ordination and liaison that accompanied the Division's establishment

was further enhanced when in 1970 most of the Branches took up accommodation together at the Division's present headquarters at 234 Queensberry Street, Carlton.

Since then, the Division has undergone a steady process of development, with its range of services being extended to incorporate a variety of new areas including Adult Migrant Education, Child Migrant Education, Aboriginal Education, Special Developmental Schools, Art, and Drama. Welfare, a service providing for the needs of teachers rather than of children, was subsequently withdrawn from the Division. Under the Division's present structure all services have been grouped within one or other of five main sections, each coming under the administrative control of an Assistant Director of Special Services. These sections are as follows:

(1) *Special Education*. Special schools and special developmental schools for handicapped children, visiting teacher and other support services for handicapped children attending regular schools, and remedial education services;

(2) *Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services*. Specialist support services provided through district centres staffed by guidance officers, psychology officers, social workers, speech therapists, and interpreters; also a range of special purpose centres and groups including the Reading, Treatment, and Research Centre, the Multicultural Resource Project, and the Integration Project;

(3) *Ethnic Education*. Aboriginal Education Services, Child Migrant Education Services including Reception Language Centres for refugee children, and Adult Migrant Education Services;

(4) *Curriculum Services*. Curriculum and Research, Music, Physical Education, Art, and Drama; and

(5) *School Services*. Audio Visual Education, Libraries, Publications and Information, School Camps, and School Forestry.

In late 1975, the Director-General set up the Curriculum Services Inquiry with terms of reference providing for an examination of the structure and functions of existing curriculum services, the extent to which existing services were meeting the needs of schools, and alternative structures for curriculum support services.

Drawing on the report of the Inquiry, a submission for the comprehensive restructuring of the Division was prepared and presented to the Teachers Tribunal. This has so far resulted in structures being determined and largely implemented for Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services, Library Branch, and Publications and Information Branch. The staffing of these services with professional officers and professional appointees occupying permanent positions is expected to enable the further consolidation and development of their respective services.

Another important outcome of the Inquiry has been the establishment of the Curriculum Council which has become the principal decision making body on matters concerning curriculum generally and is responsible for approving the curriculum projects to be undertaken by the Division.

Many of the services provided through the Division are concerned with sensitive and complex areas of community need. Two of the more prominent examples of this are the education services for the handicapped and for migrants. That various services are being provided for both of these groups by a range of government departments and other agencies presents an additional challenge for appropriate co-ordination and liaison. Accordingly, it has happened that an increasingly important part of the Division's work is its participation on bodies such as the State Council for Special Education and the Victorian Advisory Committee on Migrant and Multicultural Education, both of which have broad representation from relevant Departments and organisations.

Special Education

Through its Special Services Division, the Education Department continues in its commitment to providing Special Education for handicapped children with an emphasis on the integration of children within regular schools wherever possible. In particular, developments are evident in the areas of Work Education, in the provision of specialised programmes for intellectually handicapped children and young persons who have been institutionalised, and in the network of Special Education Services for educationally retarded children attending regular schools.

For children who are more severely retarded, there are sixteen Special Developmental Schools (formerly Day Training Centres administered by independent Committees of Management), with arrangements having been made for a further four centres — Shepparton, Preston, Traralgon, and Wodonga — to transfer to the Department from the beginning of the 1980 school year. Additional school buildings, functionally designed to provide education for these children in home environment settings, were opened at Cobram and Numurkah in the latter half of 1978, and another is under construction at South Melbourne.

A new Day Special School has been established in Shepparton in a relocatable complex and a new school building nearing completion at Ascot Vale will enable children now attending the oldest Special School, Fitzroy Special School, to be educated in accommodation of a very high standard. Programmes for handicapped persons of post-school age continue to be provided through evening classes at Day Special Schools in the areas of literacy, numeracy, social competency, homecrafts, art/craft, and driver education.

Educational services for socially disadvantaged children are provided in association with two reception centres and three children's homes, while education centres are located in five youth training centres and in eight prisons. Social adjustment centres continue to operate within five regular schools.

Education of children who are physically or sensorily handicapped is provided through a total of ten Day Special Schools as well as through two schools established within hospitals, while visiting teacher services are provided on a regional basis to support those children attending regular schools. The Glen Waverley Special School, a joint project between the Education Department and the Spastic Society, is now completed and occupied, and substantial progress has been made on the construction of the new Nepean Special School.

A range of Remedial Education services is provided through five Demonstration Units, forty-five Special Education Units, forty-five Opportunity Remedial Centres and ten Remedial Centres. These facilities provide in-service education and consultative support for teachers and offer intensive teaching assistance to children experiencing learning difficulties with a view to their integration into the regular classroom.

There are currently seventy teachers providing homecrafts programmes within special education facilities. The programmes offered include food (practical nutrition), threads and textiles, human relationships, and socialisation. A new development in this field is a programme (at the Sunbury Annexe) on independent living skills.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978, Education of handicapped children in Victoria*, pp. 619-22

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services is a curriculum support service designed for teachers, parents, and children seeking specialist assistance because of severe learning difficulties, speech problems, poor motor skills, or other severe educational, emotional, and physical disabilities. The service is located in district centres enabling staff to know local teachers and to work together with a shared knowledge of the particular educational characteristics and needs of the local community.

The staff consists of guidance officers, psychology officers, social workers, welfare officers, speech therapists, and interpreters providing a variety of services to all children, particularly the handicapped.

Specific services provided include the training of Career Education teachers and the provision of a continuing support service to them, and a multi-cultural resources section to assist with a better understanding of the background, culture, and needs of ethnic groups within the community.

Ethnic Education Services

This section of the Special Services Division is responsible for Aboriginal education, adult migrant education, and child migrant education.

Aboriginal Education Services Unit. This Unit administers Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs funds for supplementary educational programmes for Aboriginals in Victorian schools. A 1979 survey of all schools in the State indicated that at least 2,500

Aboriginal children were enrolled in some 568 schools and pre-schools. Aboriginal children are in general given the same curriculum as non-Aboriginals, although some schools have introduced the study of traditional Aboriginal culture and contemporary Aboriginal affairs, together with a range of school projects specifically for Aboriginals. The Unit has an approved establishment of 12 seconded teachers and 55 other staff, including Aboriginal liaison officers and teacher aides. Places for Aboriginal students at some teacher training institutions are subsidised under Special Entry Schemes. All programmes are planned and implemented together with the Victorian Aboriginal Education Consultative Group.

Adult Migrant Education Services. Through this Unit the Department conducts continuation classes, full-time accelerated courses, industrial language training courses, correspondence tuition, semi-accelerated part-time courses, advanced level courses, literacy groups, and specialised day-time women's classes. Responsibility is shared with the Commonwealth Department of Education for the volunteer Home Tutor Scheme of each-one-teach-one currently catering for 2,100 adults. The continuation class programme in 1979 included 121 classes for women and 331 evening continuation classes in hostels and other centres for 75,000 students, while the industrial programme comprised 86 classes in 35 locations for 913 students.

Child Migrant Education Services. The arrival of refugees from various countries has added a new and developing dimension to the Child Migrant Education Programme. Seven Reception Language Centres have been established to provide initial English instruction and orientation activities for newly-arrived refugee children with less than six months residence in Australia. Bilingual teacher aides are employed at the centres to assist teachers with communication and the compilation of background information cards on students to ensure their smooth transition into regular schools.

The service provides a consultative and advisory service on request to all teachers of migrant and refugee children from non-English speaking backgrounds in State schools, and where possible, in other education systems. The services include visits to schools and language centres to discuss TESL (Teaching of English as a Second Language), local in-service education programmes, multi-cultural programmes, and the teaching of community languages and English language classes for adolescent students. In-service education programmes are conducted centrally for principals and teachers and two regular publications entitled *Polycom* and *Communique* keep teachers informed on current developments in ethnic education including education for a multi-cultural society.

Curriculum services

The Curriculum Services section of the Special Services Division comprises: Curriculum and Research Branch; Music Branch; Physical Education Branch; and the Drama Resource Centre.

Curriculum and Research Branch. This Branch provides curriculum support services to schools through the development of syllabuses, courses, units of work, and teacher support materials. Major curriculum projects are currently being undertaken in the areas of art, general curriculum, health, language, mathematics, science, and social studies at the primary level. At the post-primary level, projects have been established in the subject areas of agricultural science, art, business studies, consumer education, English, economics, graphic communication, home economics, geography, history, humanities, legal studies, mathematics, media studies, modern languages, music, needlecraft, science, social science, and practical studies. In addition, research is being conducted by the Branch into the processes of reading, writing, spelling, and oral language.

Music Branch. Its range of services and activities include: in-service education; recording sessions in the studio workshop; the loan of specialist books and resources through the Library and Resource Centre; the organisation of some forty concerts (in conjunction with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and the ABC Melbourne Showband) for children from 602 primary and post-primary schools; a series of Instrumental Music Workshops for teachers and students; the distribution of music and other printed materials to schools; and the administration of School Music Camps (Rose Music) and the Gillies Bequest and Yamaha Foundation.

Physical Education Branch. A significant feature of the Physical Education Branch has been the increase to a total of 362 physical education teachers appointed in primary schools. The Branch has further developed a resource and information centre which distributed some 14,000 publications and supplied material on request to a total of 916 schools.

Art Branch. A total of sixty-two specialist teachers provide a wide range of art/craft activities designed to complement the work of the classroom teacher, with the majority of programmes having three components — creative art/crafts, manual training, and pre-employment preparation. A Special Schools art adviser works in schools and institutions for handicapped children, conducting workshops and discussions and providing advice in programme planning and implementation. A number of Special Schools have self-sufficient craft programmes where items produced are sold to the public, while others hold their own art exhibitions.

Drama Resource Centre. This Centre is involved in a range of activities designed to promote drama in schools, including: consultancy services on drama teaching and the use of drama as a general teaching method; a resource centre containing scripts, source books, video tapes, and work units; a "theatre in education team" working with a number of schools to develop specific programmes; and regional theatre teams at Ballarat and Benalla. The Centre also actively assists community groups involved in youth performing arts and is the liaison body for interstate and international contacts in drama and theatre.

School Services

The School Services Section of the Special Services Division consists of the following branches: Library; Audio Visual Education Centre; School Forestry; School Camps; and Publications and Information. These branches provide interdivisional and, in some cases, inter-systemic services, and are involved with in-service education programmes for teachers.

Among the significant School Services features and developments during 1978-79 were the following: an increase in the number of mobile library units bringing the total to thirty-three units, and the successful completion of a three-year programme for the upgrading of library services to small schools; an increase of 15 per cent in the number of borrowings from the film library with the dispatch of some 108,000 films to schools; the extension of "outdoor-education" in-service training programmes; the establishment of Victoria's first school sanctuary for the preservation of features of historical interest; and the improvement of publication services through the standardisation of sizes and the extensive use of photostetting.

Other Departmental curriculum support services

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division various special staffs operate. These include those working in such fields as: the State Schools Nursery; the Gould League; TAFE Services; the History Section; and the Correspondence School.

The last of these fields serves children who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. In addition, tuition is available for Education Department teachers, members of the Armed Forces, inmates of institutions and prisons, and (as far as class vacancies permit) other adults. A basic adults' programme provides assistance in the skills of language and number. At 30 June 1979, the school had an enrolment of 709 primary and 2,924 secondary students, and a staff of 147.

Some noteworthy features of the other services mentioned above are as follows:

State Schools Nursery. During 1978-79, the Nursery supplied 1,770 schools with plant products, was visited by over 4,000 students on educational tours, provided on-site landscaping advice to 330 schools, and conducted evening courses for teachers. Large displays were mounted in the Exhibition Buildings for Garden Week and in the Fitzroy Gardens for *The Herald* State Garden Festival.

Gould League. Some 800 persons (teachers and the general public) made use of the League's Resource Centre during 1978-79. In-service has been provided at all levels, State, regional, district, and school; and productions include activity guides, as well as habitat reference and identification material.

TAFE Services. Established as part of the Planning Services Division, this is mainly concerned with the development of curriculum strategies for vocational education, analysis

of community needs for TAFE programmes, TAFE research projects, the development of relevant information resources, and the provision of specialist services to TAFE colleges and the Technical Schools Division.

History Section. This Section researches and records the history of State education in Victoria, and provides an education history information service for teachers, students, the community, and officers of this Department. For centenaries and other special occasions, detailed accounts of school histories are compiled and supplied on request.

Curriculum support services in non-Departmental organisations

The Education Department continues to provide the services of teachers to various Government, semi-Government and other organisations, many of which offer educational programmes to groups of visiting school children. Curriculum services are thus provided by seconded Education Department staff in places or organisations such as: the Zoological Gardens; the Sir Colin Mackenzie Fauna Park; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat; the Pioneer Village, Swan Hill; the National Gallery and several provincial art galleries; the National Museum and the Science Museum; the Bendigo Trust; the Soil Conservation Authority; the Road Safety and Traffic Authority; the Social Biology Resources Centre of the University of Melbourne; Continuing Education Centres and other community centres; the Department of Agriculture; the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the Australian Council for Educational Research; the Law Institute of Victoria; the Victorian Arts Council; the Curriculum Development Centre; the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education; and the various subject associations.

Other non-Departmental services

The Council for Christian Education is responsible for religious education in State schools, including the employment of chaplains in post-primary schools. Through the Council's "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools, children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage children to investigate the meaning of their own life experiences and to develop understanding of the Christian faith.

The Family Life Movement provides for schools, on request, programmes and speakers on human development and sexuality.

Transport services and curriculum

Without the transport services provided by the Education Department, many children would be unable to experience the particular curriculum best suited to their needs. By 30 June 1979, the 2,017 transport services provided were carrying 70,718 children and covering a daily distance of 146,102 kilometres. These services included one subsidised train, one ferry, and 1,677 buses; 258 services catered especially for physically and mentally handicapped children and 80 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the cost of \$24.83m for 1978-79 must be added \$4.52m paid to parents for conveyance allowances. During 1978-79, the transport system was used by 37,721 government secondary students, 21,173 primary students, as well as 11,824 children attending non-government schools.

Finance

Finance for education in Victoria flows through the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Appropriation Act passed each year by the Victorian Parliament during the Budget session. The Consolidated Fund receives moneys provided for education by the Commonwealth under the various States Grants Acts and all related amending legislation.

The Education budget comprises funds appropriated on a Divisional basis for recurrent purposes and funds appropriated for capital purposes through the Works and Services Account. Each Divisional Director is responsible for the operation of his Division in accordance with the recurrent funding appropriated for the Division. Overall co-ordination, control, and accounting of the Division is the responsibility of the Department's Finance and Accounts Offices in conjunction with Regional Offices throughout Victoria.

Total net educational expenditure for 1978-79 was \$1,337,409,000, an increase of \$102,905,000 or 8.3 per cent on the previous financial year.

The expenditure shown above differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 453-4 and 455-6 in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, debt charges, and payroll tax.

Personnel

Co-ordinated personnel policy

A co-ordinated personnel management policy is being developed throughout the Education Department. The Personnel Division aims to improve the relationship between the Department and its staff to the mutual advantage of both.

The Personnel Division's responsibilities include: reporting to management on the development of a personnel policy that will assist the Department to use its human resources, present and future, in the way best calculated to realise its objectives; implementing an effective staff development programme to maximise the potential of all staff; negotiating with employee organisations and statutory authorities on industrial matters; communicating with parent groups and the public on personnel matters; reporting to employing authorities on current and future manpower needs; executing personnel policy; and developing accurate personnel records and information manuals.

The Education Department's workforce includes approximately 60,000 teachers and professional officers employed under the Teaching Service Act, and 2,500 managers, administrators, and technical staff employed under Public Service Regulations. A further 5,800 staff, employed under the Education (School Councils) Act, work in support positions in individual schools. This Act has placed considerable powers regarding the employment of staff, other than teaching staff, in the hands of school councils. Nevertheless, terms and conditions of work for such employees are still negotiated between Personnel Division and the Public Service Board.

The Division provides opportunities for self development. This includes the participation in management development programmes, assistance to attain higher qualifications relevant to future manpower needs, and sponsorship to external training courses. A programme of skills training is also maintained.

The Teacher Liaison (Welfare) Office provides a comprehensive information and advisory service for teachers. The welfare of staff approaching retirement is provided for by holding retirement planning seminars for all staff aged 55 years and over. The Teacher Housing Officer assists with housing problems encountered by country teachers. Liaison with teacher and principals' organisations, the Victorian Public Service Association, trade unions, and parent bodies has been established.

Other initiatives of Personnel Division include the co-ordination of the staffing structure of the entire Department and the development of a computerised personnel records system. This system will permit fast and accurate response to queries. For example, the system will allow the identification of teachers offering to teach a certain subject working at schools in a defined area; thus allowing manpower planning to be carried out on a sound basis.

Teacher education and professional development

Teacher education is undergoing a continual process of change at both the pre-service and in-service level. The Education Department ceased to provide any further studentships and scholarships from the beginning of 1979, but continues to offer subsidised accommodation to teacher trainees in halls of residence located in the metropolitan area and at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. The input to teacher training institutions has been progressively reduced since 1977 in anticipation of a declining demand for teachers consequent upon the falling school enrolments which have been forecast for the mid-1980s.

The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission, established by legislation in May 1978, is now well advanced with absorbing the functions of the two co-ordinating bodies, the Victoria Institute of Colleges and the State College.

The Victorian Committee of Inquiry into Teacher Education was established by the Minister of Education, and commenced its activities in December 1978, with the objective of reporting to the Victorian Government towards the end of 1979. The Committee embraces a wide cross-section of the community and has a charter to make

recommendations on assumptions and objectives in teacher education for the next twenty-five years.

The direct recruitment of overseas teachers ceased in May 1977, but programmes for the exchange of teachers continue to expand. For example, in 1979, fifty International Teaching Fellowships (I.T.F.), each of twelve months' duration, were awarded to Victorian teachers. In addition, one two-year Fellowship to the United Nations International School in New York was awarded to a Victorian secondary teacher. Japan was included for the first time in the I.T.F. programme. Three teachers were granted exchanges to the United Kingdom by arrangement with the League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers, and four teachers were awarded interstate exchanges. Twenty-five teachers and two parents were granted awards under the Schools Exchange and Travel Scheme which enabled them to work in a variety of schools and institutions in Victoria and other States.

Teachers continue to strive for qualifications which enable them to be promoted to the top positions in the teaching service. In Victorian high schools, 87 per cent of teachers are assessed as having four years of tertiary education, whereas in technical schools and primary schools the proportions are 68 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. Since the standard length of pre-service courses for primary teachers is three years, the proportion of teachers holding the equivalent of four years of tertiary education is very high. This is a tribute to primary teachers concerned to improve education in their schools.

The demand for short in-service education courses for which no qualification is awarded continues to remain high. This occurs despite cuts in available funds, because teachers see these activities as directly related to improvements in classroom teaching.

Further references: State secondary education, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 206-9; State primary education, 1963, pp. 191-6; Educational administration, 1964, pp. 208-10; Audio-visual education, 1964, pp. 211-12; Technical education, 1965, pp. 207-17; Teacher training, 1967, pp. 480-4; History of Education Department, 1969, pp. 107-10; Development of curricula, 1969, pp. 479-81; Recent developments, 1970, pp. 479-80; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972, pp. 435-40; Educational administration, 1974, pp. 467-9; Community schools, 1974, p. 469; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975, pp. 727-9; Victorian Education Department, 1976, pp. 176-9; Decentralisation in educational administration, 1979, p. 573

NON-GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Council of Public Education

General

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act* 1910 and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education or who do not have the Council's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Council for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered, the Council of Public Education must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, or technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Council can refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

Non-government schools

General features

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education. They derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. These grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately 24 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, they provide a wide variety of co-curricular activities. Their autonomy allows a degree of innovation and organisational variety which leads to wide differences between schools, and they therefore differ not only from government schools, but also from each other. The schools vary in size; some are boys' schools, some are girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. Teaching methods are also similar, although there are increasing changes being made in the academic organisation within non-government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in State forests is common; at these camps, Outward Bound type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 568-9

Catholic education

General

The majority of non-government schools in Victoria are Catholic. In 1980, there were approximately 161,500 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at the diocesan and at the local level. In recent years, diocesan education boards and many parish education boards have been established, and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria (CECV). The CECV has a chairman and an executive committee of eight persons — executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two members of teaching religious congregations. There are also consultative commissioners representing among other bodies the dioceses, major superiors

of religious congregations, principals of primary and secondary schools, primary and secondary teachers, and there are two parent representatives.

The CECV provides or appoints representatives of Catholic schools on many organisations, including the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, the Council of Public Education, the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, and the State Planning and Finance Committee. The Catholic Education Office of Victoria is the administrative arm of the CECV.

Primary schools and kindergartens

Fifteen pre-schools are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria, and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school, and in the larger parishes there may be two schools. In 1979, there were 348 parish primary schools, enrolling 91,566 pupils. A total of 4,369 primary pupils were also enrolled in 34 primary/secondary schools. There were also eight special schools catering for children with varying special needs, and with a total enrolment of 277 children in 1979. In 1979, approximately 60 per cent of the parish schools in Victoria were conducted by principals who were members of religious congregations. Other members of religious orders teach in the schools (including those conducted by lay principals) but at present the majority of teachers are lay.

Parish primary schools are divided into eighteen zones or regions, each of which has its own education consultant who liaises between schools and the Catholic education offices.

Secondary education

In Victoria in 1979, there were 124 Catholic secondary schools enrolling 66,084 students. Five of these schools are technical schools with 1,596 pupils enrolled, 34 are primary/secondary schools with 19,161 pupils enrolled, and the remaining 45,327 pupils are enrolled at 85 secondary schools. Catholic secondary schools are controlled either by a religious congregation which owns and maintains it, or by a Regional College Board which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to the school. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of religious congregations: in 1979, eighteen Catholic secondary schools in Victoria had lay principals, while a considerably higher number had lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

In the past, most Catholic secondary schools have been single-sex. This is changing, as most new schools are co-educational, and numbers of existing boys' and girls' colleges have amalgamated in order to rationalise resources. Another recent development is the establishment of senior co-educational colleges which cater for students in Years 11 and 12. Such senior colleges are usually linked to several Year 7-10 establishments in the surrounding area.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher education for both male and female students. The Institute of Catholic Education, which is a member of the State College of Victoria, incorporates Mercy College at Ascot Vale, Christ College at Oakleigh, and Aquinas College at Ballarat. These colleges, while emphasising pre-service education, have introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) is offered at Mercy College. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

The Catholic Education Office of Victoria offers various in-service activities to principals, teachers, and school staffs.

Religious education

In all Catholic schools, emphasis is placed on the education of the whole child: the spiritual element as well as the mental, social, and physical. There are about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools and the religious education of some of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Professional organisations

Teachers and principals in Catholic schools can belong to a number of professional organisations. These organisations include the Principals Association of Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, the Regional Colleges Principals Association, the Victorian Parish Principals Representative Committee, the Association of Teachers in Victorian Catholic Secondary Schools, and the Victorian Catholic Primary Teachers' Association.

Some Catholic schools are members of the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria.

Other non-government schools*General*

Many non-Catholic independent schools began as Church foundations. Such schools were generally founded in the second half of the nineteenth century or during the early years of this century. The founding Church remains actively involved in many of these schools today.

Not all the older non-Catholic schools, however, have a denominational affiliation, and this absence of a denominational affiliation has become the norm for non-Catholic independent schools established during the last ten years. During this period, the number of newly-established, non-Catholic independent schools has risen quite dramatically. Most of these remain relatively small schools with an emphasis on meeting the needs, and involving the participation, of local communities; hence the common term "community schools". Despite their non-denominational nature, most of these schools have a strong religious dimension. For example, several schools have been established on an ecumenical Christian Community College model, while others have been established by various associations for Parent-Controlled Christian Education.

Association of Independent Schools of Victoria and associated organisations

Most non-government schools which are not Catholic, and some Catholic schools, belong to the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV) which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS).

The AISV is an association of non-government schools. Each member school appoints three delegates, a voting delegate who must be a member of its governing body, and two non-voting delegates one of whom will be a parent, and the other usually the principal of the school. The main function of the AISV is to consider the relationship of the schools to government and the public, nationally through NCIS and at a State level where appropriate.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV). The Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-five schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: seven of these schools are co-educational and twenty-seven are single sex girls' schools.

Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education (VISE), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held as necessary.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in

Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of HMCISA and AHIGSA; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Council of Public Education, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, the VISE and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, the IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Primary and secondary education statistics

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1975	2,161	37,728	618,112	578	10,525	198,839	2,739	48,253	816,951
1976	2,164	40,543	624,707	586	10,723	201,083	2,750	51,266	825,790
1977	2,162	41,895	626,317	584	11,356	203,318	2,746	53,251	829,635
1978	2,152	42,981	623,609	600	11,882	207,160	2,752	54,863	830,769
1979	2,155	40,779	614,419	617	10,344	211,141	2,772	51,123	825,560

(a) First school day in August.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: CLASS OF SCHOOL: SEX OF PUPILS, 1978 (a)

Class of school	Government				Non-government			
	Number of schools	Pupils			Number of schools	Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,686	193,156	183,518	376,674	382	46,677	46,391	93,068
Primary-secondary	19	2,883	2,778	5,661	101	32,239	31,167	63,406
Secondary (b)	279	71,134	99,540	170,674	101	20,834	27,789	48,623
Secondary technical	105	50,856	13,066	63,922	5	1,313	280	1,593
Correspondence	1	605	710	1,315	—	—	—	—
Special	62	3,262	2,101	5,363	11	241	229	470
Total	2,152	321,896	301,713	623,609	600	101,304	105,856	207,160

(a) First school day in August.

(b) Excluding secondary technical schools.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: CLASS OF SCHOOL: SEX OF PUPILS, 1979 (a)

Class of school	Government				Non-government			
	Number of schools	Pupils			Number of schools	Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,683	190,710	180,915	371,625	395	47,602	47,195	94,797
Primary-secondary	19	2,770	2,776	5,546	107	33,049	31,645	64,694
Secondary (b)	282	69,213	97,689	166,902	99	21,497	28,125	49,622
Secondary technical	107	49,904	13,760	63,664	5	1,328	268	1,596
Correspondence	1	563	753	1,316	—	—	—	—
Special	63	3,270	2,096	5,366	11	220	212	432
Total	2,155	316,430	297,989	614,419	617	103,696	107,445	211,141
Total								

(a) First school day in August.

(b) Excluding secondary technical schools.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1978 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools	
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other			
Under	6	M	23,801	5,754	402	175	36	186	259	6,812	30,613
	F	22,710	5,570	280	204	27	161	407	6,649	29,359	
	6	T	46,511	11,324	682	379	63	347	666	13,461	59,972
	6	M	28,955	6,578	432	226	37	162	310	7,745	36,700
	F	27,653	6,568	323	209	40	186	459	7,785	35,438	
	T	56,608	13,146	755	435	77	348	769	15,530	72,138	
	7	M	29,989	6,734	441	239	46	163	293	7,916	37,905
	F	29,099	6,946	350	236	41	184	440	8,197	37,296	
	T	59,088	13,680	791	475	87	347	733	16,113	75,201	
	8	M	28,126	6,893	463	236	50	150	269	8,061	36,187
	F	26,742	6,746	363	203	33	131	477	7,953	34,695	
	T	54,868	13,639	826	439	83	281	746	16,014	70,882	
	9	M	28,241	6,715	486	303	51	130	262	7,947	36,188
	F	26,833	6,792	396	259	39	141	413	8,040	34,873	
	T	55,074	13,507	882	562	90	271	675	15,987	71,061	
	10	M	26,491	6,913	614	379	68	145	253	8,372	34,863
	F	25,199	6,726	385	218	49	125	461	7,964	33,163	
	T	51,690	13,639	999	597	117	270	714	16,336	68,026	
	11	M	25,272	6,729	668	395	62	119	217	8,190	33,462
	F	23,932	6,541	457	243	61	102	401	7,805	31,737	
	T	49,204	13,270	1,125	638	123	221	618	15,995	65,199	
	12	M	4,587	1,264	104	58	7	15	54	1,502	6,089
	F	3,607	1,110	58	27	8	9	9	61	1,273	4,880
	T	8,194	2,374	162	85	15	24	115	2,775	10,969	
	13	M	196	60	1	1	—	—	5	67	263
	F	107	47	1	1	—	—	—	6	56	163
	T	303	107	2	2	1	—	—	11	123	426
	14	M	11	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	16
	F	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
	T	16	8	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	26
Over	14	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	T	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Total primary grades	M	195,670	47,644	3,611	2,013	357	1,070	1,922	56,617	252,287	
	F	185,889	47,051	2,613	1,600	299	1,039	3,126	55,728	241,617	
	T	381,559	94,695	6,224	3,613	656	2,109	5,048	112,345	493,904	
Total special schools (b)	M	3,262	135	—	—	—	—	—	106	241	3,503
	F	2,101	167	—	—	—	—	—	62	229	2,330
	T	5,363	302	—	—	—	—	—	168	470	5,833
Total all primary pupils (b)	M	198,932	47,779	3,611	2,013	357	1,070	2,028	56,858	255,790	
	F	187,990	47,218	2,613	1,600	299	1,039	3,188	55,957	243,947	
	T	386,922	94,997	6,224	3,613	656	2,109	5,216	112,815	499,737	

(a) First school day in August.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1979 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools	
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other			
Under	6	M	22,575	5,840	403	169	37	230	261	6,940	29,515
	F	21,512	5,606	306	171	25	186	410	6,704	28,216	
	6	T	44,087	11,446	709	340	62	416	671	13,644	57,731
	6	M	26,754	6,575	399	220	38	169	298	7,699	34,453
	F	25,274	6,375	287	201	36	171	446	7,516	32,790	
	T	52,028	12,950	686	421	74	340	744	15,215	67,243	
	7	M	28,585	6,789	425	239	48	149	329	7,979	36,564
	F	27,300	6,876	350	241	42	179	474	8,162	35,462	
	T	55,885	13,665	775	480	90	328	803	16,141	72,026	
	8	M	29,299	6,983	470	269	51	176	317	8,266	37,565
	F	28,433	7,122	378	254	48	191	468	8,461	36,894	
	T	57,732	14,105	848	523	99	367	785	16,727	74,459	
	9	M	27,690	6,974	537	309	58	144	291	8,313	36,003
	F	26,376	6,802	420	228	41	137	509	8,137	34,513	
	T	54,066	13,776	957	537	99	281	800	16,450	70,516	
	10	M	27,632	6,954	651	373	52	142	297	8,469	36,101
	F	26,353	7,001	469	293	43	142	478	8,426	34,779	
	T	53,985	13,955	1,120	666	95	284	775	16,895	70,880	
	11	M	25,597	6,855	646	444	68	125	269	8,407	34,004
	F	24,321	6,756	421	235	56	115	503	8,086	32,407	
	T	49,918	13,611	1,067	679	124	240	772	16,493	66,411	

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1979 (a)—continued

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other		
12	M	4,771	1,338	127	66	15	12	75	1,633	6,404
	F	3,596	992	58	24	14	9	70	1,167	4,763
	T	8,367	2,330	185	90	29	21	145	2,800	11,167
13	M	169	58	11	1	—	—	3	73	242
	F	100	39	2	1	—	—	6	48	148
	T	269	97	13	2	—	—	9	121	390
14	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
	T	13	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	16
Over	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	T	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total primary grades	M	193,087	48,366	3,669	2,090	367	1,147	2,142	57,781	250,868
	F	183,271	47,569	2,692	1,648	305	1,130	3,364	56,708	239,979
	T	376,358	95,935	6,361	3,738	672	2,277	5,506	114,489	490,847
Total special schools (b)	M	3,270	126	—	—	—	—	94	220	3,490
	F	2,096	151	—	—	—	—	61	212	2,308
	T	5,366	277	—	—	—	—	155	432	5,798
Total all primary pupils (b)	M	196,357	48,492	3,669	2,090	367	1,147	2,236	58,001	254,358
	F	185,367	47,720	2,692	1,648	305	1,130	3,425	56,920	242,287
	T	381,724	96,212	6,361	3,738	672	2,277	5,661	114,921	496,645

(a) First school day in August.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1978 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other		
Under	M	467	96	84	63	4	9	9	265	732
	F	468	142	71	34	3	18	89	357	825
	T	935	238	155	97	7	27	98	622	1,557
12	M	19,508	4,632	1,105	846	129	108	282	7,102	26,610
	F	18,736	5,657	903	601	189	112	671	8,133	26,869
	T	38,244	10,289	2,008	1,447	318	220	953	15,235	53,479
13	M	24,950	5,531	1,349	965	148	127	305	8,425	33,375
	F	22,689	6,521	1,025	681	181	111	730	9,249	31,938
	T	47,639	12,052	2,374	1,646	329	238	1,035	17,674	65,313
14	M	26,287	5,368	1,486	1,053	133	104	298	8,442	34,729
	F	23,330	6,253	1,073	792	206	98	700	9,122	32,452
	T	49,617	11,621	2,559	1,845	339	202	998	17,564	67,181
15	M	24,141	5,035	1,399	1,099	149	120	269	8,071	32,212
	F	21,489	5,868	1,111	856	192	104	720	8,851	30,340
	T	45,630	10,903	2,510	1,955	341	224	989	16,922	62,552
16	M	17,517	3,623	1,406	1,014	142	106	264	6,555	24,072
	F	16,590	5,114	938	918	178	101	692	7,941	24,531
	T	34,107	8,737	2,344	1,932	320	207	956	14,496	48,603
17	M	7,792	2,383	988	761	119	69	194	4,514	12,306
	F	8,293	3,134	733	781	134	86	505	5,373	13,666
	T	16,085	5,517	1,721	1,542	253	155	699	9,887	25,972
18	M	1,704	495	192	131	22	11	85	936	2,640
	F	1,545	436	117	84	5	10	115	767	2,312
	T	3,249	931	309	215	27	21	200	1,703	4,952
19	M	322	39	14	8	—	1	30	92	414
	F	220	26	3	14	1	1	23	68	288
	T	542	65	17	22	1	2	53	160	702
20	M	79	6	2	2	—	—	14	24	103
	F	57	4	—	1	—	—	8	13	70
	T	136	10	2	3	—	—	22	37	173
21 and over	M	197	3	—	2	1	—	14	20	217
	F	306	7	—	—	—	—	18	25	331
	T	503	10	—	2	1	—	32	45	548
Total all secondary pupils	M	122,964	27,211	8,025	5,944	847	655	1,764	44,446	167,410
	F	113,723	33,162	5,974	4,762	1,089	641	4,271	49,899	163,622
	T	236,687	60,373	13,999	10,706	1,936	1,296	6,035	94,345	331,032

(a) First school day in August.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

**VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1979 (a)**

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other		
Under	M	429	125	62	72	1	11	12	283	712
	F	421	127	68	33	5	9	71	313	734
	T	850	252	130	105	6	20	83	596	1,446
12	M	19,922	4,754	1,273	886	124	111	301	7,449	27,371
	F	19,152	5,794	927	703	170	118	728	8,440	27,592
	T	39,074	10,548	2,200	1,589	294	229	1,029	15,889	54,963
13	M	24,258	5,485	1,262	975	152	117	373	8,364	32,622
	F	22,192	6,524	1,047	684	213	117	788	9,373	31,565
	T	46,450	12,009	2,309	1,659	365	234	1,161	17,737	64,187
14	M	25,098	5,525	1,447	1,036	146	109	317	8,580	33,678
	F	22,679	6,374	1,043	757	192	106	746	9,218	31,897
	T	47,777	11,899	2,490	1,793	338	215	1,063	17,798	65,575
15	M	23,450	4,986	1,479	1,061	139	106	303	8,074	31,524
	F	21,277	6,066	1,132	810	220	92	712	9,032	30,309
	T	44,727	11,052	2,611	1,871	359	198	1,015	17,106	61,833
16	M	16,929	4,041	1,327	1,063	146	116	252	6,945	23,874
	F	16,273	4,944	1,066	860	191	98	662	7,821	24,094
	T	33,202	8,985	2,393	1,923	337	214	914	14,766	47,968
17	M	7,624	2,552	1,104	758	114	71	193	4,792	12,416
	F	8,350	3,149	662	687	152	68	494	5,212	13,562
	T	15,974	5,701	1,766	1,445	266	139	687	10,004	25,978
18	M	1,786	536	216	136	26	12	125	1,051	2,837
	F	1,567	589	107	119	16	6	132	969	2,536
	T	3,353	1,125	323	255	42	18	257	2,020	5,373
19	M	305	55	15	14	—	—	34	118	423
	F	233	61	2	13	1	—	34	111	344
	T	538	116	17	27	1	—	68	229	767
20	M	81	7	2	—	—	—	11	20	101
	F	55	6	—	—	—	—	11	17	72
	T	136	13	2	—	—	—	22	37	173
21 and over	M	191	4	—	3	—	—	12	19	210
	F	423	11	—	1	—	—	7	19	442
	T	614	15	—	4	—	—	19	38	652
Total all secondary pupils	M	120,073	28,070	8,187	6,004	848	653	1,933	45,695	165,768
	F	112,622	33,645	6,054	4,667	1,160	614	4,385	50,525	163,147
	T	232,695	61,715	14,241	10,671	2,008	1,267	6,318	96,220	328,915

(a) First school day in August.
M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education was established by Act of Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous statutory body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The first chairman, who is also Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Melbourne, has been seconded from the University to the Institute on a half-time basis. The Executive Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by a professional staff.

The objects of the Institute are to assist "persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance, and preparation" and in doing so "to arrange for or accredit or conduct such evaluations or assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and . . . to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments".

The second of these objects involved the Institute in taking over the assets, staff, and programme of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board on 2 April 1979 when the Board was dissolved. For many years, there has been widespread discussion of the inadequacy of the Higher School Certificate Examination at the end of sixth year secondary level to meet the needs of all students leaving school at this level and the limited capacity of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board to make appropriate changes. It became clear that the whole process of transition from school to the next stage, for all students, should be considered as an integrated operation; and that this required an independent body with broad powers, governed by a council representing

a wide cross-section of the educational and general community. This situation has now been achieved by the establishment of the Institute.

The specific activities of the Institute have developed into a number of inter-related programmes, which include:

- (1) Consultations with and liaison between educational and community groups to identify the issues involved in transition;
- (2) wide-ranging public relations and community education to ensure that these issues are properly understood;
- (3) the dissemination of educational and occupational information to students, employers, and post-secondary institutions about procedures and requirements and about the qualifications of individuals;
- (4) the assessment and accrediting of individual qualifications, at the point of leaving school, not only at sixth year secondary level;
- (5) advice to schools and other educational bodies about appropriate curricula and methods of evaluation of such curricula;
- (6) the development of special programmes and materials for early school leavers and disadvantaged groups;
- (7) the provision of adequate advisory services and in-service education for students, teachers, and parents; and
- (8) continuing research into all these matters.

Much of the success of the Institute will depend upon a recognition by the community that because these matters are inter-related and highly complex, enduring developments and changes are more likely to be achieved by a process of evolution than through hasty decisions to meet isolated, though pressing, problems.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total entries	30,441	32,133	29,371	28,791	27,162
Number who attempted to pass fully	22,966	23,676	22,533	22,569	21,738
Number who passed fully	15,787	16,069	15,619	15,315	15,034
Percentage who passed fully	68.7	67.9	69.3	67.9	69.2

Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission

The Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission which was foreshadowed in a Report on Post-Secondary Education in Victoria of a committee chaired by Emeritus Professor P.H. Partridge came into being with the proclamation of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978* on 25 October 1978. Within the general framework of the Act the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission has been established to better promote, develop, and co-ordinate post-secondary education in Victoria. Its overall responsibilities involve consultation, co-operation, and recommendation.

The functions, powers, and duties of the Commission are specified in the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978*. The main task of the Commission is clearly stated in section 5(2) of the Act: "In carrying out its function under this Act the Commission shall aim to provide for the balanced development of all types of post-secondary education throughout Victoria having regard to the special needs of the people of Victoria who live in provincial cities, country towns and country areas". Post-secondary education is defined in the Act as education of persons (1) beyond the age of compulsory school attendance, and (2) who are not undergoing a full-time secondary education.

Generally, the Commission is required to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning, administration, organisation, co-ordination, and balanced development of all types of post-secondary education throughout Victoria. In addition, there are several specific functions:

- (1) To make recommendations to the Minister and the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission on funds required for post-secondary education and the distribution of funds among the sectors and institutions;
- (2) to make recommendations to the Minister and to the Tertiary Education Commission on the establishment of new post-secondary education institutions;

(3) to make recommendations to the Minister and to the Tertiary Education Commission on the offering of new courses of study and new academic awards; and
 (4) by consultation with appropriate bodies and persons and by the performance of research and investigations to establish the needs of the community in post-secondary education and to ensure that this field of education is attuned to changing financial economic and social circumstances.

To enable the Commission to carry out its responsibilities, the Act gives the Commission specific powers of review over submissions for funds to Commonwealth bodies without the power of veto but with the power to comment on these proposals, and capacity to control the introduction of new fields of study and major extensions to existing fields by veto. It is noteworthy that the Commission is to have regard to the needs of the community for all avenues for post-secondary education.

Commission activities

The Commission commenced operations in a time of uncertainty in post-secondary education. Many of the problems were nation-wide, while some were specific to Victoria. The Commission addressed itself to a number of these issues and two special inquiries were carried out during 1979.

The Co-ordination of Advanced Education in Victoria. This inquiry commenced early in 1979 and the VPSEC recommendations in the form of a report were presented to the Minister on 1 June 1979. On 18 July 1979, the Minister of Education made a statement in the House on co-ordination of advanced education in Victoria adopting to a large extent the Commission's recommendations. Action is now in train to carry out these recommendations.

The Future of Technical and Further Education. The inquiry commenced halfway through 1979 and in October the Board of Commissioners* agreed to recommend to the Minister as follows: "That an Interim Technical and Further Education Board be established immediately by Order of the Governor in Council under the provisions of the *Post-Secondary Education Act 1978*".

On 4 November 1979, the Minister circulated the report to institutions and bodies affected requesting their comments on the recommendations by 21 December 1979. In addition, the Engineering Working Party and the Working Party on the Future Development of the Abbotsford Site have made interim reports to the Board.

Further references: Public examinations, *Victorian Year Book 1966*, pp. 202-3; *Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, 1974*, pp. 486-7 and 1977, pp. 717-19; *Examinations in the 1970s, 1975*, pp. 726-7; *Post-Secondary Education Committee, 1979*, p. 575

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical schools and colleges

General

In Victoria, the term technical education is defined under the *Education Act 1958* as follows: "Technical education includes instruction in the principles of any science or art as applied to industries, accompanied by individual laboratory or workshop practice, and includes instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory for industrial commercial agricultural mining domestic or artistic pursuits".

Technical education has its origins in the Schools of Mines and Industries and Mechanics Institutes in the middle of the last century. Established by local citizens, these institutions set the pattern for a high level of community involvement, response to community needs, and vocational orientation which are still characteristic of technical education today. Major landmarks in the development of technical education were the development of secondary technical schools in the early years of this century and the splitting off of the major technical colleges in 1965 to form the nucleus of the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Today, under the administration of the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, technical education comprises two distinctive components. These are secondary education in technical schools and technical and further education (TAFE).

* The term "Board of Commissioners" has been adopted to refer to the eight commissioners in formal meeting as distinct from "the Commission" which refers to the total organisation. There are two full-time Commissioners, the chairman and deputy chairman, and six part-time Commissioners.

Secondary education in technical schools

This term refers to the type of education which has developed in, and is characteristic of, technical schools. Secondary education in technical schools provides a distinct alternative to high schools. It comprises a five year (Year 7 to 11) course, designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist each to decide realistically on future educational and occupational specialisation. The curriculum aims at a balance of academic studies, creative experience, and practical skills. The fourth and fifth years provide opportunities for a measure of specialisation according to students' interests and abilities. Because most technical school teachers are required to have two to five years industrial experience before undertaking teacher training, secondary technical education has a distinctive practical character.

Technical schools enjoy a high degree of curriculum autonomy under the general control of the Technical Schools Division and with the support of a variety of curriculum committees and consultants.

Secondary technical education in government schools in 1979 was provided in 95 technical schools (including four technical high schools) and the secondary components of 12 technical colleges. Fifty-eight technical schools were co-educational, with a further 11 co-educational in some years. Others are being progressively converted to co-education. An indication of the demand for technical education is the establishment of technical components in 13 high schools in recent years. On the first school day in August 1979, there were 63,664 full-time secondary pupils enrolled at the 107 government technical schools and colleges. There were also 1,596 full-time secondary pupils enrolled at 5 non-government technical schools.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE)

A State Council for Technical Education is responsible for recommendations to the Minister of Education on overall policy and co-ordination of TAFE to ensure that TAFE effectively meets community needs. Eleven regional councils provide for local rationalisation of programmes.

The administrative responsibility for TAFE programmes lies with the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department. Within the division, a representative Technical Colleges Committee provides advice to the Director of Technical Education and a system of standing committees, with majority representation from industry, provides a major input to curriculum development. In the proclaimed apprenticeship trades Technical Schools Division standing committees develop a curriculum which is then submitted to Industrial Training Commission trade committees for approval.

The Division's TAFE activities provide further vocational education at occupational levels other than the professional level. This responsibility includes retraining and the provision of preparatory courses which may be necessary for access to other TAFE courses, other tertiary courses and/or employment. Certain special courses are provided specifically for disadvantaged groups such as the handicapped. Technical schools and colleges also provide, along with other agencies, community education concerned with personal and recreational development.

TAFE courses under the responsibility of the Technical Schools Division are provided in a variety of institutions. These include two TAFE colleges controlled by their own councils, eight TAFE components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, twenty-one colleges established under the Schools Councils Act, TAFE sections in eighty technical schools, the Army Apprentice School, agriculture and horticultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture, and evening classes in high schools. As well as the courses offered through these institutions a highly developed off-campus studies network allows students to study many TAFE courses at home. Fifteen off-campus studies co-ordinators have been appointed to TAFE colleges to assist students enrolled in off-campus courses.

TAFE courses are classified into eleven broad fields of study as follows: applied science, art and design, building, business studies, engineering, rural and horticultural, music, paramedical, industrial services, personal services, and general studies. Among its preparatory courses TAFE provides students from secondary schools (both government

and non-government) with the opportunity to undertake vocationally oriented electives (link courses) as part of their secondary course.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics

In *Victorian Year Books* prior to 1980, details shown in tables for technical schools and colleges referred only to schools and colleges under the control of the Victorian Education Department, and technical components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. In the following table, the coverage of TAFE statistics has now been extended to include all components of TAFE:

VICTORIA—TAFE: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY STREAM OF STUDY

Particulars	1976	1977	1978
Number of institutions (a)	239	246	221
Enrolments (b)—			
Full-time—			
Stream of study—			
Professional	462	369	296
Para-professional	3,867	3,511	3,693
Trades	800	1,475	884
Other skilled	794	508	948
Preparatory	4,770	4,982	6,820
Total	10,693	10,845	12,641
Part-time (c)—			
Stream of study—			
Professional	130	196	32
Para-professional	21,080	19,451	20,668
Trades	34,150	39,886	41,746
Other skilled	18,141	19,708	25,498
Preparatory	36,360	33,883	33,899
Adult education	29,719	34,966	48,699
Total	139,580	148,090	170,542
Total—			
Stream of study—			
Professional	592	565	328
Para-professional	24,947	22,962	24,361
Trades	34,950	41,361	42,630
Other skilled	18,935	20,216	26,446
Preparatory	41,130	38,865	40,719
Adult education	29,719	34,966	48,699
Total	150,273	158,935	183,183

(a) a TAFE institution is defined as a location or set of locations at which technical and further education is provided and which is regarded by the relevant authority as a single entity for major administrative purposes. In the case of multi-local institutions, the institution will comprise a parent centre and one or more ancillary centres or annexes.

(b) Total enrolments registered during the year up to 31 October.

(c) Includes external enrolments.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary Education Commission

Introduction

In April 1977, the Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation to establish a Tertiary Education Commission. The Commission, which commenced operation on 22 June 1977, replaced the three existing tertiary commissions—the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

The role of the Tertiary Education Commission is to develop and recommend policies for Commonwealth financial support to the States across the range of post-secondary institutions. Under its Act, the Commission is required to perform its functions with the object of promoting the balanced and co-ordinated development of the provision of tertiary education in Australia and the diversification of opportunities for tertiary

education. The Commission is assisted in its work by three statutory Councils concerned with universities, advanced education, and technical and further education, respectively.

Financing of tertiary education

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditure of universities dates from 1951-52. Grants were made on a matching basis (one dollar for each \$1.85 of State expenditure). Assistance for capital purposes was provided on a dollar for dollar basis. Assistance to the States for colleges of advanced education commenced in March 1965 when the Commonwealth Government agreed, as an interim measure, to make capital grants totalling \$5m during the remainder of the 1964-66 triennium. Grants for recurrent expenditure of colleges were made from the beginning of the 1967-69 triennium. The formula for matching both capital and recurrent grants for colleges with State expenditure was similar to that applied in the case of universities.

The Commonwealth Government first became involved in the provision of grants for technical and further education in 1964 when a scheme of unmatched capital grants to the States was introduced. These grants continued under the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts to 30 June 1974. The Commonwealth Government, acting on the recommendations of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE), then introduced grants for TAFE recurrent expenditure while continuing its financial support for TAFE capital purposes. These grants have been provided under the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974*, the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act 1976* and the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1977* and 1978. Under the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1978*, for calendar year 1979, Victoria has been allocated grants (at December 1978 prices) of \$16.0m for TAFE capital purposes and \$13.3m for TAFE recurrent purposes.

Further references: Swinburne Technical College, *Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 224-5; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965, p. 241; Secondary technical education, 1975, pp. 713-14; Universities Commission, 1977, p. 723; Commission on Advanced Education, 1977, p. 733; Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, pp. 633-4

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the then three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. A new agreement was signed on 4 October 1979 to incorporate Deakin University. The membership of the Committee is derived entirely from these four universities. Each may appoint one representative for every four hundred, and for every fractional part of four hundred, students admitted to a course in the university in the previous year; however, no university is to have less than three or more than nine representatives in addition to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy and the Registrar (in the case of Monash, the Academic Registrar) or his deputy. It was recognised some years ago that there would be considerable advantage to universities, to other tertiary institutions, and to prospective applicants if the selection arrangements conducted by the Committee were expanded to include tertiary institutions other than the universities. This resulted in a number of Colleges of Advanced Education joining the system, first as an experiment and then later on a continuing basis. The number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1980 is twenty-three.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of a common application form. It also allows each applicant to choose in order of preference more than one course of study up to a maximum of eight, to which he may seek admission. In the event of not being selected for admission to the course of his first preference (because of the limitation on the number of places available), the applicant will then be considered for selection for any other courses of study for which he has expressed preferences. The Committee is not

empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the Act as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council, the graduates, the diplomates, members of the academic and designated general staff, and graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to thirty-nine members representing the Victorian Government, various community interests, the graduates, the diplomates, academic and general staff, graduate and undergraduate students, and the University colleges, with wide powers for the conduct of University affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Academic Board.

In 1974, the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the University community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers 19 hectares in Parkville, approximately one kilometre from the city's centre. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares. The University also shares with the Victorian Minister of Agriculture the ownership of the Veterinary Precinct of one and a half hectares and has interests in other external properties such as the Agriculture Field Station at Mt Derimut, Veterinary Clinical Centre at Werribee and McIlwraith Centre at Mt Martha, and certain properties in Parkville and Carlton.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at 18 December 1979:

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Business Administration, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohne Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, Computer Science, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (2), Economics (Ritchie Research Professor), Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Education (2), Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communications, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Physics, Experimental Physiology and Medicine (Research Professor), Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor), History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Law (George Paton Professor), Mathematics (4), Mathematics (RAAF Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (3), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Meteorology, Microbiology (2), Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Mining and Metallurgy, Music, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), Optometry, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Otolaryngology (William Gibson Professor), Paediatrics (Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation Professor), Paediatrics (Stevenson Professor), Pathology (2), Pharmacology, Philosophy (Boyce Gibson Professor), Physical Chemistry, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics

(RAAF Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work, Statistics, Surgery (2), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Biology, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, and Zoology.

In addition, the Vice-Chancellor and a number of academics in departments hold personal chairs, while the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), the Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, and the Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education are, by statute, professors of the University.

Fees and financial assistance

There are no tuition fees for courses leading to degrees and diplomas but students in these courses pay an amenities and services fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Fees are payable by students for the new scheme of continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, are available.

Financial assistance for students is available in various ways. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme of the Commonwealth Government provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions. There are also various scholarships and bursaries including those available from University administered trust funds, the Commonwealth and Victorian Public Services, and other organisations and foundations. In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the end of the Second World War, many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 716 in 1979, of whom 460 were from Malaysia. All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Fiji.

Further references: Enrolment problems, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 229-30; Department of Child Health, 1963, p. 218; Post-graduate education, 1964, pp. 234-5; University of Melbourne Library, 1964, pp. 236-7; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966, pp. 212-13; Employment of graduates, 1967, pp. 488-9; Research in Victorian universities, 1968, pp. 492-3; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971, pp. 457-8; Master plan for the University of Melbourne, 1972, pp. 457-8; University of Melbourne and advanced education, 1974, pp. 487-9; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975, pp. 734-5; New medical curriculum, 1976, p. 657; Office for Continuing Education, 1977, pp. 725-6

Monash University

General

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier, and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding "strip forest", and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1979 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$71m were either completed or under construction.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 993,000 volumes in 1979, and subscribed to some 13,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main

Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to approximately 1,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, together with the diplomas in General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education. A number of Centres encourage research work in defined areas: these include the Aboriginal Research Centre, the Centre of Policy Studies, the Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children, the Centre for Early Human Development, and the Higher Education Advisory and Research Unit.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements in the past prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. The assessment of secondary education standards is now performed by the Victorian Institute for Secondary Education. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that the Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable for degree and diploma courses, but fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. Overseas students may be required to pay a fee to the Department of Immigration. Students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are still required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2) Classical Studies, English, French, Geography (2), German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting and Finance (2), Administrative Studies (2), Economic History, Econometrics and Operations Research (2), Economics (4), and Politics (3).

Faculty of Education. The Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), the Fred Schonell Chair of Education (Social Psychology), and Education (3—Exceptional Children, History of Education, and Experimental Education).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2), Electrical Engineering, Materials Engineering and Mechanical Engineering (3—Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Dynamics, and Mechanism).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, the Sir John Barry Chair of Law, and the Henry Bournes Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community Practice, Medicine (4), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology (2), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine (2), and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Botany, Chemistry (3—Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry), Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Genetics, Mathematics (9—Pure Mathematics (3), Mathematical Statistics (2), Applied Mathematics (2), Meteorology, Astronomy), Physics (3)—Theoretical Physics, Experimental Physics (2), Psychology and Zoology (2).

Further references: Medical School, Monash University, *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pp. 505–6; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971, pp. 483–4; Community relations, 1974, pp. 497–8; Development: 1961–1975, 1975, pp. 736–7; Centre for Continuing Education, 1977, p. 728

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with slightly more than 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, four are elected by Convocation, three are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1979, the following forty-eight chairs had been established:

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3).

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology (2) and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Education. Education (3).

School of Economics (5).

School of Humanities. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Music, Philosophy (2), and Spanish.

School of Physical Sciences. Chemistry (3), Communication Engineering, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2).

School of Social Sciences. Legal Studies (2), Politics (3), and Sociology (3).

Courses in Cinema Studies, Italian, Linguistics, and Prehistory are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. At the end of 1979, there were 28 major buildings completed on the campus.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,500 readers' places including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1978, the

Library contained nearly 353,000 bound volumes and received about 10,000 serial titles on subscription. The Library is open throughout the year and may be used by the general public for consultation.

Residences and unions

The University aims to provide a range of appropriate residential accommodation for those students who live away from home, and for members of staff who wish to live on campus, or in its immediate surroundings. Glenn College and Menzies College provide traditional university residential accommodation. Chisholm College allows residents a degree of self catering not available in the other colleges. In addition, a University company, La Trobe University Housing Limited, has built self-contained flats and terrace units on the southern perimeter of the campus. The colleges provide over 1,000 residential places, and flats and terrace units managed by the Company provide an additional 340 residential places.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all University staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements of passes in four subjects in one sitting of the examination, including English. Applications for admission are processed through the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee.

The University also conducts a Special Entry Scheme which admits to degree courses in arts and economics adults who have not gained the usual entrance requirements but who, on the basis of other criteria, are considered to be capable of successfully pursuing tertiary studies. Applicants to the Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences are required to be more than 18 years of age and to sit for an academic aptitude test and write an essay. In addition applicants to the School of Humanities are required to write a book review. In some cases applicants are interviewed before being made an offer. La Trobe University has offered external studies courses in the School of Physical Sciences since 1976.

Further reference: La Trobe University: 1967-1977, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 730-1

Deakin University

General

Deakin University is the first university in Victoria to be established outside the metropolitan area and it is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century.

The University was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974. An Interim Council replaced the Interim Planning Council at this time, and was responsible for the affairs of the University until 31 December 1977. On 1 January 1978, the Council of the University was constituted under the Deakin University Act.

The Council has 32 members comprising: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the university staff; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the president of the recognised student body, all *ex officio* members; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; eight co-opted members; and two undergraduates and one post-graduate student elected by students.

The University began teaching in April 1977 when it absorbed two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the Geelong State College (a primary teacher training institution). In 1979, the University enrolled a total of 4,403 students (comprising 1,581 full-time, 703 part-time, and 2,119 off campus students).

Academic development

A wide range of courses, both pure and applied are offered. The University has developed a major open campus studies programme to enable persons throughout Victoria and in other states to undertake university studies in their home towns. Course teams have designed, and are continuing to design, new academic programmes which are being offered to students both off and on campus.

Study centres have been established in areas throughout Victoria where there are concentrations of off campus students. The major study centre is in the heart of Melbourne, opposite Flinders Street railway station. Others have been established in the country towns of Shepparton, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Mildura in conjunction with the local Centres for Continuing Education, and in the regional cities Ballarat, Bendigo, Churchill, and Warrnambool in conjunction with the Colleges and Institutes of Advanced Education. The study centres provide tutorial, library, and audio visual facilities for use by off campus students, and are a meeting place for students and University staff, and for the popular weekend schools held by the University.

More than 2,100 off campus students were enrolled in 1979, the second year of operation of the open campus programme, and the University receives about 10,000 inquiries each year from interested persons in Australia and overseas. The off campus students are all over 21 years of age, and include a proportion of persons enrolled under a special entry scheme.

Special entry students must be over 21 years of age and should not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the previous three years. No formal qualifications are required. The University is giving some preferential treatment to persons of Aboriginal descent and handicapped persons under this scheme.

Schools and chairs

The University has six academic Schools. The Schools and the chair occupied by each Planning Dean are: School of Management (Management), School of Education (Education), School of Engineering and Architecture (Engineering), School of Humanities (Philosophy), School of Sciences (Human Biology), and School of Social Sciences (History and Government).

In addition, the University has established chairs in Australian Studies, Chemistry, Human Nutrition, Computing, Architecture, and Literature.

Site and buildings

Facilities at the main campus at Waurin Ponds, about 9 kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the University. The 82 hectare site will be expanded to allow for adequate building and recreational space on the campus.

The University expects to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than the three Melbourne metropolitan universities, so as to cater for students from country areas. At present 100 places are available, including a number of self contained flats on the campus. The whole environment of the University will be closely integrated with the community and planned as part of the development of the Waurin Ponds Valley as a green belt area.

The University has approved a development plan which aims to make the best possible use of the site by retaining the central academic, library, and union areas for pedestrian access only. This will be surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. A lecture theatre, engineering building, and student flats were completed in 1979. The University hopes to receive sufficient funding to allow it to move staff and students from the two other campuses in Geelong and consolidate at Waurin Ponds in the near future.

Library

The Deakin University library is situated at the centre of the Waurin Ponds campus. The library also operates branches at the other campuses of the University in Geelong—The

School of Education, Vines Road, North Geelong, as well as the Art and Design Centre, Pakington Street, Newtown.

The library also has an efficient lending service to off campus students. Books are delivered to the student's home and collected from there by a courier service, at no cost to the student. The University also works through the Victorian regional library system, by supplying copies of certain books and copies of the microfiche catalogue of books held at Waurin Ponds to regional libraries. Thus material held in the central library is available to anyone in Victoria through their regional library.

The library collection of 160,000 items includes books, maps, videotapes, sound recordings, slides, microfilms, and microfiche, together with the equipment to use them. More than 2,000 periodicals are received. The main library provides 342 reader places, while at the other campuses there are a total of 215 places.

Members of the public are welcome to use the library facilities, but cannot directly borrow books. Borrowing of books can be arranged through regional libraries on inter-library loan.

Students

The normal entrance procedure for a first year student (on campus or off campus) is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, applicants must satisfy any prerequisites for admission to particular courses which may be laid down from time to time.

Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the three years prior to their application for admission to the University. There are no other requirements.

Students with some tertiary education may apply for advanced standing within a degree programme.

Further references: *University development in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1966*, pp. 203-8; *Research in Victorian Universities, 1968*, pp. 492-3

University statistics

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1977					1978				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—										
Agriculture, forestry	303	..	231	..	534	281	..	226	..	507
Architecture, building	587	..	..	179	766	577	..	..	174	751
Dentistry	241	..	..	..	241	241	..	..	..	241
Economics, commerce, government	1,482	1,697	974	301	4,454	1,386	1,718	949	299	4,352
Education	251	621	617	190	1,679	295	420	633	904	2,252
Engineering, technology	944	880	12	174	2,010	1,027	824	11	155	2,017
Fine arts	271	..	..	..	271	266	..	..	..	266
Humanities	3,448	3,003	2,841	239	9,531	3,452	3,082	2,647	605	9,786
Law	1,157	1,456	..	..	2,613	782	1,455	..	..	2,237
Medicine	1,407	941	..	108	2,456	1,417	969	..	..	2,386
Natural sciences	2,460	1,919	1,311	326	6,016	2,389	1,932	1,750	471	6,542
Social and behavioural sciences	264	81	1,797	—	2,142	238	81	1,238	331	1,888
Veterinary science	244	..	..	..	244	242	..	..	..	242
Total	13,059	10,598	7,783	1,517	32,957	12,593	10,481	7,454	2,939	33,467
Higher degree courses	2,101	1,784	584	13	4,482	2,078	2,069	636	27	4,810
Non-degree courses	1,359	1,168	530	915	3,972	1,437	1,148	579	517	3,681
Total	3,460	2,952	1,114	928	8,454	3,515	3,217	1,215	544	8,491
Total enrolments (c)	16,519	13,550	8,897	2,445	41,411	16,108	13,698	8,669	3,483	41,958
Total students (c)	15,796	13,550	8,886	2,445	40,677	16,108	13,698	8,669	3,483	41,958

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

(c) The sum of the components for Melbourne and La Trobe in 1977 exceed student totals because of double counting of students enrolled in more than one course.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN (a) UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (b)

Field of study (c)	1977				1978				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—									
Agriculture, forestry	53	..	38	91	70	..	33	..	103
Architecture, building	56	..	..	56	71	..	..	12	83
Dentistry	48	..	..	48	49	..	..	..	49
Economics, commerce, government	257	389	156	802	255	332	179	53	819
Education	76	167	178	421	69	186	204	—	459
Engineering, technology	191	163	—	354	190	177	6	29	402
Fine arts	52	..	..	52	63	..	..	..	63
Humanities	574	854	376	1,804	513	778	383	37	1,711
Law	163	238	..	401	212	269	..	..	481
Medicine	206	135	..	341	245	140	..	..	385
Natural sciences	673	563	251	1,487	699	604	188	95	1,586
Social and behavioural sciences	97	24	277	398	113	39	339	—	491
Veterinary science	44	..	..	44	43	..	..	..	43
Total	2,490	2,533	1,276	6,299	2,592	2,525	1,332	226	6,675
Higher degree courses	367	252	49	668	325	303	57	—	685
Postgraduate diploma courses	104	481	411	996	320	454	337	33	1,144
Total	471	733	460	1,664	645	757	394	33	1,829
Total students	2,961	3,266	1,736	7,963	3,237	3,282	1,726	259	8,504

(a) There were no course completions at Deakin University for 1977.

(b) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(c) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education. The Acts empower the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. Further details may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 645-9

Colleges of advanced education statistics

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1977				1978					
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-lo-ma	Asso-ciate Dip-lo-ma			Bach-elor	Dip-lo-ma	Asso-ciate Dip-lo-ma	
Bendigo College of Advanced Education (c)	83	596	1,363	19	2,061	94	676	1,180	34	1,984
Caulfield Institute of Technology	447	2,355	1,381	213	4,396	508	2,624	1,175	297	4,604
Footscray Institute of Technology	98	1,679	522	112	2,411	119	1,733	430	153	2,435
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	100	814	641	164	1,719	125	1,235	461	182	2,003
Lincoln Institute (d)	29	895	278	80	1,282	48	1,145	304	82	1,579
Prahran College of Advanced Education	67	229	1,126	114	1,536	88	292	1,203	142	1,725
Preston Institute of Technology	65	989	702	116	1,872	80	1,188	647	160	2,075
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (e)	1,007	4,663	4,311	934	10,915	993	5,344	3,677	833	10,847
State College of Victoria, Burwood	300	415	1,041	—	1,756	189	839	865	—	1,893
State College of Victoria, Coburg	124	—	1,279	25	1,428	261	—	1,113	54	1,428

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)—*continued*

College of advanced education	1977					1978				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-oma	Asso-ciate Dip-oma			Bach-elor	Dip-oma	Asso-ciate Dip-oma	
State College of Victoria, Frankston	25	—	1,045	—	1,070	74	—	992	—	1,066
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	573	—	21	763	1,357	636	—	10	711	1,357
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Christ College, Mercy College) (f)	66	—	1,010	—	1,076	113	—	1,440	—	1,553
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	187	30	555	37	809	223	79	511	66	879
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	636	2,552	1,011	—	4,199	827	2,618	884	—	4,329
State College of Victoria, Rusden	131	1,039	963	—	2,133	158	1,485	662	—	2,305
State College of Victoria, Toorak	81	r42	r1,432	—	1,555	205	261	1,189	—	1,655
Swinburne College of Technology	565	3,225	919	35	4,744	629	3,360	843	39	4,871
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education (g)	37	367	1,289	—	1,693	81	493	1,051	—	1,625
The Victorian College of the Arts	21	68	174	—	263	30	133	228	—	391
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	—	—	58	—	58	—	—	56	—	56
Victorian College of Pharmacy	32	350	—	—	382	42	334	—	—	376
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	87	447	456	—	990	192	561	443	—	1,196
Total Victoria	4,761	r20,755	r21,577	612	49,705	5,715	24,400	19,364	2,753	52,232

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 30 April.

(c) Comprises the former Bendigo Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria, Bendigo.

(d) Incorporating the College of Nursing, Australia.

(e) Includes students enrolled at Emily McPherson College.

(f) Aquinas College gained "college of advanced education" status in 1978 and is listed as part of the State College of Victoria — Institute of Catholic Education.

(g) Includes the former State College of Victoria, Ballarat.

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1977					1978				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-oma	Asso-ciate Dip-oma			Bach-elor	Dip-oma	Asso-ciate Dip-oma	
Bendigo College of Advanced Education (c)	24	21	392	4	441	31	33	329	7	400
Caulfield Institute of Technology	74	208	356	49	687	174	287	327	48	836
Footscray Institute of Technology	—	194	138	20	352	17	230	130	13	390
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	55	66	105	17	243	41	133	80	23	277
Lincoln Institute (d)	—	181	169	29	379	18	267	180	35	500
Prahran College of Advanced Education	7	—	203	7	217	—	12	160	19	191
Preston Institute of Technology	17	59	173	—	249	17	119	169	37	342
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (e)	253	413	754	131	1,551	171	532	608	97	1,408
State College of Victoria, Burwood	238	3	372	—	613	170	124	303	—	597
State College of Victoria, Coburg	25	—	445	—	470	43	—	420	—	463
State College of Victoria, Frankston	22	—	383	—	405	14	—	268	—	282
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	508	—	13	419	940	450	—	401	3	854
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Aquinas College, Christ College, Mercy College) (f)	48	—	466	—	514	50	—	447	—	497
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	57	—	197	—	254	76	—	164	34	274
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	529	521	395	—	1,445	612	584	345	—	1,541
State College of Victoria, Rusden	122	203	221	—	546	96	396	154	—	646
State College of Victoria, Toorak	46	—	521	..	567	100	27	387	—	514
Swinburne College of Technology	103	370	262	11	746	106	370	232	15	723
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education (g)	14	37	320	—	371	52	55	287	—	394
The Victorian College of the Arts	7	—	39	—	46	11	4	62	—	77

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)—*continued*

College of advanced education	1977					1978				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-oma	Asso-ciate Dip-oma			Bach-elor	Dip-oma	Asso-ciate Dip-oma	
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	18	—	18
Victorian College of Pharmacy	4	96	—	—	100	3	109	—	—	112
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	—	30	99	—	129	17	45	110	—	172
Total Victoria	2,153	2,402	6,042	687	11,284	2,269	3,327	5,581	331	11,508

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 31 December.

(c) Comprises the former Bendigo Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria, Bendigo.

(d) Incorporating the College of Nursing, Australia.

(e) Includes course completions at Emily McPherson College.

(f) Aquinas College gained "college of advanced education" status in 1978 and is listed as part of the State College of Victoria — Institute of Catholic Education.

(g) Includes the former State College of Victoria, Ballarat.

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Victoria Institute of Colleges (VIC) was incorporated under Victorian legislation in 1965. The role of the Institute, more specifically developed in later amending legislation, is to foster the development and improvement of institutions, other than universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. Since the establishment of the VIC, a second co-ordinating body, the State College of Victoria (SCV), was established in 1973 to co-ordinate the activities of the former teachers' colleges. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include:

- (1) Making recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on the financial requirements of the colleges;
- (2) determining the staff establishments for the colleges;
- (3) stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges;
- (4) conferring degrees, diplomas, and other awards on students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses;
- (5) making recommendations to the Victorian Government on salary scales and terms and conditions of appointment for academic staff in colleges; and
- (6) advising on the creation of new colleges.

The Institute is not itself a teaching institution, but a co-ordinating agency with which individual autonomous colleges may become affiliated. It is governed by a council of 32 members drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities, Parliamentary representatives, the Victorian Education Department, commerce and industry, graduates of the Institute, undergraduate student representatives of the affiliated colleges, and a nominee of the Senate of the State College of Victoria. Academic assessments are made by a board of studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of academic committees in particular fields of study. All colleges affiliated with the Institute are governed by their own autonomous councils. The affiliated colleges award diplomas; the conferring of degrees is the prerogative of the Institute.

Since 1968, when the Institute approved its first degree course (in the Victorian College of Pharmacy), many degree courses have been approved by the Institute for introduction in the colleges. Under the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act, these courses are required to be of comparable standard to those offered by the universities and it is the responsibility of the Institute's Council and Board of Studies to ensure that this requirement is satisfied.

Since the decision by the Institute in 1970 to award higher degrees, 86 Master degrees had been conferred on candidates by the end of 1979; and the demand for enrolment for Master degrees continues to increase. Degree awards conferred in 1979 also showed a continuing increase over previous years.

The colleges also continued with their programmes of introduction of Associate Diploma courses (courses of study lasting two years full-time or equivalent part-time at the post-Higher School Certificate level), as well as Graduate Diploma courses (at least one year full-time or part-time equivalent following a tertiary diploma or degree).

Although Master degree courses by research thesis may be undertaken by approved candidates in any field of study available at colleges, a Master degree (Business in Management) by course work was introduced into the Institute's system for the first time in 1977 by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Following a number of inquiries into the co-ordination of all post-secondary education in Victoria, the Victorian Government established the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission in 1978, (see page 593). In mid-1979, the Victorian Government decided to repeal the VIC and SCV Acts to facilitate the work of the Commission and to vest greater responsibility in the Colleges. This decision was expected to be effected in 1980.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 734-6

State College of Victoria

The Victorian Government's establishment of the State College of Victoria in 1973 created a tertiary education system which at that time was unique in Australia. The State College of Victoria (SCV) is a federation of former teacher training institutions designed to foster the independent growth of the colleges and co-ordinate their activities for academic and administrative purposes. The nine constituent colleges have a total student population exceeding 16,000.

The SCV colleges provide degree, diploma, associate, and graduate diploma courses for all areas of the educational spectrum — early childhood, primary, secondary, special, technical, and tertiary teaching, and also offer courses in related areas in the arts, humanities, and sciences. They offer a tertiary education equal in standard but different in emphasis to that offered by the universities and an alternative education to that offered by the colleges affiliated to the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

The colleges are located throughout Melbourne and vary greatly in size with the State College of Victoria at Melbourne being the largest college of advanced education in Australia specialising in teacher education. The SCV Master of Education is offered through the SCV at Melbourne. The nine constituent colleges of the SCV are: State College of Victoria at Burwood; State College of Victoria at Coburg; State College of Victoria at Frankston; State College of Victoria at Hawthorn; State College of Victoria — Institute of Catholic Education; State College of Victoria — Institute of Early Childhood Development; State College of Victoria at Melbourne; State College of Victoria, Rusden; State College of Victoria, Toorak. The colleges are co-ordinated through the SCV Central Office, located at "Invergowrie" in Hawthorn.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 736-7

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN EDUCATION

National Inquiry into Teacher Education

In November 1978, the Commonwealth Minister for Education, announced the membership of the National Inquiry into Teacher Education. Fourteen part-time members were appointed under a full-time chairman. Membership included representatives of various State and Territorial education authorities with all State Governments co-operating in the inquiry.

The first meeting of the Committee was in December 1978 and the inquiry was not expected to be completed until early 1980. The inquiry is of major educational importance and is of significant interest to all families. The Committee has drawn upon the work of the Williams Committee, the National Inquiry into Education and Training, and has concentrated mainly on the education of teachers for primary and secondary schools.

Terms of reference

(1) The Committee was asked to report on present methods and procedures in teacher education and to make recommendations on any changes which might assist in achieving improved teaching and learning in Australian schools and pre-schools.

(2) The Committee was to look closely at teacher education and the roles of teachers and, as well as having regard to the Williams Committee report, take into account reviews, research reports, and statements issued from time to time by education bodies.

(3) The Committee was to take note of the differences which exist in educational policies, organisation, and practices in the States and Territories.

(4) The Committee was to state its assumptions about the objectives of education in Australia for the next twenty-five years and the education, experience, and competencies required of teachers at various career stages to fulfil the roles perceived for them.

(5) The Committee was to have particular regard to the following issues:

Selection. The criteria of selection, such as academic achievements and personal qualities, for entry to pre-service teacher education programmes, both for school leavers and persons of mature age.

Pre-service programmes. The aims, content, and structure of pre-service teacher education programmes and the balance between the various components of such programmes.

In-service education and development of teachers. The nature and provision of in-service education and training.

Teacher education and institutions. The roles, relationships, and responsibilities of various educational institutions in pre-service and in-service teacher education and re-entry programmes.

Other issues. The relationship between institutions engaged in teacher education, professional bodies employing authorities, and the wider community; and the formulation and management of manpower requirements by employing authorities and institutions engaged in teacher education.

Further reference: Schools Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 590-1

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Victorian Education Department

Scholarships

The Victorian Education Department makes available 40 senior scholarships for university education, valued at \$200 per annum and tenable for up to six years. The Department also administers some privately endowed scholarships. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Commonwealth Department of Education

Assistance for isolated children

Subject to certain conditions, allowances are available for children in primary and secondary schools whose homes are geographically isolated from the nearest government school. In some cases benefits may be paid for handicapped children, children of itinerant workers, or for children who must live away from home to undertake special type courses. The benefits of the scheme in 1978 comprised:

Boarding allowance

- (1) A basic allowance of \$500 per annum free of a means test;
- (2) an additional allowance of up to \$500 per annum subject to family income and boarding costs; and
- (3) a special supplementary allowance of up to \$550 per annum for senior secondary students (i.e., those in the final two years of secondary school), up to \$450 per annum for other secondary students, or up to \$300 per annum for primary students. This is payable where there is particular financial hardship.

Short-term boarding allowance

An allowance of \$15 per week per student, free of means test.

Correspondence allowance

- (1) A basic payment of \$200 per annum per student, free of means test; and

(2) up to a further \$300 per annum for each eligible child as reimbursement of expenditure on approved items.

Pre-school correspondence allowance

An allowance of \$120 per annum per pupil, free of means test.

Second home allowance

(1) A basic payment to assist with the cost of maintaining the second home, calculated as follows:

(i) where there is one eligible child living at the second home — \$500 per annum:

(ii) where there are two eligible children living at the second home — \$925 per annum:

or

(iii) where there are three or more eligible children living at the second home — \$1,275 per annum.

(2) where it can be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g., for rental of the second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceed the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration is given to the payment of additional assistance.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$550 per annum, subject to a means test on family income.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for all children of Aboriginal descent at secondary schools and children fourteen years of age and over in primary school. This assistance is in the form of book and uniform allowance, a living allowance, a personal allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to adult students who wish to resume study after a two year break in their formal education. Benefits are restricted to full-time students undertaking the final year of secondary education at an approved educational institution. The means test provisions of this Scheme are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1979, the maximum rates of living allowance were \$1,250 per annum for students living at home, and \$2,075 per annum for students qualifying for the living away from home rate. The maximum independent rate was \$2,348. Students qualifying for living allowance are also granted an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. A dependant's allowance for a dependent spouse and an allowance for each dependent child are also payable. In 1979, the dependent spouse allowance was \$31.40 per week, and the dependent child allowance was \$7.50 for each dependent child per week. A fares allowance provides for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who have to live away from home to undertake their course. Dependent students under TEAS receive an additional payment of \$5.25 a week over and above their normal living allowance payments to compensate for the loss of family allowance for the student.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are of Aboriginal descent may receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarship Scheme

This Scholarship Scheme was phased out and no new awards were made after 1978. Students in receipt of assistance under this scheme are those who, on completion of their training, intend to teach in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. The benefits available are similar to those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a living allowance of \$4,200 per annum. Additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) A Dependent Spouse Allowance of \$31.40 per week;
- (2) a Dependent Child Allowance of \$7.50 per week for each child;
- (3) a maximum Thesis Allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate, and \$400 for a Ph.D. degree candidate;
- (4) an Establishment Allowance of \$100 and \$200, respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a Fares Allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an Incidentals Allowance of \$70 or \$100 per annum towards the cost of fees such as SRC, Union, and sports fees.

From 1 November 1978, the above allowances, except Establishment Allowance and Fares Allowance, were considered as taxable income to the student.

Education research awards

A limited number of awards are available for students wishing to undertake a programme incorporating postgraduate academic training leading to a Master's degree in the field of education, together with practical training in an approved research organisation. Provisions include a tax-free living allowance within the range of \$5,600 to \$9,410; additional allowances similar to those offered for postgraduate course awards; travel assistance where a move to Melbourne, Brisbane, or Sydney is involved; and four weeks annual leave.

Details of schemes being phased out are described in previous *Victorian Year Books*. Such schemes include: (1) Pre-school teacher education awards; and (2) Scholarships for graduate diploma study in recreation.

Further references: Commonwealth scholarships, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 245-7; Scholarships and bursaries, 1972, pp. 441-4; 1978, pp. 651-3

Statistics**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER**

Scheme	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Victorian Government—					
Junior scholarships (a)	61,827	53,359	43,780	20,335	12,643
Senior technical scholarships	521	495	300	(b)61	25
Senior scholarships	177	174	177	165	190
Commonwealth Government—					
Senior secondary scholarships	13,849	(b)6,922	72	..	..
Technical scholarships	(b)412	30	..	..	..
Secondary allowances	(c)2,687	3,069	5,094	4,932	5,778
Assistance for isolated children	1,043	1,157	1,056	1,086	806

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES: NUMBER OF
STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER—*continued*

Scheme	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Adult secondary education assistance	..	(c)367	695	724	704
Aboriginal secondary grants	712	779	799	784	860
Aboriginal study grants	103	136	177	r 195	380
University and advanced education scholarships	(b)3,650	1,225	1,166	517	117
Tertiary education assistance	(c)17,343	22,506	24,706	24,360	22,696
Pre-school teacher education	303	408	(b)465	r 314	179
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships	101	116	106	107	103
Scholarships for graduate diploma study in recreation	..	(c)4	(b)1	..	..
Postgraduate awards	704	693	517	527	512
Postgraduate study in social work awards	..	(c)11	(b)11	12	..
Education research awards	..	(c)2	5	5	4

(a) The awarding of junior scholarship was phased out between 1974 and 1977.

(b) Discontinued from this year.

(c) Awarded for the first time this year.

ADULT EDUCATION

General

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education at Melbourne and Monash, and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. It is also provided by schools and colleges within the Education Department, particularly through the Technical Division under the further education provision of the Commonwealth Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC).

There is also a significant community-based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of other small learning operations. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Australian Assistance Plan, or the Schools, Childrens, Regional Development, and other commissions. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Underpinning this organised and group activity is the constant process of deliberate and planned self-directed learning which engages all adults in society to a greater or less degree.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational adult education is the Council of Adult Education, an independent statutory authority, established in 1947 under the Education Act. It is now unique in Australia.

The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education. The Council's statutory membership of 32 represents the universities, the college system, the Education Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and a broad range of government and community organisations, making allowance for three Members of Parliament and two co-opted members. The Director of Adult Education is appointed by the Governor in Council.

Under the Director, a staff of about 100 administers the Council's programme, which engages a part-time tutoring staff of about 900.

Traditionally offering a programme of part-time, non-credit, extra-vocational courses, seminars, workshops, seasonal schools, and discussion groups, the Council, in keeping with adult education generally, has broadened its activity in recent years. Recent innovations include programmes for adult illiterates. The Council has also developed an

Arts Train visiting rural wayside stations with craft workshops, a loud-speaking-telephone tutorial network linking country centres, an itinerant lecturer service, the publication of a directory of all courses for adults in Victoria, and a Creative Arts Centre in Melbourne. It conducts family camp-outs, family creative arts workshops, and inland safaris of an educational nature, and developing a "returning to study" programme including mature-age Higher School Certificate study and basic education for adults at primary and lower secondary levels.

In 1979, the General Studies and Creative Arts Departments offered 1,406 short-term and long-term courses in the city and at more than 80 locations in 70 suburbs. It serviced a network of over 600 discussion groups with more than 6,670 members in metropolitan and country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gave financial, programming, and advisory assistance to the 23 country continuing education centres and a variety of services to rural Victoria generally. The Council's Education Resource Centre provides a service to its students and general public from a stock of more than 60,000 print and non-print items.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies throughout the State. With the development of community and school-based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource people, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents increases rapidly and is assuming a central importance in the Council's contribution to adult education.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Courses offered	1,034	1,198	1,219	1,427	1,548
General studies	} 615	} 677	587	672	774
Access			86	140	142
Creative arts	419	521	546	615	632
Students enrolled	20,320	24,821	25,336	28,500	31,500

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution to the Adult Education Fund, and second by earned income from fees for services.

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Revenue—					
Victorian Government statutory grant	50	50	50	50	50
Victorian Government supplementary grant	713	967	1,281	1,480	1,820
Earned income, fees, etc.	557	742	878	1,021	1,023
Total revenue	1,320	1,759	2,209	2,551	2,893
Expenditure—					
Secretary's Department—					
Salaries	459	597	760	850	997
Administration	296	347	447	508	582
Programme departments—					
General studies	199	253	231	275	316
Creative arts	190	258	282	305	340
Access—literacy to HSC	11	22	113	130	140
Discussion group	29	43	46	61	56
Services—					
Library resource centre	28	42	55	71	65
Extension services	22	46	112	129	137
Special schools	36	55	73	103	103
Publications and promotion	50	96	90	119	157
Total expenditure	1,320	1,759	2,209	2,551	2,893

Further references: State Film Centre. *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 517-18; Education for management, 1970, pp. 515-18; Business colleges, 1978, pp. 656-7

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Government

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is concerned with development, planning, and administration in the fields of public health, hospitals, community health and dental services, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, therapeutic goods, quarantine, and grants for medical research. To carry out its many roles, the Department has numerous divisions, namely, the Quarantine, Public Health, Medical Services, Health Services, Therapeutics, National Health and Medical Research Council, Policy and Planning, Management Services, Medical Insurance Services, and the Hospital Insurance and Nursing Homes Divisions. Other areas within the Department are the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, and the Institute of Child Health.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and three statutory authorities—the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission (see pages 642-3), and the Health Insurance Commission (see pages 616-19).

The Commonwealth Department of Health is administered, subject to the Minister, by a Director-General of Health situated in Canberra. In Victoria, as in the other States, there is a Commonwealth Director of Health responsible to the Director-General. As such, he and his officers represent the Department in any Central Office activities in Victoria.

Social Welfare Policy Secretariat

On 19 December 1977, the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of the Social Welfare Policy Secretariat and that it would work through a Committee of Permanent Heads to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet.

The functions of the Secretariat are to:

- (1) Be responsible to the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare for the provision of advice on, and the integrated development of, plans and policies and programmes in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (2) provide, or ensure the provision of, support to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet on matters in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (3) assist the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare to carry out its functions, including those of any sub-committee it might establish; and
- (4) ensure the co-ordinated development and review of health and welfare policy and ensure that appropriate research activities are directed to these ends.

Community Health Program

The Community Health Program was introduced in 1973-74, to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives emphasise prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means all community health services are supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new

initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

In previous years, grants to projects in the States were approved on an individual project basis, but at the outset of 1976-77 this approach was changed. Financial allocations to the States now take the form of annual block grants for each State's total approved programme, including projects conducted by non-government organisations operating at State or local levels. Under these arrangements, the States have responsibility for determining the allocations to individual projects from their respective block grants, and have flexibility in the movement of funds from one approved project to another, to meet changing circumstances. The block grant system involves the Commonwealth Government in broad policy issues; in seeking agreement with the States on the inclusion of projects in annual programmes and the broad priorities therein; and, in conjunction with the States, in evaluation and progress reporting. The States have primary responsibility for detailed administration of their annual programmes. Commonwealth Government funding to projects conducted by the States or by non-government organisations funded through the States has been made on the basis of 50 per cent of capital and operating costs since 1978. In addition to funds provided to the States for projects at State or local levels, the Commonwealth Government provides funds, generally on a 100 per cent basis, direct to approved national projects conducted by non-government organisations.

An amount of \$6.0m has been provided to cover the cost of projects conducted by national organisations including the Family Medicine Program and the National Alcohol and Industry Program.

The Commonwealth Government is concerned that assistance should be available to women and children in crisis situations and regards the financing of women's refuges as a matter of importance. An amount of \$3.6m has been provided for 1979-80 to meet up to 75 per cent of operating costs and up to 50 per cent of the capital costs of women's refuges approved under the Community Health Program.

During 1979-80, the Commonwealth Government intended to make \$59.3m available for allocation under the Community Health Program. Of this \$59.3m, \$53.3m will be available to the States in the form of block grants, of which Victoria expects to receive \$14.07m. The remaining \$6.0m will be absorbed by national projects financed directly by the Commonwealth Government.

Health Services Planning and Research Program

Through this Program, research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services are supported. An amount of \$1.35m was made available in 1979-80 for all States to develop and expand their health planning agencies. Also, \$460,000 was allocated to State health authorities on a dollar for dollar basis.

The Commonwealth Department of Health is involved in research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services.

Further references: Hospital and Health Services Commission, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 675-6; 1978, pp. 658-61

Health Insurance Commission

From 1 November 1978, the role of the Health Insurance Commission has been reduced to that of a private registered organisation (while still a statutory authority) with its former functions having been taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 755-6; 1978, p. 661

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

The Health Commission of Victoria commenced operations in December 1978. Its structure is based upon three line divisions — the Public Health Division, Hospitals Division, and Mental Health Division.

Public Health Division

The main functions of the Public Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria lie in the fields of dental health, medical assessment, food and drugs, general health, pre-school child development, maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and community services.

The Medical Assessment Services Section is responsible for the medical examination and assessment of applicants for appointment to the Victorian Public Service and semi-governmental bodies. It also advises Victorian Government departments, the Public Service Board, and the Superannuation Board on matters relating to the ill health or retirement of officers.

The Food and Drugs Section of the Division supervises the production of foodstuffs to meet the prescribed standards of wholesomeness and purity. Such food regulations apply to manufacture, preparation, storage, wholesale and retail sale, and use by the consumer. The production of drugs, as proprietary medicines or as therapeutic substances, also lies within the jurisdiction of the Section. Products are required to conform to the prescribed standards of efficacy and safety in manufacture, storage, wholesale distribution, sale by retail outlets, and in their use by consumers. The Section also controls the margins of safety that apply in the manufacture, storage, and distribution of poisons and deleterious substances.

The General Health Section of the Division encompasses a wide range of responsibilities, as the following paragraphs indicate.

The Prison Medical Service provides medical and dental treatment for all prisoners in Victoria. In country institutions, treatment is provided through local general practitioners and hospitals. At Pentridge, there are three clinics in the remand prison, a psychiatric service, and the Pentridge Clinic. The treatment service will be expanded with the new prison hospital which is expected to be in operation in 1980. Other programmes include tuberculosis screening at Pentridge, Prison Dental Service, Optometry Service, and Prison Psychiatric Service.

The Public Service Medical Centre provides an occupational health service to protect, promote, and improve the health of all Crown employees.

The Cemeteries Section exercises responsibility over 758 private burial grounds in Victoria. The Cemeteries Act provides for a variety of duties, including the establishment and discontinuance of cemeteries, appointment of cemetery trustees, approval of scales and fees and rules and regulations, expenditure of funds, acquisition of land, maintenance of monuments, and inspection of cemeteries. The Section also deals with the allocation of grants to country cemeteries in May and September of each year, for various maintenance works.

The Industrial Hygiene Section carries out investigations into lead poisoning; occupational asthma; the provision of chest X-rays for suspected occupational lung disease; surveillance of manufacturing plants in relation to cadmium pigments; the prevalence of carbon monoxide in factories; and the occurrence of organo-phosphates and other pesticides. There has been considerable investigation of the dangers of asbestos, and the information gained has been made available to the Victorian Department of Labour and Industry for the drafting of asbestos regulations. Work is continuing in the field of radiation monitoring and particular testing has been done on micro-wave ovens and the level of X-ray emissions from video display units. The Section is currently undertaking audiometric testing for noise level assessment in relation to the legislation required in this area.

In late 1979, the Communicable Diseases Centre was opened to deal with sexually transmitted diseases — the only area of disease control with its own statute. A high standard of diagnostic, therapeutic, and epidemiological service is now available to patients.

Medical officers with qualifications in public health together with health surveyors have defined geographical areas of responsibility for their role in superintending and advising local government in matters of public health.

The Land Waste Management Section administers the powers and functions delegated to the Health Commission by the Environment Protection Authority. The Commission is

responsible for the transport and discharge of all wastes, including solids, liquids, and sludges to land, i.e., the control of soil pollution. It receives licence applications, issues and amends licences, checks licence conditions, and investigates breaches of the Act.

The Pest Control Section supervises general pest control and investigates a variety of complaints. These include insect infestation of foods, fly and rat breeding in garbage depots, poultry farms, and abattoirs. A mosquito vector monitoring programme is conducted throughout Victoria and the Murray Valley to control the breeding of the mosquito *Culex annulirostris*, thereby reducing the possibility of transmission of Australian arbo-encephalitis.

The Sanitation Section exercises responsibility for the installation of safe water supplies; the sanitary handling and disposal of excreta; the provision of fluoridation of water supply; and the standards of cleanliness in swimming pools. Other activities include approval of septic tanks installed by councils; public buildings assessment; supervision of sewage treatment processes; approval of council-owned cattle saleyards and other offensive trade premises; and licensing of waste water re-use.

The Health Education Centre offers resources to enable members of the community to make better informed choices concerning their health and well-being. Resources for schools and community groups include a consultancy service for planning health education programmes, advice on films and other materials, and speakers on various health-related subjects.

The aim of the audiological service is to provide a State-wide testing service to detect hearing impairments in infants before the age of twelve months, and a consultancy service within the early childhood development programme to test for conductive deafness, particularly middle-ear problems. The service fosters a greater awareness of the importance of normal hearing for infants and young children in the development of speech.

The physiotherapy service provides a programme designed to maintain the independence of poliomyelitis sufferers in the domestic environment; to augment current services for persons suffering from multiple sclerosis; to develop preventive programmes for children in community physiotherapy and to communicate the role of the community physiotherapist by health promotion and educational programmes to the parents.

Other paramedical services which have been developed and expanded as part of the early childhood development programme include dietetics, occupational therapy, social work, psychology, and speech therapy.

The Special Health Services Section aims to promote the well-being of Aboriginal persons in Victoria, with particular reference to regions outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. The service is family-based, and each community health aide has a number of families for whom she is responsible. Within the field of preventive medicine, the aim of the Section is to satisfy the needs and wants of Aboriginals so that they have a level of health and general well-being equal to that of the general Australian population.

Hospitals Division

On 7 December 1978, the Hospitals Division, as one of the main line divisions of the new Health Commission, became generally responsible for the day to day administration of most areas formerly governed by the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

The Hospitals and Charities Act provides for the registration of "institutions" and "benevolent societies" as defined in the Act. The main requirements for registration are suitable objectives and a constitution, and, if not incorporated, provision to appoint personal trustees to be responsible for the accumulated assets, etc., of the organisation.

Registration makes such organisations eligible to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund for maintenance (operating) subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals and hospitals for the aged. The awarding of grants is dependent upon the availability of funds and the purposes for which they are to be used. Close scrutiny is maintained over hospital budgets and each institution is required to submit for approval budgets covering the succeeding year's operations.

The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially. The average cost per bed per day was \$19.35 in 1968, compared with \$115.03 in 1978.

The Health Commission of Victoria, through the Hospitals Division, exercises control of State funds for capital works, where Commission approval is required at all stages of a building project from the original narrative, through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project. Capital expenditure undertaken was \$15.2m in 1968, compared with \$66.5m in 1978.

The Division co-ordinates hospital and institutional activities, and it has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies.

The Division has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria, deciding in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will participate in approved basic or post-basic registered general nursing courses; it determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; advises intending applicants for basic courses in nursing on the educational standard required and subjects preferred for entry into the various branches of nursing; produces publicity information including films and other advice; offers scholarships for recommended registered general nurses to attend tertiary institutions to undertake postgraduate courses; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Mental Health Division

The Mental Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria plans and directs Victoria's treatment and preventive services in the fields of mental illness, mental retardation, alcoholism, and drug dependence.

The Division, which until December 1978 was controlled by the Mental Health Authority, is administered by a director and secretary and has three service subdivisions—psychiatric services, mental retardation services, and alcohol and drug services. These services are provided by some 9,000 staff.

At January 1980, the Division was operating with 270 medical practitioners, of whom almost half were specialists. Other professionals included 60 pharmacists, 75 psychologists, 113 social workers (including part-timers), 103 occupational therapists, approximately 1,250 mental health nurses, and approximately 600 student nurses.

Further references: History of the Victorian Department of Health, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 215-17; Health of the Victorian Community, 1962, pp. 243-6; Hospital Regional Planning, 1962, pp. 261-2; Historical Outline, 1965, pp. 253-5; Hospital Architecture, 1966, 241-2; Charities in Victoria, 1968, pp. 514-15; Rationalised Medical Services, 1971, pp. 511-12; Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria, 1976, pp. 671-5; Victorian Department of Health, 1978, pp. 662-4; Local Government Authorities, 1978, p. 665

HEALTH INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

Introduction

The current health insurance arrangements in Australia were further modified on 1 September 1979. The basic feature of these arrangements is the provision of a primary level of coverage against health costs by the Commonwealth Government with additional coverage being offered by private health insurance organisations.

The coverage provided by the Commonwealth Government is universal and automatic. The Commonwealth Government now finances the coverage it provides from consolidated revenue. The element of compulsory insurance existing under the modified Medibank scheme has also been removed.

Medical coverage

General features

Excepting pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefit Cards, disadvantaged persons, and uninsured persons receiving medical treatment from hospital doctors while accommodated in a recognised hospital, all of whom are covered by special arrangements, all Australian residents are entitled to receive a Commonwealth medical benefit for schedule fees in excess of \$20, such that the maximum patient contribution for any one service where the schedule fee is charged is \$20. When the schedule fee exceeds this amount, the Commonwealth benefit progressively increases. All fees were increased from 1 November 1979.

The Commonwealth benefit is payable through the registered health insurance organisations. Services attracting benefits include most medical practitioner services, certain optometrical services, and certain medical services performed by approved dentists and dental surgeons in recognised hospitals.

Additional medical coverage is available on a voluntary basis, from private health insurance organisations. As a condition of registration, private health insurance organisations must offer, separately, a basic medical benefit table which, when combined with the Commonwealth benefit, provides coverage for 75 per cent of the schedule fee, with a maximum patient payment of \$10 for any one service where the schedule fee is charged.

In addition to the basic table, private health insurance organisations offer supplementary tables which include benefits for schedule services up to the schedule fee (i.e., a maximum fund benefit of 60 per cent), optional deductibles arrangements, and benefits for allied and ancillary health services.

The Commonwealth Department of Health allocates each medical practitioner a unique number called the provider number. Payment of medical benefits is facilitated if doctors include their provider number on their accounts and receipts. Private medical practitioners normally charge for treatment provided on a fee-for-service basis. Each medical service which attracts a medical benefit has a schedule fee which is set by an independent tribunal. The fees are set for medical benefit payment purposes only and doctors are not compelled to charge them.

The Australian Medical Association (A.M.A.) publishes its own list of medical services and fees which in the opinion of the Association are fair, reasonable, and appropriate for the services listed. While there is some variation between individual items, generally speaking the A.M.A. fees are in excess of the schedule fees (e.g., G.P. standard surgery consultation: \$10.40 A.M.A. and \$9.50 schedule).

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of higher rate of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 1 December 1979, there were 1,894 recognised specialists and 809 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria.

Optometrical arrangements

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists, or if applicable, their employees, must undertake to charge consultation fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Commonwealth Health Insurance Act and that consultations will be provided generally at no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Commonwealth medical benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria are participating in the Scheme. At 1 December 1979, 140 undertakings were in effect in respect of 244 practice locations. These undertakings covered a total of 228 optometrists.

Before the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 1 September 1979, eight Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Pathology arrangements

Following the consideration of the Final Report by the Pathology Services Working Party, the Commonwealth Government introduced, on 1 August 1977, a number of measures intended to eliminate abuses and contain the escalating costs of medical benefits for pathology services.

A new pathology services and fees section of the medical benefits schedule was introduced which reduced the number of pathology items and fee levels, adjusted fees to stimulate the use of cost saving technology, and generally improved the rules on multiple testing of pathology specimens. The new section also contains a division of pathology items into two groups. The first group of items applies only where the pathology services are rendered by approved pathology practitioners. The second group of items applies where the services are performed by medical practitioners who are not approved pathology practitioners. Approval as a pathology practitioner is obtained from the Commonwealth Minister for Health through the Approved Pathology Practitioner Scheme. This approval is conditional on the signing of an undertaking to observe a code of conduct. Such observance is to be monitored by the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry.

The items in the first group attract fees and benefits at either the "SP" or "OP" rate. The "SP" rate applies only where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is a recognised specialist pathologist or by a recognised specialist pathologist employed by an approved pathology practitioner. Also, certain other conditions have to be met. The "OP" rate applies where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is not a recognised specialist pathologist, and who does not employ a recognised specialist pathologist. This "OP" rate also applies to services performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is, or employs, a recognised specialist pathologist but where all the other "SP" rate conditions have not been met.

Bulk billing facilities were withdrawn for pathology services other than those provided to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Also "pay doctor cheques" can no longer be sent by private health benefits organisations direct to medical practitioners or to patients at the doctor's address (even if requested by the patient to do so). "Pay doctor cheques" are now forwarded to the contributor's normal address.

The Health Insurance Act has been amended so that medical benefits are not payable in respect of pathology services unless a practitioner has determined that the service is reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned, whether he performs the service or requests another practitioner to perform the pathology tests. It is also a requirement that requests for pathology services within the above mentioned first group of items must be in the requesting practitioner's own handwriting unless these services are self-determined. A request in writing is required within a partnership or group of practitioners. Approved pathology practitioners must retain requests in writing for eighteen months. Requests in writing are not required for services listed in the second group of items.

Medical practitioners who request pathology services must be identified on the patient's account so that they can be made accountable to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry which will be able to ask them to show that the services requested were reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of their patients.

Since 1 November 1977, a further "HP" fee and benefit rate was introduced and applies to pathology services in respect of private inpatients of recognised hospitals where recognised hospital or government laboratory equipment and/or staff is used. At the same time, the range of pathology services attracting the "OP" fee and benefit rate was extended to include services where government (including university) laboratories staff or equipment is used. This brings these laboratories into line with recognised hospitals' laboratories.

Commonwealth Health Laboratories undertake pathology work for hospitals and private practitioners, and since 1 November 1977, charges equal to the appropriate medical benefits have been introduced for pathology services provided on behalf of privately insured patients. These patients are able to recover the incurred costs from their medical insurance funds. The new charging policy is in line with the Commonwealth Government's belief that those who can afford to pay for health services should do so. There is one Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Victoria, situated at Bendigo.

Currently there are 539 medical practitioners approved as pathology practitioners in Victoria.

Bulk billing arrangements

Bulk billing arrangements exist for pensioners (plus dependants) who hold Pensioner Health Benefit Cards, excepting those with private medical insurance. The pensioner is

able to assign his/her benefits to the doctor who claims the full amount from the Commonwealth Department of Health. The rate of benefit is equal to 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum patient payment of \$5 where the schedule fee is charged.

A similar bulk billing arrangement exists for persons identified by the doctor concerned as disadvantaged except that the rate of Commonwealth benefit for bulk billed services in this case is equal to 75 per cent of the schedule fee. Also there is the requirement that doctors accept the benefit in full satisfaction for their services.

Uninsured persons

Uninsured persons while accommodated in a recognised hospital, in a standard ward unless their condition necessitates otherwise, are not charged for medical treatment rendered by a doctor engaged by the hospital. Recognised hospitals must also not raise charges when providing outpatient treatment to uninsured persons. Insured persons who receive outpatient treatment are charged an amount, currently \$6 per attendance, though benefits from their private health insurance organisation are available to cover this fee. The provision of medical treatment to uninsured persons in a recognised hospital and outpatient arrangements for insured and uninsured persons are all conditions under which the Commonwealth Government makes payments to the State Governments to help cover the net operating costs of recognised hospitals.

Statistical data

As part of the existing medical benefits arrangements, a comprehensive range of statistics on medical services and payments is being maintained under the health insurance medical statistical system. Data is obtained from all registered health benefits organisations operating medical funds and from within the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through the use of computers this data is being used for effective monitoring of the overall operation and costs of the medical benefits scheme; analysis for use in fee and benefit negotiations and inquiries; providing information as a basis for reviewing and restructuring the medical benefits schedule, and for assessing the effects and cost of such review and restructuring; and analysing medical practitioner servicing patterns and providing basic data for Medical Services Committees of Inquiry.

Medical Services Committees of Inquiry

In August 1977, a further Medical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in Victoria, in common with other States, under the Health Insurance Act (there already is a Committee under the National Health Act).

The Committees are concerned with monitoring and making recommendations to the Commonwealth Minister for Health in regard to, among other matters, the rendering of excessive medical services, the excessive initiation of pathology services, and the adherence to the conditions which are part of a pathology services undertaking. These Committees do not examine cases of fraud, which are covered by other sections of the Health Insurance Act.

Each Committee has five members, one of whom is the Commonwealth Director of Health in Victoria. The other members comprise two general practitioners, a specialist surgeon, and a physician. These other members are selected by the Minister from nominations by various medical associations.

An Optometrical Services Committee of Inquiry was appointed in 1979.

Health programme grants scheme

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing to the payment of medical benefits for services provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth Government as under the then existing arrangements that Government would have had to meet under Medibank the rest of the medical benefits for services rendered. The grants were also used to assist organisations in the provision of appropriate health type services.

Since 1 October 1976, and as a general principle, organisations receiving grants are required to raise fees for services rendered to privately insured persons. Therefore, grants

are now generally restricted to meeting the cost of services provided to persons who are uninsured, and to meeting the cost of services which do not attract medical benefits.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which consider new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services.

Hospital coverage

As part of the primary level of coverage against health costs provided by the Commonwealth Government, patients are classified as either "hospital patients" or "private patients".

A hospital patient is one who elects to be accommodated as a standard ward patient (where medically necessary the patient can be accommodated in a semi-private or private ward) and is treated by a medical practitioner arranged by the recognised hospital. As a condition of the hospitals agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments this accommodation is provided free of charge if a hospital patient is uninsured. There are conditions in regard to the provision of medical treatment to these patients which must also be met.

State Governments are further required to make recognised hospital accommodation charges at the agreed rates (see below) in respect of insured patients. Private patients are charged by the hospital for both the accommodation at the approved daily bed rate and the medical services (\$25 per day). For its part, the Commonwealth Government meets 50 per cent of the approved net operating costs of each State's recognised hospital system, expressed in aggregate budget form. Payments to the Victorian and other State Governments are made by way of monthly advances.

For persons who elect to be private patients, hospital coverage is available from private health insurance organisations. As a condition of registration these organisations must offer, separately, a basic hospital benefits table providing benefits which cover the semi-private ward accommodation charges raised by recognised hospitals. Currently, \$50 per day is charged for this type of accommodation. By contributing to this (basic) and other (supplementary) tables it is possible to be covered against the private ward accommodation charges of recognised hospitals, currently \$75 per day, and the majority of private hospital bed fees and other charges (e.g., theatre room fee, labour ward charge). It is possible to contribute to hospital benefit tables which incorporate deductibles arrangements. The joining of these tables is optional. However, where the care and treatment involve a person for whom compensation or damages are payable, the compensating authority is subject to a charge equal to the average daily bed cost of the hospital.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in meeting private hospital bed fees through a \$16 per bed day payment directly to the private hospitals. Also, through its re-insurance account arrangements with the private health benefits organisations, the Commonwealth Government provides special assistance for those "basic" hospital table contributors with chronic or other illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. These arrangements replace the former special account arrangement and incorporate a trust fund administered by ministerially appointed trustees. By a complex formula to ensure equality between the private health benefits organisations according to the claims experience of total membership, the cost of the chronic contributors' basic hospital benefit claims to each organisation is established by the trustees. The Commonwealth Government, through the trust fund, provides these organisations with assistance, currently equal to \$50m per annum Australia-wide in meeting these costs. The remaining benefits liability for these chronic contributors is shared equally between the organisations.

A three man Commission of Inquiry into the efficiency and administration of hospitals was announced by the Federal Minister of Health in May 1979. The Commission was asked to make a preliminary report by June 1980 and its final report by December 1980.

Nursing home benefits arrangements

The current nursing home benefits arrangements are the result of major changes introduced by the Commonwealth Government on 1 October 1977. The ordinary care and additional nursing home benefits existing under the previous arrangement were combined to form the current basic nursing home benefit. This benefit is for nursing home patients

receiving ordinary nursing care and varies between States. At 8 November 1979, this benefit in Victoria was payable up to a maximum of \$22.70 per day.

The supplementary nursing home benefit available under the previous arrangement for intensive care patients has been continued but at the increased rate of \$6 per day. To avoid confusion with intensive care provided in hospitals, the name of this benefit has been changed from supplementary nursing home benefit to extensive care benefit. In addition, the appropriate type of nursing care is now referred to as extensive.

Prior approval for the admission of patients to participating or deficit financing nursing homes must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval for admission also acts as approval for the payment of basic nursing home benefits. Approval is also required for the payment of extensive care benefits.

The Commonwealth Government pays the appropriate benefits on behalf of uninsured patients (i.e., patients who do not contribute to a basic hospital benefits table) accommodated in participating or State nursing homes. Uninsured deficit financing nursing home patients are covered by the deficit financing scheme (see below).

Private health insurance organisations pay the appropriate benefit on behalf of insured patients (i.e., patients who contribute to a basic hospital benefits table) accommodated in participating, State, and deficit financing nursing homes.

The notion of patients paying a prescribed minimum contribution towards the nursing home accommodation costs established under the previous scheme has been retained. In May 1978, the procedures for establishing this minimum patient contribution were altered so that this contribution is now set at seven-eighths (87.5 per cent) of the single rate pension plus supplementary assistance. At 8 November 1979, the rate of contribution in all States was \$7.85 per day for participating nursing home patients and deficit financing nursing home patients. These rates may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship. State Government nursing homes set their own patient contribution levels, which are dependent on the means of each patient.

The rates of benefit now payable in any one State, when combined with the prescribed minimum patient contribution, are designed to cover fully the approved fees charged for 70 per cent of the beds in non-government nursing homes in that State.

Nursing home inspections are conducted to ensure that patients are receiving the appropriate level of nursing care and to ensure that the patient classifications are correct. The National Health Act includes provisions under which the construction of new nursing homes or extensions to existing approved premises require departmental approval.

The Commonwealth Government has maintained its control over nursing home fees by continuing to make it a condition of approval under the National Health Act that participating nursing homes cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. This control is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs. Nursing homes operated by State Governments are not subject to the same control by the Commonwealth Department of Health, since it has been agreed that the fee fixing policies of such nursing homes are the responsibility of State Governments.

Since 1 January 1975, the Nursing Homes Assistance Act has provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious or charitable type nursing homes. Under the scheme, the nursing homes submit budgets for approval and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Because of these arrangements the Commonwealth Government does not pay nursing home benefits on behalf of uninsured patients and no charge other than the prescribed fee of \$54.95 per week is made for these patients.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS PAID (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Commonwealth Government	36,631	43,019	51,831	55,922	50,505
Private health insurance funds	2,882	3,963	3,244	(a)17,676	(a)31,142
Total benefits paid	39,513	46,982	55,075	73,598	81,647

(a) The increase in benefits paid by the private health insurance funds is due to the change in the nursing home arrangements from 1 October 1977.

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A Commonwealth domiciliary nursing care benefit is available to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care required by aged persons living in private homes. This benefit was previously available only for aged persons of 65 years of age or over. From 1 November 1979, the benefit was made available to persons 16 years and over.

A person who provides continuous care for a person aged 16 years and over may be eligible to receive the \$2 per day benefit provided a number of conditions are met. The beneficiary and patient must live together in a private home. Aged persons may also live in an aged persons complex where that complex does not also contain a nursing home or hostel. Alternatively, the complex may contain a hostel, provided no nursing staff are employed. The patients must be at least 16 years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity, they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse and they must, in fact, be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. These visits can be made on a less frequent basis provided the beneficiary has a competency certificate. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

The Commonwealth Department of Health maintains a liaison with interested organisations such as the Royal District Nursing Service. In this way, a feedback of information is obtained to help the Department review the benefit.

VICTORIA—DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number of beneficiaries (a)	2,282	2,426	2,296	2,475	2,565
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,667	1,811	1,831	1,794	1,965

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme

The Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides financial help for persons in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment or services. The Commonwealth Government will help to meet the cost of travel and accommodation for patients who have to travel more than 200 kilometres to the nearest suitable specialist for treatment.

Patients are required to pay the first \$20 of the cost of travel. The Commonwealth Government will pay the balance and up to \$15 a night towards the cost of necessary accommodation. The scheme also provides identical help for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it. If the patient is a child under 17 years of age, the financial assistance will be given to a parent or other escort, irrespective of the child's condition. There is no means test for the scheme, which commenced on 1 October 1978.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life saving and disease preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, \$2.00 in 1976, \$2.50 in July 1978, and \$2.75 in September 1979. Eligible pensioners and their dependants receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier.

The provision under the National Health Act to approve hospitals as pharmaceutical suppliers was incorporated into the agreement relating to the provision of hospital services which commenced on 1 August 1975.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number of prescriptions ('000)	25,927	25,734	22,604	23,659	23,873
Prescription cost (\$'000)—					
Commonwealth Government contribution	68,116	65,701	56,246	61,636	65,543
Patients' contribution	18,568	25,959	29,647	30,697	35,397
Total	86,684	91,660	85,893	92,333	100,940

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 665-73

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors

Undergraduate training

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 220 students into the first year of the course, and 240 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have a science or dental science degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 160 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a qualifying examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Geelong Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, hospitals under the control of the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission, and a number of associated hospitals.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who, with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of recent medical graduates is usually directed towards obtaining membership of the appropriate professional College, e.g., the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, and the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Assistance in providing such training is provided by the Boards of Graduate Studies in hospitals and by the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation.

Each of these colleges is a body which conducts its own examinations for membership, stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before membership and fellowship status can be achieved. In all, this normally takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Boards of Studies at each hospital provide vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

In addition, the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Committee arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for both specialists and generalists. These courses are conducted both in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These may be obtained by course work and/or thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient may be registered as a specialist with either the Medical Board of Victoria or the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist was introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Further references: Development in medicine, 1910-1960, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 230-8; Hospitals in medical education, 1967, pp. 519-20; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963, pp. 264-5, 1967, pp. 527-8; Medical education: the second medical school, 1972, pp. 494-6; Registration procedure, 1977, pp. 765-6; Supply of doctors, 1977, p. 767

Nursing

Nursing is a discipline that provides a wide range and scope of health services in a variety of settings. The services include health education, promotion and maintenance of the prevention of illness or injury, rehabilitation, and implementation of prescribed medical regimes.

Nursing activities may include conducting preventive health examinations, teaching and counselling of children in schools, teenagers in clinics, adults at work, senior citizens in private and public nursing homes, new mothers in clinics and at home; performing complex tasks to help maintain life of patients in intensive care units in hospitals; and providing supportive physical and/or emotional care to individuals undergoing surgical, medical, or psychiatric care.

The majority of registered nurses in Victoria continue to work in hospitals. Other major areas of employment are psychiatric clinics, public health facilities, nursing homes and homes for the aged, doctors' professional rooms, community health clinics, industry, and educational institutions.

Nursing education and practice are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council membership consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests; there are also members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of nursing courses, teaching personnel, examinations, and training schools. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of nurses in each branch of nursing, and a roll of current practising certificate holders, are maintained by the Council.

At 30 June 1979, there were 4,844 general nurses in training, 993 nursing aides, 358 psychiatric nurses, 153 mental retardation nurses, and 268 mothercraft nurses. Although most basic nursing education programmes are conducted in hospital based courses, the trend is for these courses to be replaced by college based courses, with clinical nursing components of the courses being obtained in hospitals and other institutions.

Tertiary level nursing education is available at the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences (nursing administration, nursing education, community health nursing, hospital nursing, and unit management), and at the Preston Institute of Technology (community health nursing).

To assist nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as intensive care, operating theatre, cardio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, eye, ear, nose, and throat, gynaecological, and communicable diseases nursing ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1978-79

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students at 30 June 1979	Completed course during 1978-79	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1978 (b)
Basic courses—					
General nurse	31	4,844	1,592	2,597	} 34,446 2,097 1,961 14,326
Psychiatric nurse	10	358	91	192	
Mental retardation nurse	5	153	48	64	
Mothercraft nurse	4	268	104	140	
Nursing aide	48	993	1,028	2,034	
Post-basic courses—					
Midwives	12	547	544	854	..
Infant welfare	4	53	71	92	..

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of training.

(b) An annual practising certificate is issued on the qualifications attained in the basic course.

NOTE. Post-basic courses hitherto prescribed by the Victorian Nursing Council are to be, or are being, conducted as in-service courses, except for midwifery and infant welfare.

Further references: *History of nursing in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 240-1; Graduate nursing education, 1962, pp. 270-1; Nursing training, 1962, p. 263; Nursing recruitment, 1964, p. 277; Paramedical services, 1969, pp. 548-9; 1978, p. 675*

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals

Organisation

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. First, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in Britain before the introduction of the National Health Service. Second, they have received financial assistance by way of government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount. Third, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

In August 1975, honorary medical staff who had been treating public patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on a fee for service contract, or sessional basis in caring for such patients. This system of paying all medical staff in hospitals that provide treatment for the "hospital" patients was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. By this agreement, both governments contracted to share equally in the net approved operating cost of all public hospitals in Victoria.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria, the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds per 1,000 persons as compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients, but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as rapidly increasing costs, have encouraged the development of rationalised and co-ordinated services. The former Hospitals and Charities Commission made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g., on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services. The Hospitals Division of the Health Commission is presently maintaining these committees.

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g., maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities. There are eleven regional councils which are designed to co-ordinate activities in a region and comprise hospital, Mental Health Division, community health centre, and ancillary service representatives. Each council has medical, nursing, engineering, catering, and administrative advisory committees which meet regularly. Services including pathology, pharmacy, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational therapy are being progressively established on a regional basis. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE

Type of institution	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Melbourne Statistical Division—					
Special hospitals (including Cancer Institute) (a)	11	11	11	12	12
General and auxiliary hospitals	30	30	31	31	31
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	4	4	4	4	4
Sanatorium	1	1	1	1	1
Total	47	47	48	49	49
Remainder of State—					
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
General hospitals	96	96	96	96	96
Hospitals for the aged	6	6	6	7	7
Total	112	112	112	113	113
Total hospitals	159	159	160	162	162

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively.

Mayfield Centre

Mayfield Centre was established in 1963 as the staff training and development centre for staff employed in public hospitals, geriatric institutions, ambulance services, and other organisations under the Health Commission of Victoria. It is funded through the Health Commission on an annual grant basis and has the power to levy a fee from course participants or their sponsors. The Centre is located in the suburb of Malvern in Melbourne and has both teaching and residential facilities.

The present organisation provides for a semi-autonomous body under the Health Commission of Victoria administered by a committee of management with a separate Board of Studies to give educational direction. The Centre offers training programmes in three broad areas, namely:

- (1) Non-tertiary courses for aides, assistants, and technicians where no existing course is offered and where a significant component of the course can be undertaken concurrently with employment in a health care facility. The Centre is not involved in general nursing education;
- (2) post-basic training for those already professionally qualified, but who require additional knowledge and skills not provided in their basic course and which effectively extend the functions of the professional; and
- (3) in-service training for health personnel involving a variety of courses, in association with hospitals, to equip staff to carry out more effectively work for which there is no formal training available.

Mayfield Centre is also being developed as an educational advisory centre for the health services. It provides a consultancy service on education and training in hospitals and assists in the setting up of specific programmes for staff development.

The Centre employs a minimum full-time teaching staff, all of whom are highly qualified specialists who act as co-ordinators of the large number of programmes offered. Much of the teaching is conducted by sessional lecturers engaged from hospitals, universities, and colleges of advanced education. This arrangement has permitted a wide variety of programmes not normally possible in an institution the size of Mayfield Centre.

During 1980, more than 150 courses were expected to be offered, both at the Centre and in hospitals throughout Victoria. Numbers attending were expected to exceed 4,000 health service staff. Except for the large hospitals where the numbers employed justify a full-time training officer, Mayfield Centre is the main source of staff training and development for those employed in hospitals.

Further references: Fairfield Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 241-2; Geelong Hospital, 1962, pp. 273-4; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962, pp. 271-3; Alfred Hospital, 1963, pp. 265-6; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964, pp. 286-7; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964, pp. 267-72; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964, pp. 284-6, 1976, pp. 691-3; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965, pp. 266-7; Dental Hospital, 1965, pp. 267-8; Austin Hospital, 1966, pp. 250-1; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967, pp. 529-32; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968, pp. 525-8

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

Those acute private hospitals which are approved training schools for midwives, general nurses, and nursing aides must meet the Victorian Nursing Council's requirements. While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must always be staffed according to the private hospital regulations under the Victorian Health Act; for example, the number of qualified nursing and domestic staff to patient ratio must not be allowed to fall below a determined level.

Repatriation hospital and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. The Hospital is a teaching hospital for medical students affiliated with the University of Melbourne and is recognised for postgraduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, psychiatry, and radiology. Postgraduate studies are encouraged and clinical meetings and tutorials are held regularly. The Hospital is approved by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1979, the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,432 and, during 1978-79, 12,406 inpatients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 12.6 days per patient. A total of 151,933 attendances were also made for outpatient services at various clinics within the hospital.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are: Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

In administering the Commonwealth *Repatriation Act* 1920 and associated legislation, the Department has the responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries. An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 8,652 (2,052 in Victoria) general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 3,798 (892 in Victoria) dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service-related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State in Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids

are provided. Artificial limbs are supplied free to all persons in the community who need them.

The Department also provides an extensive rehabilitation service for both inpatients and outpatients, including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, and social worker services.

State geriatric centres

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of Victoria's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

It will always be essential to provide accommodation for those patients whose physical condition has made them totally dependent on nursing support, and some 4,500 beds are available for this purpose within State geriatric centres or in units attached to public hospitals. Recently, the part played by these centres in a health system for the aged has been expanded beyond this one aspect of care. The responsibilities of each geriatric centre are to:

- (1) Ensure that in each community there will be a co-ordinated, comprehensive, domiciliary care service incorporating nursing, housekeeping, medical, and paramedical personnel which will allow many aged persons to remain in their own homes;
- (2) provide specialist assessment of each person's physical, psychological, and social needs and resources so that appropriate plans for treatment and future care may be made;
- (3) develop rehabilitation programmes;
- (4) assist the families of aged persons being cared for at home with planned, intermittent, short-term admissions for relative relief; and
- (5) provide on-going education for all levels of staff engaged in geriatric care.

In 1976, the University of Melbourne established a Chair of Gerontology in conjunction with Mt Royal Hospital. The National Institute of Gerontology is also located at Mt Royal.

District nursing services

In the Melbourne metropolitan area there are two registered services and six services attached to public hospitals. In the country, 89 public hospitals have district nursing services and thirteen of these have a district nurse caring for patients in an adjacent town in which there is a private bush nursing hospital. Three small public hospitals share a service with larger adjacent hospitals and five other small hospitals have a combined community health/district nurse. In all, 110 country towns and surrounding areas have access to a district nurse.

During 1978-79, district nursing services employed 532 equivalent full-time nurses who treated 47,944 patients and made 1,219,061 visits.

Further reference: Royal District Nursing Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 787-8

Bush nursing services

Bush nursing centres

Each bush nursing centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity. Finance for administration and capital works projects is provided directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, each centre's committee of management raises local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the year ended 30 June 1979, 25,163 patients received treatment with 30,201 surgery visits and 17,593 home nursing visits. A staff of 17 full-time and 13 part-time trained sisters was employed at 30 June 1979.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes on Phillip Island, and by 1979 there were 39 bush nursing hospitals with a total bed capacity of 680 beds. This total includes 42 nursing home beds in separate annexes. Eighty per cent of patients are treated for surgical, medical, and obstetric conditions in the hospitals. In the event of complications or more specialised treatment, a nearby base or city hospital provides the expertise required for medical and paramedical services.

As with the centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee of management, and in recent years each has appointed a full or part-time paid secretary. Finance is granted through the Victorian Treasury and the Victorian Health Commission, and administered by the Council of the Bush Nursing Association. Hospitals apply annually to the Council for permission to incur capital expenditure and thereby receive a capital grant on a \$3 to \$1 basis for this expenditure. The 1978-79 capital works grant was \$521,000 and some member hospitals proceeded with projects without any government assistance. The annual maintenance grant, totalling \$470,000 in 1978-79, is determined by the Victorian Treasurer. The Council then allocates this grant to hospitals on a needs basis, with smaller hospitals receiving more sympathetic consideration than larger ones, since larger hospitals are in a better position to organise their own finances and priorities.

Bush Nursing Association

The original role of the Bush Nursing Association was to provide, through its superintendent, a nursing service which would extend to appointing staff to hospitals and centres. In recent years, the superintendent, a trained nurse, has continued to be responsible for appointing centre sisters and hospital matrons, but most local committees of management arrange for the appointment of staff to hospitals. When the local committees of management experience difficulties in maintaining adequate staff levels, the superintendent recruits staff on their behalf. Together with the honorary consultant architect, the superintendent also provides assistance in the designing of hospital extensions. This changing role has resulted in the appointment of a sessional administrator, experienced in hospital administration, to assist the council and hospitals with matters relating to finance and hospital and business administration generally.

The Bush Nursing Association is a voluntary organisation registered with the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. The twenty-three member council includes twelve elected members, usually country persons associated with one of the hospitals or centres, thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the council. The remaining eleven members are nominated by various other bodies or co-opted, and involved in an aspect of health care.

The nursing staff, employed by the Bush Nursing Association and paid centrally, totalled 200 full-time and 493 part-time nurses at 31 March 1979. The administrative and domestic staff are paid by the local hospital. At 31 March 1979, 21 full-time and 36 part-time administrative staff and 117 full-time and 264 part-time domestic staff were employed.

Psychiatric services

The State psychiatric services in Victoria are regionally organised. There are twelve regions, and the Mental Health Division aims to provide each with an early treatment unit supported by adjacent long-term wards for chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, and by community mental health facilities appropriate to the needs of the region.

The Division's philosophy is to provide early treatment centres in association with general hospitals. The newer centres at Geelong, Footscray, and Mildura are examples of this continuing trend. This form of development requires a concomitant expansion of community facilities, and its corollary is the reduction in bed capacity of the older hospitals which, by modern standards, are too large.

The early treatment centres provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with established psychiatric disorders. The primary facilities are acute beds, day hospitals, and outpatient clinics. The patients are referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, and private psychiatrists. Within the early treatment centre, the distinction between inpatient and day patient lies in the use of the residential

facilities, the day hospital providing care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but benefiting from the comprehensive treatment programmes available only in the hospital situation. Victoria has 833 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, 60 per cent of whom are admitted voluntarily. The remainder enter on medical recommendation.

Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy, or they advise the patient's general practitioner on the required course of treatment. These clinics are located within psychiatric hospitals, in the community and, in twenty cases, at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. Advances in psychotropic drug use has diminished the number of chronic patients, and the waiting list for psychogeriatric beds has been almost eliminated through the efforts of the Division's psychogeriatric services, which emphasise reliance on appropriate community support facilities and the use of mobile specialist assessment teams.

Child psychiatric services are based around one residential unit (Travancore, which is soon to be redeveloped) and the specialist outpatient facilities at Travancore, Bouverie, Children's clinics, Dandenong Psychiatric Centre, and the Austin Hospital's Department of Psychiatry. Most of these centres provide consultative services to outlying psychiatric facilities (on a regional basis) and most provide some form of community mental health care to the children of adjacent communities.

To meet the demand for specialist child care staff, the Mental Health Division and the Austin Hospital provide a training course in child psychiatry.

Community mental health centres have the aim of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders that would require the patient to go to hospital. Staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and nurses, these centres are strategically located in shopping centres and residential areas, and offer a walk-in service to those with psychological, social, or family problems and to those in crisis situations. The Division operates 28 such services, including domiciliary services operating from psychiatric hospitals.

The three major categories of patient attending the community mental health centre are psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, discharged hospital patients needing help in adjusting to community life, and those who do not show an established psychiatric disorder but who nevertheless require help. The staff's activities include the organisation of self-help groups, the education of community leaders, detection of "at risk" groups, participation in community projects, assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic, and other community organisations, and the practice of most forms of accepted mental health therapy.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	At 30 November—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Mental hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	16	17	17	19	19
Intellectual deficiency training centres	10	10	12	12	12
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	4	4	4	4	4
Total	41	42	44	46	46

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

The Division provides three types of after-care for ex-hospital patients:

- (1) Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses for patients who are unable to manage independently — some patients require accommodation for short periods only, while others require it for the rest of their lives;
- (2) day hospitals for patients staying with their families or in hostels but whose daily activities require some supervision; and

(3) sheltered workshops providing non-competitive work for the chronically mentally ill — some patients attend these workshops only until they find a place in the normal labour market, while other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

Further references: *Compulsory chest X-rays, Victorian Year Book* 1965, p. 241; *Tuberculosis and mass X-ray surveys, 1967*, pp. 507-8

Alcohol and drug services

The Alcohol and Drug Services Section of the Mental Health Division has been developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. Four distinct, specialised centres, co-ordinated from head office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. In response to the complex community problems of alcohol and drug abuse, the Alcohol and Drug Services liaises closely with the many community agencies working in these fields.

Treatment methods are based on the multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others provide individual and group therapy as a team. Family and other types of community-oriented therapy and rehabilitation are emphasised, and drug therapy, behaviour therapy, and other types of therapy based on learning, diet, work, crisis intervention, and so on are used where appropriate. The management programmes are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient.

Tuberculosis services

The Tuberculosis Branch of the Health Commission is responsible for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease of tuberculosis, and maintaining public awareness of it. The broad policy of tuberculosis control continues as in recent years, but compulsory mass X-ray surveys have been suspended since December 1976. The number of beds reserved for treatment of tuberculosis patients continues to decline.

Persons born outside Australia show a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia, particularly in the first years after arrival and special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of south-east Asian refugees arriving in this country. Other groups requiring surveillance include persons with a past history or significant radiological evidence of past tuberculosis infection, and heavy users of alcohol. Because of their higher risk of developing active tuberculosis, these persons are asked to remain under review at clinics or by private doctors.

The mortality rate continued at a low level and was 1.0 per 100,000 persons in 1978. Tuberculin testing among school children indicates a low infection rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1979, 1.8 per cent of children at 14 years of age gave natural positive reactions. These figures are the most reliable indicator of tuberculous infection in this group at present.

Improved social and economic conditions have continued to contribute towards this improved situation, as has the diligent approach to case finding, medical supervision, and contact control. The major credit for improving the situation is most directly related to the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs — Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambutol — make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious. This applies to both new cases and those who have relapsed, and both categories usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

Compulsory community chest X-ray surveys were conducted throughout Victoria from 1963 to 1976. One mobile X-ray unit has been retained by the Tuberculosis Branch and is being used for special community groups and others at special risk, for example, mental hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged and indigent, and "contact" surveys. The general situation of community surveys is reviewed periodically with special reference to high risk areas.

The constant danger to unprotected persons proceeding to areas of high risk is emphasised and the Branch considers that all susceptible persons should be advised to have B.C.G. vaccinations before leaving Australia.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX

Activities	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
New cases referred (a)	9,334	8,543	8,291	8,088	5,399
Active cases—					
New	321	291	311	274	293
Reactivated	31	29	31	25	25
Chronic	8	7	4	7	4
Re-attendances	42,480	37,783	38,383	35,037	21,212
Home visits by nurses	19,179	17,917	15,414	12,996	10,006
X-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	44,423	43,367	39,412	37,007	36,312
Tuberculin tests	6,970	6,853	6,931	6,904	6,076
B.C.G. vaccinations	1,766	1,628	1,460	1,519	1,603
Chest X-ray surveys (X-rays taken)	354,256	401,397	412,044	45,461	48,301
School tuberculin surveys (Mantoux tests)	92,265	92,645	88,229	101,639	98,146

(a) Referred to investigation from all sources for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films, excluding mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Year	Beds	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
1974	301	564	538	23
1975	301	466	449	19
1976	208	495	468	29
1977	197	421	390	29
1978	175	564	525	22

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute, with its treatment section, the Peter MacCallum Hospital, is Australia's only comprehensive, specialist centre for treatment, research, and education in cancer and allied diseases. Established under the *Victorian Cancer Institute Act 1949*, the Institute today provides a full range of patient services, including inpatient and outpatient care, backed by supportive services such as social services, physiotherapy, and the visiting nursing service. In addition, it operates clinics in twelve Melbourne public hospitals and institutes and six country hospitals, and is responsible for radiotherapy services in Tasmania.

Research is a primary responsibility of the Institute and the wide-ranging research programmes comprise both clinical trials and laboratory research. There are three major research units—biological research, haematology research, and clinical immunology and immunogenetics. The new chemotherapy unit is also involved in basic research.

The Institute's education responsibilities cover medical, paramedical, and technical areas and the Peter MacCallum Hospital is a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Institute also runs the only postgraduate school in oncological nursing in Australia.

The first section of the new hospital, the Douglas Wright Wing, was opened in September 1977 and it is hoped that work on the next phase, which will increase inpatient accommodation to 300 beds, as well as providing additional outpatient, radiotherapy, and other facilities, will begin shortly.

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Patients—					
Distinct persons treated (public patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital)	10,619	10,773	9,879	10,884	10,503
New patients registered (public patients) (a)	4,599	4,329	4,353	4,303	4,501

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE—*continued*

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Inpatients (ward and hostel)—					
Number of beds available at 30 June	122	122	122	(a)147	147
Admissions	3,937	4,419	r4,552	4,553	(b)6,294
Daily average	85.39	87.36	r84.93	87.68	(b)115.32
Outpatients—					
Attendances at consultative clinics (public patients) (c)	45,526	43,808	44,226	45,692	46,154
Radiotherapy Department (c) (d)—					
Attendances for treatment (public and private)	61,638	60,590	60,062	66,167	61,503
Fields treated (public and private)	114,977	120,422	119,548	131,932	124,316
Visiting Nursing Service—					
Patients visited	930	972	972	1,220	1,235
Total visits	38,286	36,283	34,547	42,349	51,368
Other services (at Peter MacCallum Hospital) (d) (e)—					
Attendances (public and private)	105,636	118,855	122,067	123,021	129,166
Paid staff—					
Medical	97	99	99	106	106
Nursing	178	183	205	240	242
Scientific and technical	203	229	242	342	342
Other	440	442	495	482	484

(a) Wards in the new Douglas Wright Wing were opened in January 1978.

(b) Includes day patients.

(c) Includes patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital and Peter MacCallum clinics at the Austin and Alfred Hospitals and in the country.

(d) Includes inpatients and outpatients.

(e) Includes diagnostic radiations, pathology, physiotherapy, pharmacy, medical, social work, theatre, and photography.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Youth services

Maternal and child health services

These services include health supervision of infants from the first weeks of life, throughout the pre-school years, and guidance of mothers during pregnancy and the post-natal period through the early child rearing years.

This service is given by infant welfare sisters who are triple certificated nurses at infant welfare centres. These are now sometimes called maternal and child health centres because the service given is to mothers and children, not just to infants. There are infant welfare centres in every municipality, so that this free service is readily available to all young parents.

Family planning is now recognised as an integral part of maternal and child health care and clinics are conducted at a growing number of infant welfare centres. The clinics are staffed by doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods, who provide free advice to young persons on sexuality, the responsibilities of parenthood, methods of contraception, the spacing of pregnancies, and conception difficulties.

The importance of play in the development of young children has long been recognised, and to help mothers understand this concept, the establishment of toddler play groups in infant welfare centres is encouraged.

The importance of early detection of defects or developmental delays is now well acknowledged and a comprehensive programme is being introduced progressively with the object of identifying disabilities or handicaps at an early age and ensuring that the best possible remedial action is taken. Through this early childhood development programme, support services are being made available readily to parents by specialist professional staff based in regions and working closely with local communities. These new services are being provided by medical and paramedical personnel such as visiting child health nurses, psychologists, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, dietitians, and audiologists.

A newly developed and successful programme aimed at early identification of infants with hearing defects is being conducted under the guidance of a staff of audiologists. Infant welfare sisters throughout Victoria have been trained in routine testing procedures for infants in their first year of life, and more sophisticated testing with modern equipment is provided at clinics conducted by the audiologists.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Family planning services—					
Number of clinics	23	33	38	39	66
New enrolments	1,886	2,991	3,704	4,457	4,975
Attendances of patients	6,586	9,607	12,509	15,790	18,261
Pre-natal services—					
Number of clinics	29	29	22	21	18
Attendances of mothers	12,309	8,356	4,496	3,643	2,307
Infant welfare services—					
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	751	763	769	781	783
Infant welfare sisters employed	429	443	450	473	481
Attendances of children	1,342,809	1,399,310	1,352,640	1,342,883	1,325,693
Home visits to children	149,584	153,575	155,487	160,975	164,468
Attendances of expectant mothers	18,062	18,192	18,635	19,253	20,368
Post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	24,781	25,824	25,933	25,709	26,770
Immunisation—					
Triple antigen primary course	62,157	61,246	58,240	55,581	55,901
Poliomyelitis primary course	58,491	57,987	54,808	52,669	53,429
Measles	32,957	33,801	34,084	30,571	34,169
Smallpox	14,739	13,077	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Now omitted from programme.

Pre-school child development

This section is responsible for educational, care, and developmental services for the child before attendance at primary school. It is concerned with both subsidised and registered services for the child of the working mother who requires full day care, and the child of the non-working mother who attends a sessional kindergarten.

One of the section's aims is to integrate services where possible and to fully utilise buildings to provide a variety of services required by a particular community. A policy of regionalisation of services is being implemented and the pre-school staff, who are persons with a kindergarten diploma and in most cases postgraduate qualifications, while appointed centrally, are seconded to work in a region. These regions vary in size according to the population and needs of the region. In one country region, for example, 23 shires are encompassed, while in the Melbourne metropolitan area the region could consist of only one large municipality. The pre-school advisers work closely with community groups and the staff of shire or city councils. They are thus able to become aware of the needs of the region and to help plan appropriate services. They are also available as resource persons to community groups and are involved in multi-disciplinary teams developed to provide health promotion and assessment services through early childhood development programmes.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The first subsidised service is the toddler group for children aged between 18 months and 3 years, and their mothers. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and an infant welfare sister in the waiting room of an infant welfare centre, this service offers mothers the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, while their children are playing with materials suited to their age group. In July 1979, there were 51 toddler groups, catering for 1,846 children, operating in Victoria.

Kindergartens and pre-school play centres present opportunities for group play, education, and parent discussions. This service is provided for children from 3 years of age onwards, who attend three or four sessions each week. To give as many children as possible the benefits of attending these centres, different groups of not more than 25 children each are taken in the mornings and afternoons. The centres are staffed, and programmes compiled by a teacher with approved qualifications, supported by an untrained assistant. In July 1979, there were 1,114 subsidised kindergartens and 63 pre-school play centres catering for 59,774 children, operating in Victoria.

The day care centre provides care and education for the child of the working mother. These centres vary from the large centre catering for up to 60 children, to the small neighbourhood centre in a house catering for 20 to 25 children. In the latter type of centre, parents employed on a part-time basis work at the centre in return for service.

Commonwealth children's services programmes

During 1976-77, the Commonwealth Government changed the basis of its funding to the States from staff salaries to that of a lump sum block grant. From 1978-79, the block

grant represents the total Commonwealth contribution towards both recurrent and capital costs incurred by the State for pre-schools.

The Commonwealth Government also paid the capital and recurrent costs of a number of childhood service projects, administered by the Health Commission of Victoria. These consisted mainly of the establishment of day care centres.

Early Childhood Development Programs

An Early Childhood Development Program is a community-based network of services for young children and their families. It seeks to build on to and to integrate existing services such as infant welfare, pre-school, and school medical services in accordance with the developmental needs of families with young children. Through consultations and explanations a multi-disciplinary team is established, the aim being to take the services to the people rather than make people come to the services.

Fourteen Early Childhood Development Programs have so far been set up in the following regions: South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, Diamond Valley/Eltham, Knox/Sherbrooke, Barwon, Broadmeadows, City of Melbourne, Mallee (Mildura/Swan Hill areas), Footscray/Sunshine, Goulburn Valley, Eastern Divide (Lilydale area), Frankston, and Gisborne. They are at various stages of development and in some cases have not yet reached their full staffing strength. It is estimated that approximately 32 Early Childhood Development Programs will be required to give a comprehensive coverage of Victoria.

School Medical Service

Where early childhood development programmes have been established, this Service is now integrating with other services to children to promote better development in all areas.

Medical officers support teachers and health professionals working in infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, early childhood development programmes, schools, and other educational facilities, and provide a consultative service where this is needed. In 1978, they offered a support medical examination to children attending subsidised pre-schools in the year before beginning school and examined 41,673 children under this scheme, while a further group of children were examined by medical officers employed by Prahran and Melbourne City Councils.

Examinations at the school were performed by both school nurses and medical officers. A total of 31,053 children received a standard examination with preference being given to children who had not been examined at the pre-school centre and 142,000 children had routine vision examinations. In addition, many children were reviewed for previously detected disability to ensure that they were being protected from handicap, and referrals were taken from teachers. Special services were provided to children with handicaps; thus, all children enrolled during the year at 23 special schools for the intellectually handicapped and at 16 special developmental schools, as well as children recognised as partially sighted (190) or requiring special education for deafness (393), had a full medical assessment in collaboration with psychologists and teachers in order to determine the best educational programme for them.

School nurses played an increasing part in the examination of school children and many have now been educated to perform standard examinations. Where they are employed with the aid of Commonwealth Government funds, they are expected to spend an increasing amount of time in schools working with teachers and parents to support them in helping children with disabilities and to promote healthier living.

Dental health services

The Victorian Government has agreed to participate with the Commonwealth Government in a scheme whereby all children under the age of 15 years would be eligible to receive free dental treatment. This scheme will be staffed basically by dental therapists working under the general direction and control of dentists.

The dental therapy course extends over a period of two years and the students, who must have reached university entrance requirements, are appointed to the Victorian Public Service as cadets. The main theme is preventive dentistry with lectures and projects that emphasise this aspect in every subject. During second year, cadets experience several hours of practical dentistry each day. The maximum intake at the Dental Therapy School is sixty students.

After graduation, dental therapists work in one and two surgery dental clinics being established in school grounds where practicable. Other schools will be visited by mobile dental clinics. A building programme in metropolitan and country areas is being continued to accommodate dental therapists as they graduate.

The programme is being implemented gradually, commencing with the target of covering all pre-school and primary school children, before expanding to secondary school children under the age of 15 years. Having controlled existing dental decay and gum disease by treatment procedures, the dental therapists then aim to ensure that by regular re-examinations, clinical methods of prevention, and through dietary and oral hygiene education, children suffer from less dental disease. In 1978, newly graduated dental therapists were concentrated in the western and north-western suburbs of Melbourne. In 1979, expansion of the scheme was centred in the Geelong/Bellarine Peninsula and Warragul/La Trobe Valley areas.

Further references: Pre-school audiology services, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 785; Child maltreatment, 1977, pp. 788-9; Childhood accident research, 1977, p. 789; Family planning services, 1977, pp. 789-90; National audiological services, 1977, pp. 790-1; Occupational health, 1977, p. 791

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

In June 1979, nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals totalled approximately 12,400 beds, while hostels accommodated approximately 7,500 persons. Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly persons, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals are being established. Day hospital attendances approximated 345,000 during 1978-79.

Elderly persons in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in 18 major country centres and in geriatric centres.

Meals-on-wheels services at 30 June 1979 were supplied by 82 hospitals in co-operation with a number of organisations. These meals were prepared for 120 meals-on-wheels services.

Welfare services

General home help

The aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens' clubs, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged is to assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible.

A subsidy is made available to municipal councils which establish and maintain a Home Help Service in order to preserve the family unit or the health and autonomy of the elderly and infirm. This service is now available in every municipality in Victoria. It originally developed for the main purpose of providing home help in the homes of parents with young families for periods of up to 3 weeks when the mother became incapacitated through pregnancy or illness. While this service to young families is continuing, the trend in recent years has been for an increase in the demand for the provision of home help to the elderly and infirm and this now constitutes the majority of the service provided. The service is available on the basis of medical need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home help are to maintain the household's routine, assist with household chores, do the shopping, and prepare meals. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Health Commission advisers are available to discuss problems and they make regular visits to municipalities for this purpose.

Special home help extension

This is an extension of the General Home Help Service to provide the parents of handicapped children some relief from their constant responsibilities, so that they may participate in a family or social outing or in community life.

The parents of mentally handicapped children are required to obtain a certificate from St Nicholas Hospital, and the parents of physically handicapped children should obtain a

medical report on a special form available from the municipal shire or council, signed by their doctor or the child's medical adviser.

Elderly citizens' clubs provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and supply the environment for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Health Commission to establish and maintain these clubs, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while meals-on-wheels are confined to those housebound elderly persons unable to attend a club because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by assistant advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing clubs, the implementation of new services, or the formation of new clubs. Regular discussions are conducted with club members in an attempt to broaden club activities and instil a sense of responsibility in members.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Health Commission, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within elderly citizens' clubs, and help the elderly realise that aid is available.

Further references: *Care of the aged, Victorian Year Book 1962*, p. 264, 1965, p. 258; *Home Help Service, 1966*, pp. 229-30; *Elderly Citizens' Clubs, 1966*, pp. 230-1

Community services

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Physically disabled services

The physically handicapped receive specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important area of health care, and programmes designed to meet individual needs are offered at public hospitals, including Mt Royal, the Royal Talbot General Rehabilitation, Caulfield, Hampton, St Vincent's, and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the paramedical services in these hospitals to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

Many geriatric centres and day hospitals throughout Victoria have rehabilitation units which are also available to younger handicapped patients.

Further rehabilitation services are offered by the Kingston Centre and the Mt Eliza Geriatric Centre; the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs through the Rehabilitation Unit in Heidelberg; the Commonwealth Department of Social Security through rehabilitation centres at Glen Waverley, Toorak, Ballarat, and Geelong; and by the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission through the Willsmere Hospital Rehabilitation Unit. The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State-wide service for those who suffered from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of an accident or injury.

Many hospitals provide nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Health Commission provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped persons to obtain medical, paramedical, and nursing care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations provide medical and paramedical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions. These include the Spastic Society, Yooralla Society of Victoria, Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, Multiple Sclerosis Society, and the Association for the Blind. Most have medical panels and/or honorary medical consultants advising the particular organisation.

Free travel service

The Health Commission makes free travel on public transport available to pensioners and persons of limited means who require treatment at public hospitals. Eligible persons

can apply for rail vouchers and/or tram tickets at the Commission's offices at 555 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mental retardation services

The care and training of mentally retarded persons is the responsibility of the Mental Health Division of the Health Commission through its mental retardation services, headed by a director and secretary. These services will soon become a separate Division of the Commission.

Currently, the Division maintains 3,427 beds in residential training centres for retarded persons, the majority being occupied by adults.

The Division has adopted the policy of regionalising its services for retarded persons. It has also adopted the policy of "normalisation"—making available to retarded persons the types of accommodation and services that are as similar as possible to the normal patterns of society. This implies the phasing-out of over-large "bricks and mortar" institutions in favour of smaller, specialised, and community-based accommodation backed by a comprehensive and flexible staff support, including intervention, diagnostic, and assessment teams. This philosophy has already been implemented with the development of the St Gabriel's Centre, a 41-bed unit in the Melbourne suburb of Balwyn providing a variety of services for its adjacent region. On a larger scale are the long-term developments under way in the Loddon-Campaspe region and being planned for East Gippsland.

The Division and its predecessors have been closely involved in the planning and subsidising of day training centres for retarded persons for the past 27 years. There are currently 69 such centres (16 of which are now special developmental schools) throughout Victoria and all are subsidised from Victorian Government funds. In the same category are several private residential centres, autistic children's centres, and a 30-bed hospital leased to a day training centre.

The Victorian Education Department has the responsibility in principle for the education of handicapped children, irrespective of the type or degree of handicap. As well as controlling the educational component of 16 day training centres, the Education Department places teachers and aides in the Division's residential centres to complement the role of the clinical staff.

Ambulance services

Ambulances are operated by 16 regional services, collectively known as Ambulance Service—Victoria. They provide 24 hour cover by trained ambulance officers, with specially designed and equipped vehicles from 16 headquarters stations and 77 branch stations. There are 40 stations operated by volunteers.

Organisation

Autonomous committees are responsible for the provision of service in their regions. Regionalisation has provided extension of service to all areas, including those of sparse population; co-ordination with hospital and medical services and of patients in each region; rational deployment and in-service training of staff; and adequate support when officers or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of service. The Victorian Government, through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission, provides substantial capital and operating funds to each service.

Users are charged for ambulance transport, unless they are pensioners. To avoid this heavy expense, individuals and families are encouraged to become subscribers to their regional service. A small annual fee entitles them to free ambulance transport by any Victorian or interstate service. A central, computerised administrative unit has been developed, as has a common subscription rate.

Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA)

The MICA scheme was introduced into Melbourne in 1971 on an experimental basis, under the guidance of an expert advisory committee to the Hospitals Division. Since 1973, the Intensive Care Ambulance Unit has been manned by specially trained ambulance officers and is now a well established operation. There are five MICA vehicles in service in the Melbourne metropolitan area, of which four are operated by Ambulance Service—Melbourne from parent hospitals (the Austin, Alfred, Royal Melbourne, and

Western General Hospitals). The fifth unit is based at Frankston and operated by the Peninsula Ambulance Service. The vehicles carry sophisticated medical and radio equipment and a range of appropriate drugs.

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service—Melbourne, mainly carries patients from distant country hospitals to Melbourne hospitals, and back. Patients are also brought from interstate when necessary. The air service is more comfortable and far quicker than long road journeys, and is comparable in cost. During 1978–79, 5,101 patients were carried a distance of 1,449,949 kilometres, over 5,110 hours.

Newborn Emergency Transport Service (NETS)

NETS is a co-operative scheme between Ambulance Service—Melbourne and the four Melbourne hospitals with newborn intensive care units (Mercy Maternity Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, and Royal Women's Hospital). Based at the Royal Women's Hospital, a highly qualified team of doctors and sisters, with a full range of equipment and drugs which fits into a standard ambulance, can travel to a hospital to treat a sick baby, then supervise transport to an intensive care unit. In full operation since October 1976, this service has improved the condition of many newborn babies on arrival at intensive care units, and contributed to an increased rate of survival, better condition after survival, and a shorter stay in hospital.

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78	1978–79
Vehicles (including administration)	444	480	517	530	549
Staff (including administration)	904	968	1,126	1,154	1,211
Subscribers	459,864	591,456	659,308	724,275	801,176
Patients carried	366,579	421,743	475,460	485,532	464,868
Distance travelled by ambulances (kilometres)	10,338,739	11,111,470	12,517,748	13,160,524	14,336,462

Further references: Industrial hygiene, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 254–5; Food standards and pure food control, 1964, p. 258; Communicable disease, 1964, pp. 258–60; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965, p. 245; Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965, pp. 245–6; Epidemics, 1967, pp. 501–6; Poisons Information Centre, 1968, pp. 523–4, 1969, pp. 542–3; Public health engineering, 1969, pp. 520–1; Drug and poison control, 1970, pp. 529–30; Environment protection, 1972, pp. 477–8; Community care centres, 1974, pp. 529–30; Community Health Program, 1977, pp. 793–5; Aboriginal health care, 1977, p. 795; Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 1977, p. 798; Pharmaceutical services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 798–801; Environmental health services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 801–8; Community health services in Victoria, 1979, pp. 622–3

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Commonwealth Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

During 1980, the National Health and Medical Research Council intended to provide awards and grants totalling in excess of \$14m. This would represent a major proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and antitoxins, previously imported from Britain. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on an 11 hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its

control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering 30, the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons, more than 100 of whom are professionally qualified.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. They are National or World Health Organisation reference centres for rabies, influenza, and brucellosis, and undertake the monitoring and/or diagnosis of these diseases. A notable research project of national and international significance, successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the world's first development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody. Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories; for example, they have been producing Australia's supplies of insulin since 1922 and penicillin since 1943, while poliomyelitis vaccine was manufactured from 1956 until the trend towards oral vaccine resulted in production ceasing a few years later.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the World Health Organisation blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions for use in medicine; these are used to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, bovine mastitis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend runs many hyper-immunised Percheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required in snake antivenenes.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 519-21; 1974, pp. 540-1; 1975, pp. 793-4; 1977, pp. 809-10

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

Information on research activities within the Health Commission of Victoria, is set out on pages 692-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956, and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training in 1970. The Institute's director, who is also the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Health Division, is responsible for overseeing research into mental illness and mental retardation, training medical officers in the Division, and co-ordinating psychiatric treatment.

The Institute has a research wing under the director of research, and a training wing under the director of postgraduate studies, who is also the clinical head of the Parkville Psychiatric Unit which constitutes the Institute's immediate clinical base. In addition, the Institute includes the Neuro-Psychiatric Centre at Mont Park, the Melville Clinic (a research-oriented community mental health clinic in Brunswick), the Central Library, and the Charles Brothers Museum.

The Institute's epidemiological research has world-wide recognition, and its computerised, cumulative patients register, in operation since 1961, permits collation of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the evaluation of patient care.

Institute staff organise, assist, or oversee all research originating within the Division (and some originating outside). This research includes the psychiatric, psychological, sociological, and pharmacological areas. The most recent published study is the *Health and social survey of the north-west area of Melbourne*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 811-12

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1936 and entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria "all activities in relation to research and investigations with respect to cancer and allied conditions, and with respect to the causation, prevention, and treatment thereof".

The Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria. As part of its research programme, the Council endows three full-time research fellows—one in basic research in leukaemia, one working in the field of cancer chemotherapy, and the other in tumor immunology. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an education programme to inform persons about early warning signs of cancer and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature, and specialised library services, and undertakes preventative educational programmes on the hazards of smoking. Materials are distributed widely in primary schools. The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued four times each year, has a circulation of 165,000, and is a useful aid in cancer education.

The Council's welfare service aims at reducing and alleviating the many social and personal consequences of cancer and at the same time ensuring that maximum use can be made of the available treatment facilities. The Welfare Fund supplements existing statutory allowances—many cancer families are not aware of what is available and only need the relevant information to be able to utilise statutory and other community resources. With a minimum of delay, social welfare workers and other health organisations in the community can obtain grants for cancer patients and their families whose financial stability is at risk.

The Council's cancer registry has records of all cancer patients presenting to major metropolitan hospitals since 1939. To date, the registry has been hospital-based and has offered a specialised follow-up service. Increasing interest in the epidemiology of cancer is shown in the current expansion of the registry so as to register the total incidence of cancer in Victoria.

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE
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Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Research (a)	380,700	480,213	642,511	815,120	846,535
Education	82,223	115,662	214,272	238,866	339,673
Patient aid	93,723	110,786	141,436	156,098	147,142
Other	197,156	501,598	480,499	545,201	542,773
Total expenditure	753,802	1,208,259	1,478,718	1,755,285	1,876,123

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

State Health Laboratory

The State Health Laboratory's activities embrace scientific testing, food standards administration, and consulting services. Over 3,000 samples are examined each year in the laboratory, covering foods, waters, drugs, and an extensive range of miscellaneous substances and articles of public health concern. Work includes checking of fluoridated water supplies, pesticide residue surveys, analysis of waters used in renal dialysis machines for public hospitals, mercury content of fish, penicillin residues in milk, and aflatoxin contamination of peanuts. Senior staff answer about 1,500 inquiries each year, from industry and the public, concerned with the Food and Drug Standards Regulations and various aspects of public health science.

Further references: Alfred Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 265-6, 1965, pp. 277-8; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1962, pp. 279-80; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965, pp. 273-4; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1962, pp. 277-9, 1969, pp. 549-50; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969, p. 550; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1976, pp. 698-9, 1977, pp. 813-14; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972, pp. 502-4, 1975, pp. 788-9; National Heart Foundation of Australia, 1976, p. 699; Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, 1977, pp. 812-13; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1977, pp. 816-17; St Vincent's Hospital, 1977, p. 818; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1977, pp. 817-18

Universities

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Further references: Medical research at the University of Melbourne, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 292-4; Medical research at Monash University, 1966, pp. 257-9

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SOCIAL WELFARE

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

The year 1979 was proclaimed by the United Nations' General Assembly as the International Year of the Child (I.Y.C.) to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which declared that each and every child has the right to:

- (1) Develop physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually in a normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity;
- (2) a name and nationality;
- (3) adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical care;
- (4) special treatment, education, and care if handicapped;
- (5) love and understanding and wherever possible to grow up in the care and under the responsibility of parents;
- (6) receive free education to enable development of individual judgement and a sense of moral and social responsibility. The best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for education and guidance; that responsibility lies in the first place with parents;
- (7) be among the first to receive protection and relief;
- (8) be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty, and exploitation and will not be permitted to engage in any occupation which would prejudice his physical, mental, or moral development;
- (9) be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, and in full consciousness that talents should be devoted to the service of mankind; and
- (10) enjoy these rights regardless of race, colour, sex, language, political opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status.

The Victorian Government, in its 1978-79 budget, provided \$100,000 to finance the I.Y.C. operations, and allocated Ministerial responsibility for co-ordinating government and non-government activities.

An I.Y.C. State Committee was established under the provisions of the Charter of the International Year of the Child. Early in 1979, the Committee published a booklet that identified four major focus areas for government departments, voluntary organisations, local communities, local councils, and schools to consider in organising special activities and projects to mark the International Year of the Child. The four focus areas as defined in the booklet were:

- (1) The quality of life of children in their families;
- (2) the quality of life of children in their communities;
- (3) futures for the children of the world; and
- (4) futures for children who are disadvantaged.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Department of Social Security*Introduction*

The Department is the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes administered by the Department range from direct income transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare service provision.

The Department of Social Security continued its programme of decentralisation by opening new offices at North Fitzroy, Swan Hill, Ringwood, and Cheltenham, and establishing a special unit to serve the Glen Waverley area in Melbourne until suitable accommodation in this area is available. At the same time, the range of services offered at existing offices has been upgraded. At May 1980, of the 34 regional offices operating throughout Victoria, 31 had the capacity to handle applications for all benefits, allowances, and pensions. Only three offices — Heidelberg, Horsham, and Mildura are not yet fully decentralised. Social workers and welfare officers have been located in every regional office as part of the department's efforts to improve services to clients.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The Social Services Act provides for direct payment to individuals in the form of age, invalid, wife's, and widow's pensions, supporting parents benefit, family allowance, funeral benefit, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, orphan's pension, handicapped child's allowance, and sheltered employment allowance.

Each of the payments has a set of eligibility requirements which differ and are based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, income from labour, and other sources.

Since July 1976, all pensions and benefits, with the exception of invalid pensions paid to a person under age pension age (65 years for men and 60 years for women) and wife's pension paid to the wife of an invalid pensioner where both are under age pension age, have been treated as taxable income.

Allowances paid in connection with pension, i.e., additional pension for children, guardian's or mother's allowance, and supplementary assistance are not taxable income. However, payments for children made in connection with unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are included as the recipients' taxable income and supplementary allowance paid in connection with sickness benefit is taxable income. Family allowances payments are not taxable income.

The Department has set up an appeals procedure for persons dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department concerning pensions, benefits, or allowances. Such persons can ask a Review Officer who will normally be located in their local office to make an immediate reappraisal of the disputed decision. If the person is still dissatisfied an appeal may be made to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal. A client may lodge an appeal direct with the Tribunal without reference to the Review Officer, if he or she wishes.

The Tribunal makes recommendations to the Department on whether such appeals against departmental decisions should be allowed. The Tribunal commenced operating in Victoria in February 1975 and consists of eight part-time members, who are not public servants, and a full-time member seconded from the Department. Normally, two part-time members and the full-time member consider each case. During 1978-79, the Tribunal finalised 2,332 appeals from clients. Of the finalised appeals, 529 were conceded by the Department before referral to the Tribunal and 285 after a Tribunal hearing. The Tribunal recommended that 1,518 appeals be dismissed.

Since 1 April 1980, where a recommendation of the Social Security Appeals Tribunal has not been accepted by the Department, there has been a right of appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. The Administrative Appeals Tribunal has far-reaching powers and may affirm or vary a decision, set aside a decision, and substitute its own or order the department to reconsider a decision.

Age pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on an Australia-wide basis. The rates of

pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered markedly. Since 1973, age pensions for persons aged 75 years and over have been granted free of the means test. In 1975, the means test was abolished for persons aged 70 years and over who receive the basic pension. Pensions are adjusted half-yearly in May and November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Since November 1978, pensioners over 70 years of age have received a basic rate (\$102.90 per fortnight single, and \$85.80 per fortnight married). To be eligible for any increase, they must satisfy the income test. From November 1976, an income only test has replaced the means test, so the value of property owned by applicants is no longer taken into account.

On 30 June 1979, there were 1,322,793 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 356,933 of whom 67 per cent were women). The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men (i.e., at years of age as against 65 years of age) and that they generally live longer than men. There were 179,800 age pensioners in Australia (13.9 per cent of the total age pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of persons receiving age pensions in the population of pensionable aged persons has increased over time, i.e., at the 1911 Census the percentage was 32 per cent and by the 1976 Census it had reached 79 per cent.

Some persons of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs (see pages 657-9).

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, and income.

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension of an equivalent rate to her husband if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. However, if the husband receives an age pension free of the income test, the wife's pension may be less as it remains subject to the income test.

On 30 June 1979, there were 219,843 persons in Australia receiving invalid pensions, of whom 149,759 were men. There were also 97,300 invalid pensioners in Australia (44.3 per cent of total invalid pensioners) receiving supplementary assistance.

Wife's pension

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. If the husband receives an age pension free of the income test, the wife's pension remains subject to the income test. The pension is assessed as taxable income if the husband's pension is taxable.

At 30 June 1979, there were 7,965 pensions being paid to wives of age pensioners and 14,655 pensions being paid to wives of invalid pensioners in Victoria. Relative figures for Australia were 30,317 and 56,153, respectively.

Widow's pensions

For widow's pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain circumstances, a woman whose husband has deserted her for at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital, and a woman who was the dependant of a man for at least three years immediately before his death. The income test applies as for the age pension. On 30 June 1979, there were 160,747 widow pensioners in Australia.

Concessions for pensioners

In addition to income payments, there are a number of concessions and services available to the recipients of pensions already listed who qualify under a separate income test.

Such fringe benefits are provided by organisations other than the Department of Social Security and include the pensioner health benefits service, hearing aids for pensioners,

municipal rate rebates, water and sewerage rate rebates, telephone rental concessions, motor insurance and registration rebates, and transport concessions on Commonwealth Government trains, Victorian Government trains, trams, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting these States or Territory.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner who is eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a recipient of a wife's pension, a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who is otherwise qualified for a pension, or his children of his non-pensioner spouse, that pensioner may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40 provided the deceased was also eligible for fringe benefits.

Where a person other than a pensioner eligible for fringe benefits is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted, provided the deceased was eligible for fringe benefits.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during 1978-79 was \$1.4m for Australia, and \$374,000 for Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation the following year. Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits available to persons who are unemployed or temporarily incapacitated for work. An important feature of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act was the provision it made for granting what was termed "special benefit". Special benefit was designed to provide for persons who could not qualify for those benefits or who were ineligible for age, invalid, widow's, or service pensions. It was to be granted to a person who, because of age, physical, or mental disability, or domestic or other circumstances, was unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants.

An income test and a residency qualification are applied to applicants for these benefits. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently. The waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits changed in 1969, so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks.

From March 1973, the rates of pensions and benefits were brought into parity and this resulted in the abolition of the long-term rate of sickness benefit. From 13 January 1975 for unemployment benefits and from 24 May 1975 for sickness benefits, benefit payments were made one week in advance rather than one week in arrears as previously. Payments were altered to cover fortnightly instalments on a trial basis from 23 March 1976. The unemployment benefit has normally been paid fortnightly in arrears from November 1977. The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocation in industry caused by industrial stoppages and structural factors. During 1978-79, a total of 810,500 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and at 30 June 1979 there were 312,000 persons receiving benefits. Comparable figures for Victoria were 190,023 and 70,288, respectively.

Altogether 133,000 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1978-79 (28,244 in Victoria), and there were 32,400 persons on benefit at the end of this period (8,248 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1978-79 was \$1,059.8m, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$243.5m.

State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

The State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation on 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children when the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six

months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted *de facto* wives, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth Government supporting parents' benefit. During 1978-79, payments to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$26.1m. The Victorian total was \$4.9m.

Special benefit for supporting parents

From 1 January 1980, the Victorian Government withdrew from the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act under which a supporting parent, who was ineligible for pensions or benefit, was paid from the first six months after the birth of the child, separation, or desertion.

As there is no specific pension or benefit available under the Social Services Act, supporting parents in Victoria are now being paid special benefit for the first six months. As this is less than the amount paid for widow's pension, the Victorian Government makes up the difference. After six months, subject to residential qualifications, the parent may be able to receive supporting parent's benefit or widow's pension.

Supporting parent's benefits

A supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973. It provides assistance to mothers who were not eligible for the widow's pension. These included unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, women whose *de facto* husbands were in prison, and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons. These mothers qualified for a supporting mother's benefit six months after the date of the event which gives rise to eligibility, e.g., the birth of a child or separation. On 10 November 1977, a supporting parents benefit was introduced and this enabled benefits to be paid to a supporting father under similar conditions as applied to supporting mothers. A supporting father includes a widower, a divorcee, a separated husband or *de facto* husband, a husband or *de facto* husband of a prisoner, a husband of a mental hospital patient, and an unmarried father. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to an income test and other qualifications.

During 1978-79, payments under the supporting parent's benefit totalled \$226.7m, the Victorian total being \$45.8m.

Additional allowances

Pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$7.50 a week for each dependent child under 16 years or full-time students under 25 years. Recipients of age, invalid, and widow's pension, and supporting parent's benefits may be eligible for up to \$6.00 a week guardian's or mother's allowance if they are lone parents. Up to \$5.00 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, recipients of supporting parents' benefits, and sickness beneficiaries (after six weeks), if they pay rent or board or board and lodging and have little or no income apart from pension or benefit.

Maternity allowances

Since their introduction in 1912, maternity allowances were paid to mothers residing in Australia upon the birth of a child. The amount of the allowance depended upon the number of other children in the mother's custody, care, and control. The maternity allowance was additional to any Commonwealth Government health benefits. Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 November 1978. The number of allowances paid annually in Australia increased steadily from the end of the Second World War, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births, until a peak of 272,006 allowances was reached in 1971-72. In 1978-79, maternity allowances were paid to 229,240 claimants.

Family allowances

Family allowances are a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under 16 years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students from 16 to 25 years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other eligible children in the person's custody, care, and control.

The payment of the allowance changed from four-weekly payments to monthly payments from 15 May 1979, the payment periods being on the 15th of the month and ending on the 14th of the next month. The monthly payments are; first child \$15.20,

second child \$21.70, third child \$26.00, fourth child \$26.00, fifth and subsequent children \$30.35 each.

The total number of families receiving the allowance for children under 16 years of age in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1979 was 2,060,076 and the number of children in such families was 4,220,006. There were also 10,967 endowed children and students in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for 1978-79 was \$974.9m.

Double orphans pensions

An orphan's pension of \$47.70 per month is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years of age or a full-time student child under 25 years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances.

Handicapped child's allowance

A handicapped child's allowance of \$15 a week is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 25 years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped child's allowance in respect of a severely handicapped child is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances. The allowance is not paid for full-time students receiving invalid pensions.

From 1 November 1977, this allowance was extended to parents or guardians of a substantially handicapped child whose handicap does not meet the medical criteria of a severely handicapped child. The allowance is related to the additional cost incurred due to the child's handicap and is subject to an income test. The rate payable is up to \$65 per month.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind are operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or Britain may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, and persons receiving a supporting parents benefit may continue to receive their pensions overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. The granting of age, invalid, and widow's pensions for persons living overseas, who are in special need of financial assistance and who satisfy certain requirements, was introduced in March 1974.

Grants to organisations to provide welfare services

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to other levels of government and eligible non-profit organisations (e.g., religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen organisations). These organisations provide welfare services for special groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, children, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes; (2) personal care subsidy; (3) delivered meals subsidy; (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act; (5) handicapped persons assistance; (6) sheltered employment allowances; (7) homeless persons assistance; (8) welfare rights; (9) child care; (10) community information centres; and (11) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need.

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged persons.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974, a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976, the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1, but at the same time the maximum subsidy limits were increased, and on 1 April 1979 were established as \$12,100 per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible normal domestic life for the residents.

The Commonwealth Government in 1976 announced that it proposed to allocate \$225m Australia-wide over the following three years for capital grants under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act and the Aged Persons Hostels Act, grants being approved on a priority needs basis. Subsequently, a fourth year was added and in December 1979 a further three-year programme was announced timed to commence at the beginning of the 1980-81 financial year.

The Aged Persons Hostels Act is explained on page 710 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Organisations which established an entitlement under this Act have had their entitlement preserved.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff are employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their rooms, and those who need help with medication, may be approved for subsidy. A staff member is to be available at all times to give assistance in the case of emergency. The amount of subsidy paid is \$15 a week payable at four-weekly intervals on the basis of the number of persons residing in approved accommodation who are: (1) 80 years of age and over, and (2) under 80 years of age but receiving personal care services because they are permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. At 30 June 1979, 656 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$13.16m. In Victoria, the number of homes was 161 and the subsidy paid was \$3.5m.

Delivered meals subsidy

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assists organisations to establish, maintain, expand, and improve approved "meals-on-wheels" services.

The subsidy is paid on the basis of 25 cents for every meal provided by an eligible organisation and is paid quarterly. Also, an additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal was introduced in October 1972 for those eligible "meals-on-wheels" services which undertook to provide an approved Vitamin C supplement for each delivered meal.

Non-profit religious, charitable, benevolent, and welfare bodies not controlled by the Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1979, the number of approved organisations in Australia was 633, the number of meals served was 7,661,874, and the amounts granted totalled \$2.28m. The Victorian totals were 186 approved organisations, 2,557,709 meals, and the amounts granted totalled \$745,000.

States Grants (Home Care) Act

This Act, introduced in 1969, provides financial assistance for States developing home care services mainly for the aged, and for the States developing senior citizens centres. It also enables the Commonwealth Government to pay half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During 1978-79, payments of \$8.6m were made to the States under the Act, of which \$4.4m was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped persons assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act* 1967 and the *Handicapped*

Children (Assistance) Act 1970. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation as well as recreational facilities, and rehabilitation facilities which are auxiliary to those and other major services.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent within the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5.00 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible organisations to a handicapped child, and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 under the since repealed Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled persons engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment; the income test is the same as for invalid pensions. An income test free special incentive allowance of \$5 per week is paid to persons receiving sheltered employment allowances, in lieu of supplementary assistance.

Homeless persons assistance

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provision of welfare services to homeless men or women. The Act has established an Advisory Committee in each State, and helped to develop a co-ordinated programme of assistance in close association with all those involved in the welfare of the homeless population.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them, or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings, and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 50 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, to more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless persons, a subsidy may be paid of 75 cents per person per day so accommodated, and 25 cents per meal served or meal ticket issued.

Welfare Rights Programme

Funding was originally provided to five organisations in Victoria for the appointment of a welfare rights officer to work with organisations associated with disadvantaged minority groups within the community. Two of these organisations are Parents Without Partners, and the Council for the Single Mother and her Child who now receive funding under the Childrens Services Programme at the increased rate of \$13,500 per year. Payment beyond 30 June 1980 will be subject to a further review.

From 1 July 1979, responsibility for the three ethnic agencies (Comitario Assistenza Italiani, Australian Turkish Cultural Association, and Australian Greek Welfare Society) was transferred to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Child care

In 1978-79, the Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Social Security's Office of Child Care, has provided \$65.03m for a wide range of children's services throughout Australia. These services include pre-schools, centre-based full-day care, family day care, and occasional and emergency care out of school hours.

Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service

Eligibility for rehabilitation assistance at Commonwealth expense is confined to persons suffering from a physical or mental disability which appears likely to continue for a period of not less than 26 weeks from the date of commencement and is, or is likely to be a substantial handicap to:

- (1) The person undertaking employment, whether full-time, part-time, or sheltered employment;
- (2) the person undertaking or resuming household duties; or
- (3) the person leading an independent or semi-independent life in his own home.

Subject to these conditions, rehabilitation is available to all persons in the broad working age group, males 16-65 years and females 16-60 years and also to adolescents between the ages of 14-16 years who without treatment or training would be likely to become qualified to receive invalid pension on attaining the age of 16 years.

While undergoing treatment, persons continue to be paid whatever pension or benefit they were receiving prior to commencement of rehabilitation. Any artificial aids or appliances considered necessary are supplied without cost to the person. If training is required, training allowance is paid for the whole period of training.

During 1978-79, 1,003 persons were accepted for rehabilitation in Victoria, while 399 were placed in employment in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year totalled \$4.7m.

In addition to the four Rehabilitation Centres in Melbourne, "Coonac" at Toorak, Glen Waverley Rehabilitation Centre at Glen Waverley, Work Preparation Centre at South Yarra, and Work Adjustment Centre at Northcote, Rehabilitation Units are conducted at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. A rehabilitation service is also available at Morwell where a full rehabilitation unit was to be established during 1979-80.

Where training is necessary to fit a disabled person for employment, use is made of any suitable agency in the community. Business colleges and technical schools are used to a considerable extent and a great deal of training is provided in a work situation "on the job". Where this latter method is used it is expected that the trainee will be employed after satisfactorily undergoing a period of training. Duration of training varies from a few weeks to several years. At any particular time approximately 200 persons are undergoing rehabilitation training in Victoria.

Professional welfare services

Professional welfare staff employed in the Victorian Office totalled 76 at the end of June 1979, compared with a total of 17 employed in 1972. During 1979-80, particular attention was given to integrating professional welfare staff in specialised operational areas throughout the Department. Their skills have been utilised at State, area, and regional levels in a range of functions including planning, administration, monitoring, evaluation, community liaison, training, supervision, and direct personal service provision to clients.

With the rapid decentralisation of departmental services during 1979-80, emphasis was placed on locating welfare staff in every regional office and developing their role as an element of integrated regional management teams. Apart from casework, they monitor the working of the public inquiry facilities, and help public contact staff gain a more sensitive appreciation of the needs of persons who seek departmental assistance.

During the course of 1979-80, regional social workers and welfare officers spent approximately 82 per cent of their time in the provision of direct personal services to individuals coming to the Department for income support or social or vocational rehabilitation. These personal services were provided to clients through casework, information, advice, and referral procedures.

The Department introduced new administrative procedures early in 1979 to minimise, wherever possible, referrals of departmental clients to voluntary agencies for emergency assistance. The social work staff were closely involved in the implementation of these new procedures within each regional office, and also for ensuring that voluntary agencies were advised of the new arrangements.

In addition, social workers and welfare officers have been involved in ongoing work with a variety of community groups and organisations including the Victorian Council of Social Services, Regional Emergency Services, Department of Community Welfare

Services, Citizens Advisory Bureaux, church agencies and a range of other welfare agencies, and welfare co-ordinating organisations. Frequently, welfare staff represent the Department at the Regional Family and Community Services Consultative Committees. Staff have also participated in a number of projects, pilot studies, and surveys, and provided systematic feedback on the effects of departmental programmes and policies. These research and monitoring activities included emergency relief practices and assessing the language needs of migrants, and the needs of lone parents who became eligible for Department of Social Security income support in lieu of State payments from the beginning of 1980.

Migrants and Aboriginals

During 1979-80, the Department set up a Migrant Services Unit comprising an executive officer and a project officer. The overall responsibilities of the Unit are to ensure that:

- (1) The Department has the necessary capabilities, in respect of its own services, to meet the special needs of migrants from non-English speaking origins;
- (2) the Department makes effective use of these capabilities; and
- (3) the effectiveness of all departmental services to migrants are monitored through consultation with ethnic communities.

In addition, a special liaison officer scheme has been developed to ensure that migrants and Aboriginals have equal access to the services and benefits provided by the Department.

Within this scheme, five ethnic liaison officers have been appointed to service members of the Greek, Yugoslav, Turkish, and Vietnamese communities. These officers are located in various regional offices. In general, their role is to assist individual clients to obtain their entitlements, to advise their respective ethnic communities and ethnic welfare personnel about the services and programmes of this department, and to consult with members of their communities about the needs of migrants in relation to Department of Social Security provisions.

Aboriginal liaison

During 1979-80, many initiatives were taken in respect to services to the Aboriginal community. Positions were created for five Aboriginal liaison staff and these positions were filled in close consultation with Aboriginal organisations and community leaders. This close consultation with the Aboriginal community has in fact been a cornerstone of the Department's approach. Processes have been set up to ensure that the Department is in close contact with the needs and aspirations of Aboriginals in Victoria, and to ensure critical feedback on the effectiveness of departmental services.

The role of Aboriginal liaison staff, in simple terms, been to ensure appropriate access of Aboriginal persons and organisations to the Department's benefits and pensions well as subsidy areas. The effectiveness of these officers is illustrated by the fact that applications for funding under the Children's Services Program have increased from \$90,000 in 1978-79 to over \$1m in 1979-80.

Information services

Through the Information Services Section, the Department of Social Security attempts to:

- (1) Ensure that eligible individuals are aware of their rights and entitlements to the various Department of Social Security payments and services; and
- (2) provide information to agencies and other government departments concerning payments and services available.

Activities include provision of access material and aids to agencies and welfare workers through a comprehensive mailing list, arranging for departmental speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters, submitting regular articles for publication in suburban and country newspapers, in co-operation with other government departments and agencies developing more effective information systems, providing a liaison service for various sections within the Department to publicise new developments, answering inquiries from the public on departmental programmes, and conducting research on welfare information dissemination practices.

Consultative arrangements

The Department maintains considerable involvement in a wide range of consultative mechanisms operating at the State level, and attempts to facilitate consultations which enable the community to participate in welfare programmes, e.g., Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee which was appointed by the Minister for Social Security in July 1979. The Committee acts as a specialist consultative group to the Department of Social Security by advising the Department of the effectiveness of its services in Victoria, and by linking to the National Consultative Council on Social Welfare on broader policy issues.

The Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee also functions as a sub-committee of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development and thus has the opportunity for the sharing of a wide range of resources.

The Department is an active participant, and foundation member of the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development. The Department is a member of the Steering Committee and all present sub-committees which include Accommodation; Employment; Ethnic Affairs; Family Policy; Information; and Victorian Social Security Consultative Committee.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA — SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Programme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Transfer payments to individual citizens—					
Age pensions—					
Number of pensioners	300,839	316,950	329,467	342,565	356,933
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	432,555	576,850	670,118	786,832	861,285
Invalid pensions—					
Number of pensioners	38,257	42,044	47,698	49,379	54,305
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	68,190	90,906	114,621	138,545	162,256
Widow's pensions—					
Number of pensioners	34,056	36,664	39,125	41,312	43,928
Amount paid (\$'000)	66,474	90,491	102,341	119,255	133,634
Sheltered employment allowances—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	1,230	2,667	3,212	3,778
Funeral benefits—					
Number of claims granted	14,184	13,227	12,910	13,126	12,127
Amount paid (\$'000)	417	395	383	389	374
Unemployment benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	175,596	187,393	163,677	216,928	190,023
Amount paid (\$'000)	66,361	128,634	131,419	179,035	204,848
Sickness benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	31,569	31,623	28,464	30,047	28,244
Amount paid (\$'000)	18,193	25,976	28,950	30,608	29,443
Special benefits—					
Number of benefits granted (b)	3,470	7,350	7,817	8,684	8,454
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	2,560	4,032	5,292	7,119	9,236
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,256	2,016	2,824	4,003	4,918
Supporting parent's benefit—					
Number of beneficiaries	7,511	9,275	10,716	12,414	12,731
Amount paid (\$'000)	15,786	25,678	32,123	39,635	45,791
Maternity allowances—					
Number of allowances granted	62,955	62,197	58,228	61,068	(c)26,137
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,978	1,953	1,808	1,903	(c) 851
Family allowances—					
Number of families	n.a.	n.a.	560,261	564,776	599,175
Number of approved institutions	128	128	128	128	128
Number of children and students in—					
Families	1,186,411	1,181,692	1,178,318	1,179,289	1,155,540
Institutions	4,755	4,408	3,738	3,077	3,026
Total amount paid (\$'000)	62,885	73,912	282,527	286,695	267,323
Double orphan's pensions—					
Number of guardians	368	453	497	438	566
Number of institutions	15	15	15	15	18
Number of orphans	687	810	913	835	794
Amount paid (\$'000)	291	415	495	401	416

VICTORIA — SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES—*continued*

Programme	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Handicapped child's allowances—					
Number of claims granted	4,118	1,748	1,317	1,480	1,376
Amount paid (\$'000)	248	2,155	3,833	4,828	4,937
Grants to organisations to produce welfare services—					
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act—					
Number of capital grants	45	38	17	41	26
Amount of grants (\$'000)	7,743	1,064	5,656	8,664	7,037
Personal Care Subsidy Act—					
Subsidies paid (\$'000)	2,283	2,514	2,900	3,449	3,496
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act—					
Expenditure (\$'000)	480	585	540	730	745
States Grants (Home Care) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	642	3,647	3,882	4,464	4,408
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Number of grants approved	274	476	469	r 395	552
Amount paid (\$'000)	1,741	2,248	5,244	r 8,845	11,849
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Children's Benefit					
Amount paid (\$'000)	196	270	329	358	368
Homeless Persons Assistance Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	142	491	383	449	295
Welfare services provision—					
Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Scheme—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	3,487	3,994	4,142	4,248	4,500

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners and pensioners in benevolent homes, allowances/pensions to wives, guardian's allowance, additional pension in respect of children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

(c) Payment of this allowance ceased on 1 November 1978.

Further references: *History of social services, Victorian Year Book 1962*, pp. 281-95; *Sheltered employment assistance, 1969*, pp. 561-3

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the provision of assistance towards the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance. Since 5 October 1976, the Department has also been responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Scheme and the Office of Australian War Graves.

Disability and dependants pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act 1914*, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any income test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Dependants' pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under 16 years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under 16 years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) may also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 448,301 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1979, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$415,329,176. Of these pensions, 113,819 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$106,374,177.

Service pensions

Service pensions were introduced in 1936. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is not a compensatory pension and was introduced to provide for the intangible and indefinable effects of war service. It is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained 60 years of age (55 years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. It may also be payable to a veteran of the Boer War. Certain veterans who had theatre of war service in the armed forces of the British Commonwealth or allied countries in wars or war-like conflicts in which Australian forces were engaged and who have resided in Australia for ten years may also qualify for a service pension.

Before November 1976, service pensions were subject to a means test, which, from that date, was replaced by a test on income only. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a pension, subject to an income test from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The same income test is applied to service pensions as to social security age or invalid pensions. Most service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical and other fringe benefits for disabilities not related to their service. Eligibility for these benefits is not extended to service pensioners who served only in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth or allied countries. At 30 June 1979, 131,792 veterans and 80,622 wives were receiving a service pension. Of these, 4,249 veterans and 7,559 wives/widows were receiving a service pension in respect of service in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth countries.

In Victoria, at 30 June 1979, 33,007 veterans and 20,175 wives/widows were in receipt of a service pension.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on pages 630-1.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related, or who died from causes not service-related, but who were receiving, at the time of death, a pension at or equivalent to the special rate, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

Re-establishment benefits for former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to former regular servicemen who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional—\$5,000, and agricultural—\$10,000.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
					\$'000
DISABILITY PENSIONS					
1974-75	52,113	67,251	15,865	135,229	83,837
1975-76	50,422	63,904	15,525	129,851	89,249
1976-77	48,826	60,491	15,169	124,486	98,156
1977-78	46,965	56,238	15,116	118,319	108,827
1978-79	45,410	53,683	14,726	113,819	106,374
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1974-75	21,593	9,244	738	31,575	40,181
1975-76	24,165	11,418	715	36,298	55,141
1976-77	27,196	14,234	688	42,118	72,127
1977-78	30,052	17,599	(b)	47,651	93,631
1978-79	33,007	20,175	(b)	53,182	108,343

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, Act of Grace Pensions, and serving members—for disability pension only. Also includes Commonwealth Forces Service Pensions.

(b) Included in figure for dependants of incapacitated veterans.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Community Welfare Services

*Introduction**Legislation*

In December 1978, the Victorian Parliament passed a Bill to amend the *Social Welfare Act 1970*. During 1979, most of the provisions of the new Act were proclaimed, although some key sections await proclamation. The *Community Services Act 1978* changed the name of the Social Welfare Department to the Department of Community Welfare Services. This name change took effect in January 1979. The major provisions of the new Act are described below.

The new Act explicitly established community development functions for the Department of Community Welfare Services. Under the new Act, the functions of the Department with respect to community welfare and development and welfare services are:

- (1) To facilitate the development of welfare services and the administration of welfare programmes at the regional and local level, in co-operation and conjunction with government departments, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (2) to ensure that welfare services are fully accessible to all persons, and that information concerning all services is readily available, by co-operating with government departments, municipalities, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (3) to promote co-ordination of welfare services planning and delivery through co-operating with providers and consumers of welfare services, and to encourage voluntary participation, self-help, and consumer involvement in the planning, development, and carrying out of welfare services; and
- (4) to assist communities to identify and to meet the continuing and emerging needs of families and individuals within their communities.

The new Act also proposes the establishment of a Child Development and Family Services Council to supersede the Family Welfare Advisory Council; the establishment of a Correctional Services Advisory Council to replace the Prisons Advisory Council; and the establishment of an independent Appeals Tribunal. The functions of the new Advisory Councils are:

Child Development and Family Services Council

The functions of the new Council are:

- (1) At the request of any of the Ministers, to advise on policy and programme matters relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development, and in particular, the

policies to be adopted and programme requirements and practices, but not including any matters otherwise referred to the Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health, established pursuant to the provisions of the *Health Commission Act 1977*;

(2) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate, promote, or carry out investigations relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development and welfare matters, and to make recommendations arising out of those investigations;

(3) to invite and receive information from State and Federal bodies, municipalities, non-government organisations, and community groups and others in the community, family, youth, child care, and development fields, and generally keep informed of developments the Council considers relevant to the work of the Council;

(4) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to child development and family services;

(5) to advise the Minister on principles relating to licensing, contracts, and registration; and

(6) at the request of any of the Ministers, to establish, convene, or co-ordinate sub-committees, working parties, or task forces which facilitate the undertaking of the functions of the Council.

Correctional Services Advisory Council

The functions of the new Council are:

(1) To advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and the programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to the custody, care, education, discipline, training, and treatment of persons held on remand or sentenced to imprisonment or to detention in a youth training centre by the Supreme Court, the County Court, or a Magistrates' Court;

(2) to advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to community correctional programmes;

(3) to consult with government and non-government organisations and community groups on policies relating to correctional services in the community;

(4) to seek and acquire information from government and non-government organisations and community groups on correctional services in the community; and

(5) at the request of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to correctional services.

The new Act also legislates for the mandatory annual review of wardships and children in care. The provisions relating to the Advisory Councils' mandatory annual review of wardships and children in care, and the establishment of an independent Appeals Tribunal were expected to be proclaimed early in 1980.

White Paper on Social Welfare

Community consultation

On 27 April 1977, the Minister for Social Welfare announced the introduction of the Family and Community Services Programme and foreshadowed a White Paper on Social Welfare in Victoria.

On 23 November 1977, the Minister reported to the Victorian Parliament in his Second Reading Speech on the Community Welfare Services Bill that the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development (V.C.C.S.D.) had been requested to undertake consultations into the future of social welfare in Victoria and that a Departmental working party would be established to examine the service systems of the Department.

These consultations made it possible for Victorians to express their views to an extent not previously attempted. It gave them for the first time an opportunity to say clearly how they thought social welfare should be planned in the future. The views of more than 5,000 individuals and 500 organisations were obtained. Nearly 200 government and local government submissions were received and opinion surveys undertaken. Detailed consultations were conducted by most Regional Consultative Councils and organisations such as the Children's Welfare Association, the Council for the Ageing, the Youth Council of Victoria, the Municipal Association of Victoria, the Victorian Council of Social Service, and most member organisations of the V.C.C.S.D.

Following this comprehensive process of consultation the Minister presented the White Paper *The Future of Social Welfare in Victoria* to the Legislative Assembly on 28 November 1978, outlining the Victorian Government's policy on social welfare.

White Paper

The White Paper presents the Victorian Government's view of the directions social welfare will take in the next decade. It indicates what specific decisions have been taken and provides a framework in which social policies will be developed and refined into the 1980s.

The major government policies outlined in the White Paper were based on the recognition of the need for greater co-ordination of government services at Federal and State levels; high quality information; more effective delivery of services at a local level; and an overall policy framework providing for broadly based consultation and advisory mechanisms.

The White Paper makes a commitment to the transfer of resources into community-based programmes and the importance of voluntary organisations and community development is emphasised. The significance of the correctional services function is stressed, together with the need to achieve United Nations minimum standards for prisons.

A White Paper Project Team was established towards the end of February 1979 for a three year period to monitor and maintain an appropriate impetus to the development and implementation of White Paper recommendations and Community Welfare Services Act.

Community Welfare Services Act

The White Paper should be seen in conjunction with a revised Community Welfare Service Bill which was introduced into the Victorian Parliament on 16 November 1978. The original Bill had been introduced into Parliament twelve months earlier to allow for community consideration and comment. The Bill translated into legislation many recommendations from the White Paper Consultation.

Most sections of the Act have now been proclaimed including the Department's change of title to Department of Community Welfare Services. The development of some sections of the Act are dependent upon approval of additional resources and development of operational guidelines.

Major provisions of the new legislation include:

- (1) Establishment of a Department of Community Welfare Services;
- (2) formation of a Child Development and Family Services Council (to supersede the Family Welfare Advisory Council);
- (3) establishment of Correctional Services Council (to replace the Prisons Advisory Council);
- (4) explicit establishment of a Social Planning and Community Development functions for the Department;
- (5) mandatory annual review of all wardships;
- (6) establishment of an independent Appeals Tribunal; and
- (7) new provisions for child maltreatment.

Family and Adolescent Services Division

Reception and Youth Training Centre Section

Children and young persons may be admitted or committed to the care of the Department through an order from the Children's Court, on the grounds that they are in need of care and protection, are uncontrolled, or have broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through an application to the Director-General by a parent or other custodian. The Director-General must be satisfied that admission to care will be in the best interests of the child.

The Department maintains five youth training centres—Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmsbury for boys; Winlaton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There is one other youth training centre for boys at Bayswater. The Bayswater centre is directed by the Salvation Army. Young persons entering Turana and Winlaton youth training centres are classified by social workers according to their individual problems, and programmes are planned for them to meet their particular needs.

The programmes carried out at youth training centres aim to help these young persons to adjust to community living by encouraging social growth, and by providing opportunities for education and training, geared towards individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain and strengthen family relationships—visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave may be granted.

Youth Welfare Services Section

The Department operates two hostels, situated at Sunshine and Ivanhoe, to accommodate young persons coming from Turana and Winlaton. Residents at the hostels are encouraged to become self-reliant, and to find suitable private accommodation when they leave. There are also twenty-four voluntary hostels which work in close co-operation with the Department.

The Department maintains four community-based youth welfare services, and finances another service at Doveton, which is operated by a voluntary agency. The Hawthorn Youth Welfare Service provides short-term non-residential care for boys between the ages of 14 years and 17 years. The boys participate in group discussions and undertake community service projects. They are helped individually through counselling, and in a variety of other ways, aimed at helping them to make a more satisfactory adjustment to community living. The Brunswick Youth Welfare Service is similar to the Hawthorn Service in its basic aims, but it also provides some residential accommodation, and caters for boys who experience problems at home, at school, or in their employment. The staff at the Brunswick Service work closely with parents, teachers, and employers. The Windsor Youth Welfare Service is for girls, and it also includes a residential section. The Western Youth Welfare Service at Ascot Vale caters for young persons from the west and north-west regions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. It conducts special education programmes for the younger and older age groups, including an education and employment programme for young persons experiencing problems at school and work and has a separate residential section for boys and girls if required.

The Grassmere Youth Welfare Service at Doveton operates on a similar principle to the youth welfare services operated by the Department, but is directed by a voluntary agency. The Carlton Project is another youth welfare service which is supported by the Department and directed by a community group. The services to be provided by the Carlton Project include a youth legal service, an employment service, and an emergency accommodation service. An after-school programme is already operating at the Project. The Co-ordinator of Aboriginal Family and Adolescent Services supervises two hostels for Aboriginal boys and girls, and a Youth Support Unit in the inner urban region of Melbourne.

Youth Accommodation Services Programme

The joint Commonwealth/State Youth Accommodation Services Programme commenced early in 1980 and provides funding for the provision of accommodation and associated services to homeless young persons. In some cases this means the support of existing services being provided by voluntary agencies, and in others, the initiation of new services. It is anticipated that the programme will provide a range of services including accommodation in refuge-type facilities as well as a range of supported lodging schemes, information and referral services, and other counselling and personal support services as required. At present one such programme, the Melbourne City Mission's "Stopover" is in operation.

Adoptions Section

The Adoptions Section of the Department works in close co-operation with eleven private adoption agencies in selecting suitable adoptive parents, and arranging placements for the limited number of babies now becoming available for adoption. The Department arranges the adoption of children in its care where adoption eligibility has been established, and of children whose parents or guardian nominate the Director-General to arrange the adoption. The Department has set up a specialised adoption unit to arrange adoptions for children with special needs, including older and handicapped children. The Departmental Adoptions Section and the Child Care Service of the Uniting Church

(formerly the Child Care Service of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches) are the only two adoption agencies in Victoria involved in arranging and monitoring inter-country adoptions.

Residential Child Care Section

Children are usually received into one of the four Departmental reception centres—Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne; Warrawee in Ballarat; and Mirallee in Mildura. Normally, the children are placed away from these centres after a stay ranging from a few weeks to a few months. They may either move on to a departmental or voluntary children's home, or a foster home, or be home-released under supervision to their parents or relatives.

The Department operates six children's homes of its own, each capable of caring for about thirty children, and sixty family group homes in which four to eight children are cared for by cottage parents in a family-type situation. Departmental children's homes take account of the individual needs of each child, and attempt to avoid an institutional-type atmosphere. Regional centre social workers review the progress of children in care in consultation with such persons as child care staff, youth officers, nurses, doctors, and teachers, and maintain contact with children released to their own homes. The continuing interest of parents in their children's progress is welcomed and encouraged by the Department.

Voluntary agencies operating approved children's homes caring for wards of State receive Victorian Government funding for 90 per cent of residential care workers' salaries, in addition to a per capita allocation for each child.

Regional Services Division

Introduction

The regionalisation programme aims to make the services of the Department more accessible to the community; to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs; and to improve co-operation and liaison with other government and private welfare agencies at the regional level.

The programme has been implemented progressively over the last seven years, and is now almost completed. Regional centres have been opened in the ten rural regions, and a network of sub-offices and visiting services to outlying towns and shires has been established to supplement the work of the regional centres. Eight regional centres are in operation in the Melbourne metropolitan area, serving the north-western suburbs, the north-eastern suburbs, the outer-eastern suburbs, the western suburbs, the southern suburbs, the inner urban region, and Western Port. The inner eastern regional centre which was the last established, was opened late in 1979.

Regional centres are administering an increasing number of the services provided by the Department, as the following notes indicate.

Financial assistance

The Department may make family assistance payments to single-parent families or family supportive grants to families experiencing financial hardship. The aim of the payments is to help keep families together when a shortage of money might lead them to break up.

Family counselling and information services

Services are provided for persons who wish to talk about, and seek information on, matters affecting their families. Advice may be given on accommodation services, the availability of financial assistance, and other services relevant to the needs of families and individuals.

Foster care

The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to the Regional Services Division in May 1976, with the aim of developing regionally-based foster care programmes throughout Victoria. The regional administration of foster care makes it possible for children to live in areas with which they are familiar, and facilitates continued contact with natural parents. The Department also conducts a conference of approved fostering agencies.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation, which may be for a period of between one year and five years for adults, and up to three years, but not extending beyond their eighteenth birthday, for children, the offender consents to comply with certain conditions. These conditions are: to report to the probation service within 48 hours of appearing in court; not to break the law; to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer; to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer; and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, directing abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised by a probation officer", and it is the first responsibility of the officer to ensure that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, every effort is made to assist the probationer to develop personal resources and any other capabilities which may enable the probationer to lead a more useful and productive life in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in its intensity. Initially, it tends to be more frequent, and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the person's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer, and a decision is made as to whether or not any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court, it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

Parole

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These Boards have the power to release on parole those persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention, but who are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence or detention is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the sentence. The Adult Parole Board, however, may not consider the release of a prisoner until the minimum term of the sentence, less remissions, has been served.

The main concern of the Parole Boards is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Boards base their decisions on the reports they receive from the parole services, and the youth welfare and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is also taken into account. The Boards may either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole. Parole Board decisions cannot be appealed against legally but, at the request of the prisoner or the prisoner's relatives, can be reviewed.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to those of probation. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, to assist the parolee, and where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

Other regional services

Other supportive services being developed by regional centres, in conjunction with local community agencies, include financial counselling, family aides, family support units, emergency foster care, and emergency accommodation facilities. Regional centres are responsible for the supervision of residential care facilities, school attendance, regulation of the employment of children under 15 years of age in street trading or entertainment, the protection of children under 5 years of age who are placed away from home by their parents, after-care supervision of wards of State on home release to parents or relatives, and the provision of support for children and young persons in trouble with the law, involving the preparation of pre-sentence and post-sentence court reports.

The co-ordination and oversight of Departmental programmes and services at the regional level is maintained by Head Office co-ordinators of family substitute care (foster care), protective services, financial assistance, correctional field services, family supportive services, and family and community services programmes.

Special facilities

Some special facilities are provided as part of the activities of the Inner Urban Regional Centre. The Liaison and Referral Unit, located at Head Office, functions as a central reference point for all facilities and services in relation to case-planning inquiries and disputes, with access to all central records systems and the records of all facilities and services. As well, staff provide a comprehensive pre-sentence advisory service to the Melbourne Children's Court, and to families of children appearing before the Court, as well as liaising with the Victoria Police Force in all matters regarding children appearing before the Court.

The Special Supervision Unit is responsible for supervision of parolees who represent a severe risk to themselves or the community, or who demonstrate complex problems, independently of legal designation. The Unit provides a pre-parole service to the metropolitan prisons and youth training centres, and co-operates with regional centres in all matters associated with pre-parole and parolees.

Family and Community Services Programme

The Family and Community Services (FACS) Programme is a process combining three basic resources—funding, staff, and consultative structures—with the overall objective of developing services which preserve and strengthen individual and family life, promote personal growth, and help persons to play a significant role in their local communities. The three basic operating principles underlying the FACS Programme are:

- (1) The encouragement of voluntary activity, and the recognition that the work of self-help groups is the most efficient means of deploying welfare resources;
- (2) the fostering of local community projects is a significant preventive strategy in a system of services for families and communities; and
- (3) the provision of appropriate services is best achieved by involving those affected by the programme.

Regional consultative committees operate in the eighteen designated regions of Victoria, comprising representatives from government departments, local councils, welfare agencies, self-help groups, and elected citizens. In addition to recommending regional priorities for projects seeking funds from the FACS Programme, regional consultative committees undertake consultation within their respective regions, to determine welfare needs and service deficiencies.

Funds are made available by the Victorian Government under the FACS Programme for local initiative grants, community service grants, federating agencies grants, and information and co-ordination services. Three FACS Programme staff members are located at each regional centre to assist regional consultative committees and local communities to plan, design, and develop localised services within a regional network of family and community services.

Correctional Services Division

Prisons

All persons detained in Victorian prisons are controlled and supervised by the Department of Community Welfare Services. The management of prisoners involves a wide range of operations, and a variety of specialised skills. Qualified staff are employed to carry out the Department's correctional services programmes and welfare services. The maintenance of security is another important and obvious feature of the Department's responsibility in the correctional field.

In Victoria, ten prisons are maintained for men, and one for women. Differences in the levels of security at the prisons, and in the types of programmes provided, make it possible to match prisoners to the prison which is most appropriate for their management and rehabilitation.

Pentridge Prison, situated in the Melbourne suburb of Coburg, is the largest prison in Victoria, and holds approximately half the number of male prisoners in the State. The

Prisoners' Classification Centre is also located at Pentridge. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or six months, if they are under 21 years of age), and those eligible for parole, are interviewed by the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution. Prisoners can be employed in a wide variety of prison industries, and industry products are supplied to outside customers as well as to government departments. Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number-plates for motor vehicles, brush and broom-making, a bakery, the tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, a laundry, and an engineering shop for maintenance work.

Pentridge is divided into four separate sub-prisons (Southern, Central, Northern, and Jika Jika High Security Unit) which share general administration and supply services. Each sub-prison is autonomous, and is administered by a Governor who is responsible to the prison Superintendent. The Southern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) D Division holds trial and remand cases; (2) G Division is a psychiatric and medical clinic; and (3) F Division holds short-term prisoners convicted of minor offences. The Central Prison comprises two Divisions: (1) E Division provides dormitory accommodation for medium-term prisoners; and (2) B Division is a high-security division holding long-term prisoners. The Northern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) J Division caters specifically for offenders who are under 21 years of age; (2) A Division holds mainly first offenders who are serving longer terms, and offers a wide range of diversified activities; and (3) H Division holds prisoners who are considered to be a security risk, or who have been sent for disciplinary or safety reasons from other Divisions or prisons.

The Jika Jika High Security Unit is currently under construction and consists of six independent Units which collectively will accommodate fifty-four maximum security prisoners. Prisoners will be able to participate in such industries as silk-screen printing, tailoring, printing, and brush making.

The new Pentridge Hospital which is approaching completion will initially accommodate twenty prisoner in-patients with a potential capacity of sixty, in the future. The two storey building, geographically located in the Central Prison, has been fitted with the most modern equipment available and will be staffed by both medical and custodial personnel.

Ararat Prison is the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne. It is a medium-security prison, in which most prisoners are housed in four-bed cells. Industries conducted at the prison include the manufacture of tubular steel products, signwriting, mat-making, silk-screen printing, forestry, and market gardening. Beechworth is a medium-security prison of the old walled type. Prisoners at Beechworth take part in a variety of community service projects. The prison also has a carpenter's shop, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo Prison is also an old walled medium-security prison. Prisoners there take part in community service projects, and the prison has a well-equipped sheetmetal work industry. Castlemaine Prison operates as a medium-security prison for offenders with sentences ranging from medium to short-term in length. Some Castlemaine prisoners work outside the prison for community organisations during the day, while mat-making is the main industry undertaken inside the prison. Vegetable gardening also provides employment for a number of prisoners. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre is a minimum-security "open" prison farm, catering for short-term prisoners. At Dhurringile, prisoners work on the farm, in the orchard, or in the recently built cannery.

Geelong Prison is a maximum-security walled prison, and is the second most secure prison in Victoria. Geelong's main prison industry is tailoring, and articles of clothing are manufactured for use in other institutions. Morwell River Prison and Won Wron Prison are minimum-security prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed-raising to tree felling. Sale Prison is a medium-security prison, which caters for prisoners serving both long and short-term sentences. Mat-making and signwriting are the main industries at Sale, while a number of prisoners work outside the prison.

Fairlea Prison is Victoria's only prison for women. It consists of a group of older-type buildings, which have been supplemented by a number of villa-type units, with an additional unit currently being constructed. At Fairlea, women prisoners can work in the laundry, or can be employed in the kitchen, or engaged in doing general cleaning work. Vegetable and flower gardens are maintained by the prisoners, and the women make and mend their own clothes.

Attendance centres

Attendance centres were established in Victoria in June 1976 as an alternative to full-time imprisonment. In the scheme's first year of operation, the attendance centres at Geelong and Thornbury handled more than 180 offenders. Two additional centres have since been opened at Barwon and Spotswood. Each of the centres has the capacity to supervise forty attenders at any one time thereby reducing the number of offenders who would otherwise have gone to prison. The Attendance Centre Scheme makes it possible for offenders to serve their sentences in the community, while at the same time maintaining their family life and their continuity of employment or education.

Instead of serving a traditional sentence in prison, an attendee gives time to the centre. He or she is able to continue working at a job, and earning money for personal and family needs, but is required to attend the centre for two evenings a week for discussions, training, or advice. Saturdays are spent in doing community work similar to that done by voluntary service organisations. It is estimated that about 70 to 80 per cent of community work now undertaken is for needy individuals. Community service projects carried out during the scheme's operation to date represent nearly 3,000 man days worked.

Offenders who attend the centre come by sentence of a court. The courts endeavour to ensure that offenders who could endanger the public do not receive the benefits of the scheme, or the other alternatives to imprisonment. The superintendent of an attendance centre supplies to the court, upon request, a report on the suitability of an offender before sentence is passed. When offenders start at an attendance centre, the superintendent and the welfare officers try to identify their individual needs, at the same time helping them to face problems and attempt to overcome them. This can be done by discussion, counselling, or referral to a community service, such as marriage guidance, English classes, and other facilities.

The work of attendees is organised by the programme supervisor. Attendance centre projects range from fire-fighting to home maintenance for pensioners and needy individuals, to the construction of aids for handicapped persons, and to gardening and beautification programmes. The beneficiaries of the scheme include children's homes, hospitals, schools, handicapped persons, pensioners, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and local councils.

Office of Research and Social Policy

The functions of the Office of Research and Social Policy are the:

- (1) Development of a theory base for public welfare practice and social policy analysis in conjunction with all levels of government and the voluntary sector;
- (2) development of a social indicators and resources system to monitor community needs and programme requirements;
- (3) development of a research and evaluation system to test the efficiency and effectiveness of social programmes;
- (4) development of social planning procedures and guidelines for programme implementation in co-operation with other divisions of the department; and
- (5) development of social administration systems in association with other divisions.

The Office has adopted the following unit structure: (1) Directorate and Programmes Unit; (2) Policy and Administration Unit; and (3) Research and Social Indicators Unit.

Training Division

The Community Welfare Training Institute is responsible for the training services provided by the Department. The Institute offers courses relevant to the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. It offers courses for a Certificate in Child Care, Certificate in Youth Work, Certificate in Welfare Work, and Certificate in Penology. In addition, there are courses of training for honorary probation officers and welfare volunteers. Tuition in all courses offered by the Institute is free of charge. Students undertaking a certificate course may be eligible for financial assistance under the Commonwealth Government's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. The Minister for the Department of Community Welfare Services also makes available some financial assistance to students in need who would not otherwise receive help. A Social Welfare Training Council, comprising twelve members, exercises general supervision of courses.

Statistical summary

**VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY WELFARE SERVICES: REVENUE
AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Revenue	812	938	1,202	1,007	862
Expenditure—					
Central Administration Research and Social Policy } (a) 88,999 (b) 71,602			21,167	27,833	35,596 (c) 284
Regional Services (including Probation and Parole Services)	2,201	3,228	4,732	(d) 15,973	(d) 21,074
Family and Adolescent Services (e)	19,167	24,460	30,678	25,555	26,534
Correctional Services	8,576	10,825	12,734	14,385	16,703
Training Services	425	672	846	729	949
Total expenditure	119,368	110,788	70,157	84,475	101,140
Net expenditure	118,555	109,850	68,955	83,468	100,278

(a) Figures for 1974-75 include \$81.5m from the Hospitals and Charities Fund and \$171,625 from the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund.

(b) This figure includes \$59m from the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

(c) Prior to 1978-79, Research and Social Policy expenditure was included in Central Administration.

(d) Includes Family Assistance payments previously included in Family Welfare Services.

(e) Expenditure on Family Welfare and Youth Welfare Services now combined under Family and Adolescent Services.

NOTE. This table excludes Expenditure on Works and Services and recouped payments from the Commonwealth Government under the Deserted Wives Act.

**VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE: FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE**

Type of case	Families receiving assistance		Children involved	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Cases where the Commonwealth Government reimburses half of the expenditure—				
Deserted wives	2,049	2,221	4,302	4,728
Wives of prisoners	37	49	77	108
Single mothers	471	530	475	541
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	349	392	522	602
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	10	10	17	19
Cases not subject to Commonwealth Government reimbursement—				
Assistance to persons who care for children whose parents—				
Are deceased	295	355	426	496
Have deserted the child	373	449	542	630
Are in prison	86	104	121	141
Special benefits (a)	6	41	12	81
Total	3,676	4,151	6,494	7,346

(a) Those receiving special benefits on the grounds of hardship.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Community Welfare Services—					
Children placed during year	211	101	189	127	96
Legally finalised adoptions	209	173	158	154	112
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	523	426	287	249	280
Legally finalised adoptions	537	460	328	290	276

**VICTORIA—FAMILY AND ADOLESCENT SERVICES:
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Admissions during year	1,396	1,055	922	915	854
Discharges during year	1,687	1,001	1,128	1,273	1,218
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	3,832	4,009	3,909	3,617	3,366
Females	2,554	2,592	2,486	2,420	2,307

**VICTORIA—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: RECEPTIONS AND DISCHARGES
OF CONVICTED PERSONS**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Prisons					
Receptions during year	9,857	9,574	8,901	9,201	8,443
Discharges during year	10,047	9,568	8,965	9,088	8,415
In prison at end of year—					
Males	1,561	1,549	1,488	1,594	1,624
Females	20	38	35	42	40
Number of prisons for—					
Males	12	11	10	10	10
Females	1	1	1	1	1
Attendance centres					
Receptions during year	..	17	183	246	339
Discharges during year	..	..	138	182	316
In attendance at end of year—					
Males	..	17	57	125	145
Females	..	..	5	1	4
Number of attendance centres	..	2	2	4	4

**VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES:
PERSONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Placed on probation or supervision during year	4,563	4,438	4,138	3,728	3,631
Completed probation or supervision during year	4,320	3,946	3,888	n.a.	n.a.
Probation or supervision cancelled during year	400	481	374	n.a.	n.a.
On probation or supervision at end of year—					
Males	4,704	4,725	4,795	n.a.	}5,404
Females	1,535	1,525	1,329	n.a.	
Released on parole during year	1,071	983	851	866	817
Completed parole during year	830	705	695	643	643
Parole cancelled during year	233	244	254	271	229.
On parole at end of year	1,127	1,161	917	866	921

Further references: Voluntary social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 304-7; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966, pp. 286-7; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967, pp. 557-61; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968, pp. 558-60; Care of the elderly, 1969, pp. 582-4; Rehabilitation, 1970, pp. 577-8; Employment of the Handicapped, 1970, pp. 578-9; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970, pp. 579-80; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971, pp. 557-8; Voluntary services for the mentally handicapped, 1972, pp. 546-50; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974, pp. 580-3; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975, pp. 840-2; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975, pp. 845-7; Life Line, 1976, p. 730; Youth Line, 1976, p. 730; Citizens' Advice Bureaux, 1977, pp. 852-4; Family and Community Services Programme, 1979, pp. 650-1

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

Australian Red Cross Society

Activities

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria. Red Cross is a voluntary organisation maintained by donations and subscriptions; it conducts an annual appeal for funds. The primary objects

of the Society are: furnishing aid to the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality; rendering assistance in the case of large-scale public disaster, calamity, or need; improvement of health; prevention of disease; and the mitigation of suffering in Australia and elsewhere. The services include:

- (1) *Blood transfusion service.* Whole blood and blood derivatives are provided free of charge to all persons in need of them.
- (2) *Transport.* Red Cross volunteer drivers cover nearly 2,000,000 kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to special schools, clinics, and hospitals, or elderly persons on outings, etc.
- (3) *Disaster and emergency relief services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies. Teams of volunteers are trained to set up Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, Red Cross provides essential items such as bedding, clothing, toilet requisites, etc.
- (4) *Social work service.* An information and advisory service to individuals and communities in more than 40 country areas.
- (5) *Occupational therapy service.* Continuing rehabilitation in an activity centre setting. A home visiting service, as well as community links for disabled persons and activity training courses for volunteers is provided.
- (6) *Inquiry and Tracing Bureau.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross. The Bureau handles hundreds of inquiries annually on behalf of persons in Victoria, for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters.
- (7) *Home nursing equipment.* Items required for nursing patients at home, including wheelchairs and walking aids, are available on loan free of charge. Approximately 6,500 loans are made each year.
- (8) *Community services.* Trained personnel carry out a wide range of services in hospitals, baby health centres, and geriatric homes, and to the aged and sick in their own homes, and assist with such services as the delivery of meals-on-wheels.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Blood donors on metropolitan rolls	number	97,230	109,569	87,914	104,839	135,490
Blood donations collected	number	163,840	171,732	183,903	207,871	248,349
Blood distributed	units	103,178	105,841	110,793	118,730	129,380
Stable plasma protein solution (SPPS)	units	13,953	19,482	21,294	23,653	23,828

**VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$)**

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Income—					
Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants	2,216,104	2,965,570	3,822,761	3,811,810	4,916,859
Annual appeal and fund raising	343,731	369,424	554,831	617,778	672,882
Donations—Red Cross branches and companies	588,972	614,808	713,284	792,167	827,179
Other	469,939	405,394	264,094	263,035	417,974
Total income	3,618,746	4,355,196	5,354,970	5,484,790	6,834,894
Expenditure—					
Blood transfusion service	1,976,103	2,693,410	3,325,908	3,843,037	4,950,820
Hospital services	161,642	227,137	245,300	287,559	347,090
Handcraft therapy	129,916	137,618	119,605	137,079	161,602
Red Cross homes	353,723	415,788	543,746	(a)	—
Relief activities	45,820	133,658	85,837	121,721	99,096
Social work service	149,475	182,652	193,001	175,566	177,352

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Other community services	183,579	221,764	312,614	313,125	642,010
Other	457,289	537,262	530,724	608,123	463,433
Total expenditure	3,457,547	4,549,289	5,356,735	5,486,210	6,841,403

(a) Red Cross homes ceased to operate from this year.

Further references: Blood Transfusion Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 559-60; Youth activities, 1972, p. 551; Red Cross service corps, 1972, pp. 551-2; Music Therapy Service, 1974, p. 584; Disaster relief services, 1975, pp. 838-40; Social work service, 1976, p. 729; Hospital Services 1977, pp. 851-2

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated beside the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 96 kilometres from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give children from throughout Victoria a holiday, to have each child medically and dentally examined, and to provide the services of qualified optometrists. Nine camps are held annually, each camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys.

Friendly societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The types of societies eligible for registration are:

- (1) "Ordinary" societies, which provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits), payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses;
- (2) dividing societies, which are "shop clubs" providing sickness and funeral benefits, and which divide their assets periodically;
- (3) united friendly societies' dispensaries, which provide medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members of friendly societies; and
- (4) societies "specially authorised" under the provisions of section 6 of the Act. The only societies which have been registered as "specially authorised" societies are four total abstinence societies.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77. For further details, reference may be made to the *Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies*, printed annually by the Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of societies—					
Ordinary	34	33	35	39	37
Dividing	75	71	69	66	63
Dispensaries	30	30	30	30	31
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies	1,034	1,023	1,015	1,006	982
Membership—ordinary and dividing societies (a)—					
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	147,444	145,623	144,054	135,642	130,784
Contributors for medical benefits	297,468	310,302	320,717	(b)	(c) 256,278
Contributors for hospital benefits	305,824	321,764	336,185	291,469	327,355
Contributors for ancillary benefits	—	—	—	(d) 496,999	182,988
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	37,952	39,318	40,743	41,449	41,569
Members affiliated with dispensaries	73,627	72,896	68,532	54,416	50,674
Membership—specially authorised societies	157	155	152	156	188

(a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

(b) Nil membership. With the introduction of the Medibank Medical Scheme on 1 July 1975, membership of the Medical Benefit Funds of Friendly Societies ceased.

(c) As a result of changes to the National Health Scheme, Medical Benefit Funds recommenced operations on 1 October 1976.

(d) The figure of 496,999 includes 284,596 belonging to the H.B.A. Friendly Society which was registered just prior to the commencement of 1975-76, and whose registration was cancelled on 6 October 1976.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Income—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	44,887	57,131	74,809	84,681	96,901
Dispensaries	4,580	4,641	5,252	6,024	6,329
Specially authorised societies	20	23	22	28	30
Total income	49,487	61,795	80,083	90,733	103,260
Expenditure—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	42,091	51,917	70,352	68,173	97,298
Dispensaries	4,434	4,575	5,287	5,641	5,811
Specially authorised societies	7	7	10	12	18
Total expenditure	46,532	56,499	75,649	73,826	103,127
Fund balances—					
Ordinary and dividing societies—					
Sick and funeral funds	21,970	22,427	23,027	23,096	24,098
Assurance funds	13,933	16,247	18,290	20,866	23,330
Medical benefit funds	16	935	1,785	1,078	-907
Hospital benefit funds	9,539	10,145	10,420	15,799	17,276
Management and other funds	8,086	8,991	9,952	10,015	10,694
Ancillary benefit funds	..	..	..	8,784	4,783
Total ordinary and dividing societies	53,544	58,745	63,474	79,638	79,274
Dispensaries	3,233	3,301	3,284	3,768	4,413
Specially authorised societies	304	320	332	347	359
Total funds	57,081	62,366	67,090	83,753	84,046

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Sick pay	580	558	574	577	624
Funeral benefits	280	278	308	322	335
Non-contributory endowment benefits	95	138	156	524	176
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	1,200	1,730	2,330	2,770	3,360
Medical benefits—					
Society benefit	8,348	9,987	14,745	(a) 9,536	29,228
Government subsidy	9,256	10,256	11,374	2,987	78
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	15,270	20,546	29,095	25,205	34,399
Government subsidy	1,414	1,487	1,586	1,348	162
Medicinal, dental, and ancillary benefits	261	488	929	(b) 11,183	7,162

(a) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$5.269m.

(b) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$8.007m.

RECREATION

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreation

The Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation assists recreation and sport in Victoria in two main ways:

(1) By providing capital financial assistance to municipal councils towards the construction of indoor sports and recreation centres, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and the development and extension of existing recreation reserves and facilities, including the purchase of land. To the end of 1978-79, the Department assisted 189 of the 211 Victorian municipalities with subsidies totalling \$17.5m and loans totalling \$2,272,838.

(2) By providing assistance to State-wide sports and recreation bodies for the development and promotion of sporting and recreational activities in Victoria. During 1978-79, \$492,155 was provided for this purpose. In addition, \$36,856 was provided for sports coaches, education courses, and assistance to handicapped groups.

Racing

The management of the sports of horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in Victoria is the responsibility of the Victorian Racing Club, the Trotting Control Board, and the Greyhound Racing Control Board, respectively. The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation controls the administration of the *Racing Act* 1958 through its Racing Division. This Division is also responsible for the provision of administrative and secretarial services to the Racecourses Licences Board (Racing and Trotting Divisions) and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board. It also issues permits pursuant to the Racing Act. During the year ended 30 June 1979, 98 licences were issued.

The greater part of the funds for the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation is received from the racing industry by means of a deduction from specified off-course totalizator investments. The present rate of deduction is 2 per cent of daily double investments and 4 per cent of quadrella investments. For the year ended 31 July 1979, \$7.1m was paid directly to the Department. In addition, a further amount of \$33.8m was allocated by the Victorian Government to the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and \$4.1m to the Racecourses Development Funds from off-course investments. A further \$12m was deducted from on-course totalizator investments and distributed to the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

Youth Affairs

In April 1979, the Victorian Government Youth Policy statement was released by the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation. The policy's main aim is to co-ordinate programmes and services provided to all young persons by Victorian Government departments and non-government agencies. The policy reaffirms the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation's role of co-ordinating the Victorian Government's work with young persons. The Department's responsibilities also include an advocacy role for youth, drawing attention to the situation of young persons in this State. The policy has been widely distributed to Ministers, State Government departments, municipal councils, youth and community agencies, and among young persons. The Department is seeking community comment on the principles adopted and the priority issues identified in the youth policy.

On release of the Youth Policy, the Victorian Government indicated its intention of creating a Victorian Office of Youth Affairs through the expansion of the existing Youth Section of the Department. The Office of Youth Affairs will be supported by other Divisions within the Department.

The total funds available in the Youth Fund for the 1978-79 financial year were \$2.26m. The main allocations from the Youth Fund were: \$442,355 to State-wide and parent youth associations; \$242,020 in subsidies (at the rate of \$8,500 a year) towards the employment of 32 special youth workers, including outreach workers; \$206,859 for programmes (\$500 maximum) encouraging the community use of State, registered, and private schools; \$171,358 to individual youth clubs and organisations towards their operating and equipment costs; \$169,163 in youth building subsidies; and \$81,732 in salary subsidies (at the rate of \$8,500 a year) for the employment, by eight State-wide or parent youth organisations, of special officers to recruit and train voluntary youth leaders.

On 19 April 1979, the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation and the Victorian Manager of Caltex Oil (Australia) Pty Ltd, announced the establishment of the Victorian Industry Youth Foundation. The Foundation aims to encourage industry to contribute funds, which will be matched by the Department, to assist with projects for the development of young persons.

The "Youth 2000" series has been designed to assist communication with young persons. The "Youth 2008 . . . Focus on Employment" project was the fifth programme of the "Youth 2000" series. It was funded by the Department and undertaken by the Youth Council of Victoria. The aim of the project was to focus community debate across

Victoria on the employment issue. The project led to the publication of *Employment and Unemployment . . . The Players, Employment and Unemployment . . . The Issues and the Youth 2008 . . . Focus on Employment Project Report*.

Finance

The following table shows details of principal sources of receipts and payments, for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79:

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (\$)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79
Receipts—		
Racing—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	6,914,963	7,102,208
Tabella—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	51,164	27,153
Soccerpools Consultations	968,101	1,284,320
Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs	408,525	91,641
Loan Repayments (Municipalities)	—	93,900
Life. Be in it. (Royalties, sales, and Commonwealth contribution)	42,000	123,335
Miscellaneous	9,129	10,705
Total	8,393,882	8,733,262
Payments—		
Sports and Recreation Fund	5,950,517	7,113,682
Youth Affairs Fund	2,031,736	2,208,353
Australian Football Fund	201,522	174,541
Total	8,183,775	9,496,576

“Life. Be in it”

The Department initiated its “Life. Be in it” campaign in 1975 to help promote the fitness and general health of Victorians and to encourage greater participation in a wide range of physical and recreational activities. Marketing and advertising techniques have been used to develop strategies to motivate and bring about greater community activity levels.

In 1977, the “Life. Be in it” programme was adopted by the Recreation Ministers’ Council, which comprises all Ministers responsible for sport and recreation in Australia, for use throughout the nation. In two years it has achieved a 97 per cent awareness level in Victoria.

More recently a number of overseas countries have expressed interest in the programme and it was likely that in the 1980s the “Life. Be in it” programme would be adapted for use in other countries.

Councils and boards

Under the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act, as amended in 1977, the Minister is advised on policy by the State Youth Council, the State Recreational Council, and the State Sports Council. Each council meets not less than six times during the year to initiate, consider, and review departmental policies. In addition, there are the following five advisory bodies in existence: the Youth Council of Victoria, Junior Football Council, Bushwalking and Mountain-craft Leadership Training Advisory Board, Victorian Advisory Council on Recreation for the Handicapped, and State Swimming and Water Safety Development Committee.

Municipal recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation has, as a major priority, the encouragement and further development of the State’s municipal recreation network. To this end, the Department has regionalised its own resources and staff and established a strong municipal recreational service. During 1978-79, the number of municipalities utilising the Department’s Municipal Recreational Officer’s (MRO) subsidy increased from 70 to 76. A notable benefit of the subsidy has been the encouragement given to a number

of municipalities to appoint additional recreation staff and to establish recreation departments within their administrative structures.

Research and special projects

In 1978-79, the Department allocated \$72,500 to research projects. These projects included:

- (1) The development of inventory systems and the completion of the inventory of facilities for local government authorities;
- (2) a survey to determine the effects of physical activity on coronary risk factors;
- (3) a survey on the leisure attitudes of individuals not in the work force;
- (4) an investigation into the nature and extent of hidden unemployment in Victoria; and
- (5) grants to local government authorities to undertake leisure and recreation studies and strategy plans.

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JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections:

- (1) The main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (legal education in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1979

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Erskine Starke
 The Hon. Sir Murray Vincent McInerney
 The Hon. Sir George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Mr Justice Clifford Inch Menhennitt
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Joseph Jenkinson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Elgin McGarvie
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King
 The Hon. Mr Justice Barry Watson Beach
 The Hon. Mr Justice James Augustine Gobbo
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alec James Southwell

 VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1979

Chief Judge

Desmond Patrick Whelan, C.B.E.

Judges

Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	Nubert Solomon Stabey
Dermot William Corson	Bruce Finlay McNab
James Herbert Forrest	Gordon Henry Spence
Clive William Harris	John William Mornane
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Stanley George Hogg
Gordon Just	Martin Charles Ravech
Roland John Leckie	John Frederick Bernard Howse
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	Leo Sydney Lazarus
Thomas Bernard Shillito	Victor Herbert Belson
John Philip Somerville	John Leonard Read
William Joseph Martin	Peter Uno Rendit
Joseph Raymond O'Shea	Eugene John Cullity
James Galvin Gorman	John Ewen Raymond Bland
Robert John Davern Wright	Francis Gilbert Dyett
Geoffrey Michael Byrne	Paul Richard Mullaly
Harold George Ogden	

Courts*High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903, the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933, the number was reduced to six and in 1946, the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices are all appointed for life* as required by the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the High Court.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court has the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus† or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

The jurisdiction of the High Court has been exercised over the years to a considerable degree, in particular by the use of prerogative writs of prohibition and mandamus in relation to Commonwealth officers, and to control the jurisdiction of tribunals constituted

* A referendum was approved in May 1977 allowing legislation for a retirement age for Justices. This legislation means that future Justices appointed will retire at 72 years of age.

† A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

under Commonwealth legislation, e.g., Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (before 1956), Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition, the Constitution provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Commonwealth Parliament has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
 (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
 (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;
 (d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
 (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

As yet it has not conferred jurisdiction on the High Court in matters arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament but has done so in relation to a number of particular statutes such as the Patents Act, the Trade Marks Act, and the Life Insurance Act. However, this process is being reversed and jurisdiction in these areas transferred from the High Court to other Federal Courts and Tribunals and to State Courts exercising Federal jurisdiction. In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

However, although original jurisdiction has been exercised to a considerable extent over the years, the primary functions of the High Court have been, first, interpreting the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Courts of the States and the Courts of Territories.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that this question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968, the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has now been removed in these matters by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975 unless the proceedings were commenced before 8 July 1975.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered, the principal seat

of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926, section 10 of the Judiciary Act was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. Since 13 August 1973, the principal seat of the High Court has been located at Sydney. As from mid-1980, the principal seat of the High Court was due to be located at Canberra.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions—Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The Constitution Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of 72 years. The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and 20 puisne judges at 1 July 1979. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited three times a year, and every one of them is visited more than once a year.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Masters (four in 1979), the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, and are responsible for the investment of money ordered to be paid into court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of cases for hearing. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary is a public servant (the Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other relief. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's office.

When the matter comes before the Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has the right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *fiery facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a "presentment" in the name of the Attorney-General and signed by him or by the Solicitor-General or by one of the Crown Prosecutors.

In many cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 678.)

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000, and in all other personal actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$6,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In July 1979, the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 31 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of 72 years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the five divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 10 judges; civil juries, 2 judges; civil causes, 4 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 6 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 5 judges; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

Supreme and County Court statistics

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court and County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	22	25	22	36	58
For trial	1,596	1,575	1,243	1,299	1,423
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,280	937	802	1,150	1,001
By a Judge	1,066	575	644	682	681
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	163	111	180	148	180
Defendant	21	19	15	18	17
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,630	1,683	2,488	1,815	2,144
Writs of summons issued	5,214	6,407	6,264	7,327	9,087
Other original proceedings	152	190	175	137	137
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	47	73	82	76	63
By a Judge	99	140	155	120	135

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Possession	<i>Fieri Facias</i>	<i>Venditioni Exponas</i>	Attachment	Order to arrest, including ships	Other	Total (a)
1975	560	830	—	13	3	17	1,423
1976	462	997	8	1	1	20	1,489
1977	662	1,178	4	4	4	25	1,877
1978	751	1,426	6	1	5	17	2,206
1979	1,120	1,611	15	3	7	21	2,777

(a) Country writs represent approximately 14 per cent of total figures.

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Summonses issued	30,517	31,180	32,669	39,611	46,270
Warrants of execution issued	8,771	10,289	10,261	14,559	17,426
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	3,498	3,653	3,768	4,003	4,738
Adoption applications filed	1,045	837	810	817	706
Civil trials heard	2,608	2,646	3,003	3,143	2,893
Criminal trials heard	1,674	1,792	(a) 460	1,352	1,118

(a) The number of trials heard in 1976 declined because of an unusual number of lengthy hearings.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED: NATURE OF PENALTY

Result of hearing	1974			1975			1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	256	10	266	261	11	272	188	8	196
Imprisoned—									
Under 3 months	49	1	50	62	2	64	60	1	61
3 months and under 6 months	69	1	70	30	1	31	30	—	30
6 months and under 12 months	134	3	137	91	—	91	77	1	78
12 months	86	2	88	102	2	104	58	3	61
Over 12 months and under 2 years	67	—	67	36	—	36	40	1	41
2 years and over	213	1	214	216	3	219	221	12	233
Death sentence (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on probation	212	25	237	204	26	230	207	31	238
Released on recognisance or bond	363	61	424	300	26	326	232	16	248
Other	97	1	98	61	—	61	69	4	73
Total	1,546	105	1,651	1,363	71	1,434	1,182	77	1,259

(a) The death sentence, which has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967, was repealed in April 1975.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS:
AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED

Age group (years)	1974			1975			1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 20	296	13	309	237	16	253	206	13	219
20-24	551	32	583	464	20	484	388	24	412
25-29	272	26	298	240	10	250	231	17	248
30-34	139	12	151	145	10	155	131	7	138
35-39	110	7	117	83	5	88	74	5	79
40-44	65	6	71	73	2	75	64	5	69
45-49	57	4	61	55	4	59	35	3	38
50-54	26	2	28	34	2	36	26	1	27
55-59	20	2	22	19	1	20	13	2	15
60 and over	10	1	11	13	1	14	14	—	14
Total	1,546	105	1,651	1,363	71	1,434	1,182	77	1,259

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Offence (a)	1974			1975			1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—									
Murder	8	1	9	14	—	14	9	2	11
Attempted murder	3	—	3	3	—	3	4	1	5
Manslaughter	14	2	16	6	—	6	14	1	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	18	—	18	13	—	13	9	—	9
Assault with grievous bodily harm	63	5	68	70	3	73	70	4	74
Assault	21	1	22	30	—	30	25	7	32
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	154	—	154	141	—	141	159	—	159
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	11	1	12	10	—	10	10	1	11
Rape	60	—	60	23	—	23	37	—	37
Indecent assault on female	r42	r1	r43	r47	—	r47	61	—	61
Indecent assault on male	r65	r1	r66	r43	—	r43	42	—	42
Unnatural offences	20	—	20	18	—	18	25	—	25
Bigamy	9	3	12	6	—	6	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	r13	—	r13	r16	—	r16	22	2	24
Total	r504	15	r519	r442	3	r445	487	18	505
Against property—									
Robbery	120	2	122	126	8	134	116	6	122
Breaking and entering—									
Houses	191	16	207	107	9	116	88	3	91
Shops	r57	—	r57	40	—	40	23	—	23
Other	r54	2	r56	36	—	36	29	1	30
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	114	20	134	80	14	94	63	15	78
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	64	1	65	64	—	64	47	1	48
Cattle and sheep stealing	5	—	5	2	—	2	1	1	2
Other offences against property	90	8	98	99	9	108	97	6	103
Total	695	49	744	554	40	594	464	33	497
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	118	27	145	118	18	136	83	11	94
Miscellaneous offences (b)	r229	14	r243	r249	10	r259	148	15	163
Grand total	1,546	105	1,651	1,363	71	1,434	1,182	77	1,259

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: NATURE OF PENALTY, 1976

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Sen- tence sus- pended on enter- ing a bond	Placed on pro- bation	Other	Total
Against the person—							
Murder	—	—	8	1	—	2	11
Attempted murder	—	—	2	—	1	2	5
Manslaughter	1	—	14	—	—	—	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	1	—	7	—	—	1	9
Assault with grievous bodily harm	7	16	17	14	12	8	74
Assault	2	7	10	5	7	1	32
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	53	16	8	50	31	1	159
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	2	1	3	—	4	1	11
Rape	2	—	23	—	2	10	37
Indecent assault on female	7	16	7	21	9	1	61
Indecent assault on male	9	1	5	13	14	—	42
Unnatural offences	1	3	9	4	6	2	25
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	2	1	4	4	12	1	24
Total	87	61	117	112	98	30	505
Against property—							
Robbery	9	16	57	9	17	14	122
Breaking and entering—							
Houses	13	23	22	8	18	7	91
Shops	2	6	7	4	2	2	23
Other	3	2	8	6	9	2	30
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	17	18	8	17	17	1	78
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	2	15	13	9	5	4	48
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other offences against property	21	13	11	24	28	6	103
Total	67	93	126	78	97	36	497
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	15	20	5	35	19	—	94
Miscellaneous offences (b)	27	56	26	23	24	7	163
Grand total	196	230	274	248	238	73	1,259

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.
 (b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1976

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40 and over	
Against the person—								
Murder	—	1	3	3	1	1	2	11
Attempted murder	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	5
Manslaughter	—	1	2	5	—	2	5	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	—	—	3	1	2	1	2	9
Assault with grievous bodily harm	2	9	19	15	10	7	12	74
Assault	—	6	15	1	3	2	5	32
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	4	43	82	20	7	2	1	159
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	1	4	1	—	1	4	11
Rape	3	12	11	5	6	—	—	37
Indecent assault on female	—	9	10	13	6	5	18	61
Indecent assault on male	—	2	14	7	6	6	7	42
Unnatural offences	—	3	4	6	3	1	8	25
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	—	3	8	4	3	2	4	24
Total	9	90	176	82	47	33	68	505

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1976—*continued*

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40 and over	
Against property—								
Robbery	1	33	41	23	13	4	7	122
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	1	21	32	16	10	3	8	91
Shops	1	5	5	3	2	6	1	23
Other	2	1	11	5	4	2	5	30
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	—	9	14	26	10	3	16	78
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	—	9	25	10	3	1	—	48
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Other offences against property	4	13	33	20	14	5	14	103
Total	9	91	161	104	56	24	52	497
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	—	7	13	22	21	8	23	94
Miscellaneous offences (b)	1	12	62	40	14	14	20	163
Grand total	19	200	412	248	138	79	163	1,259

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in most suburbs, and at most country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over by stipendiary magistrates sitting without justices, or by two or more justices of the peace, but not exceeding five. Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from the ranks of Clerks of Courts. They must have passed qualifying examinations and have had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances, barristers or solicitors may also be appointed. They are members of the Victorian Public Service and as such retire on or before the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act. They perform administrative duties on behalf of the Court and government departments. Justices of the peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community, are either male or female, and may exercise judicial functions up to the age of 72 years.

There are more than 60 stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, but a much larger number of justices, and some 49 circuits over which stipendiary magistrates officiate, comprising over 200 courts which they visit periodically. A number of stipendiary magistrates are stationed in Melbourne at the Magistrates' Court. All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

In addition, three Traffic Courts operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area to hear traffic charges laid by members of the Mobile Traffic Branch, and Magistrates' Courts are set aside for that purpose. A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts which are Courts of Record and are open courts have civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The civil jurisdiction comprises the ordinary jurisdiction, i.e., generally complaints for causes of action based on simple contracts up to \$1,000, which may be heard by courts consisting of justices as well as stipendiary magistrates. The special jurisdiction exercised by stipendiary magistrates is much wider, comprising causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$3,000 (with a few exceptions). The procedure is somewhat similar to that of the County Court.

In both jurisdictions proceedings may be instituted by ordinary complaint or by way of default summons (except that in special jurisdictions this is limited to a liquidated

amount). Default summonses provide a simpler, more convenient, and readier procedure in that orders may be made without the appearance of the complainant or the hearing of any evidence unless the defendant gives a notice of defence.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g., the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a stipendiary magistrate sitting as a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of *de facto* relationships. Under the Family Law Act a stipendiary magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for "principal relief" (i.e., dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement is provided in any Act. This excludes offences declared to be felonies, misdemeanours, or indictable offences. Some of these may only be heard by stipendiary magistrates. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by stipendiary magistrates and those courts so vested hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a stipendiary magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$2,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more justices out of court. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the court or a justice is satisfied there is sufficient evidence to warrant the defendant being tried or raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt it shall direct him to be tried in either the Supreme Court or the County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail, or if not so satisfied, shall discharge him. Children's Courts (see pages 687-9) hear all offences by juveniles under the age of 17 years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or stipendiary magistrates, among them being the power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Civil cases—					
Number heard	213,167	184,761	174,329	174,903	146,850
Other cases—					
Garnishee	11,785	10,102	5,284	4,418	2,367

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE—*continued*

Type of case	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Fraud orders	10,479	10,195	7,392	6,572	5,105
Maintenance orders	10,141	11,390	12,454	12,703	5,374
Licences and certificates	28,557	28,773	27,052	26,990	28,770
Show cause summonses	34,123	26,549	24,623	23,110	15,070
Landlord and tenant	4,671	4,295	3,351	2,674	2,372
Miscellaneous	46,564	37,725	31,384	28,477	22,545

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1975				1976			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	3,280	124	2,068	86	3,533	217	2,141	115
Against property	11,276	2,821	1,475	276	11,619	3,122	1,495	225
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	2,213	560	161	49	2,407	733	229	54
Against good order (a)	7,036	717	1,636	111	7,063	833	1,491	93
Driving offences	19,562	330	2,965	64	21,922	460	2,965	84
Miscellaneous (b)	3,499	400	619	82	4,023	516	652	97
Total	46,866	4,952	8,924	668	50,567	5,881	8,973	668

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1976, 25,319 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1975 was 30,662. In most cases the result of the hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

(b) Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond, probation, etc.

NOTE. Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victoria Police. (See footnote to Summons Cases table below.)

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
CONVICTED: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF PENALTY

Nature of penalty	1974		1975		1976	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	20,784	2,211	30,404	2,707	33,376	3,261
Imprisoned for—						
Under 1 month	1,899	129	1,945	65	2,042	220
1 month and under 6 months	3,711	98	3,665	127	3,801	132
6 months and under 12 months	885	35	615	7	885	12
1 year and over	196	5	304	4	272	12
Released on probation	2,236	292	2,467	333	2,669	540
Adjourned for a period without probation	916	164	1,083	193	1,212	194
Released on recognisance or bond	4,520	1,260	5,264	1,477	5,058	1,476
Other	1,095	41	1,119	39	1,252	33
Total	36,242	4,235	46,866	4,952	50,567	5,881

See footnotes to preceding table.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1975		1976	
	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out
Against the person	1,591	1,818	1,798	1,809
Against property	5,029	2,086	5,490	2,653
Against good order	1,935	715	2,988	758
Driving offences	198,633	16,204	209,349	17,585
Miscellaneous (a)	49,826	10,359	40,057	8,503
Total	257,014	31,182	259,682	31,308

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of Commonwealth and Victorian Acts of Parliament.

NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases.

Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victorian Law Department. (See footnote to preceding Arrest Cases tables.)

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various country towns and cities. Beyond the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Children's Court is usually held on the same day as the Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same stipendiary magistrate, but honorary Children's Court magistrates are appointed for some Children's Courts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, three stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit ten Children's Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

The Children's Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under the age of 17 years. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his eighteenth birthday. Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Community Welfare Services Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, maintenance, or custody.

The Children's Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts, with two main exceptions. The first of these exceptions is that the Court is not bound to observe legal formalities and ceremonies. The second is that the Court is always closed to the public and the media is forbidden from reporting any proceedings. The Court has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under the age of 15 years) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

The police and certain others may apply to the Children's Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Community Welfare Services Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

The *Children's Court Act 1973* states that the Court shall first have regard to the welfare of the child. The Court attempts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. A common method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A probation officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period. If probation is not considered necessary a case may be adjourned without supervision for a specified period not exceeding two years.

Instead of releasing a child on probation, a Court may impose a supervision order. This is similar to a probation order with the important distinction that the supervising probation officer is able to impose reasonable conditions and directions on the parents or guardians, as well as on the child.

Probation officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. Stipendiary probation officers are employed by the Community Welfare Services Department and usually handle those cases requiring special expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of honorary probation officers throughout Victoria. Some honorary probation officers are employed by the churches.

An important provision provided for in the *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to release a child on a good behaviour bond or to impose a monetary penalty up to a maximum of \$100 without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort, children under the age of 15 years may be admitted to the care of the Community Welfare Services Department and those aged 15 years or over may be detained in a youth training centre for a specified period not exceeding two years or, if more than one charge is proved, not more than three years in all. The *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to fix an aggregate period of detention rather than a specific sentence on each separate charge.

The *Community Welfare Services Act 1970* has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1975			1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person	1,124	56	1,180	743	70	813
Against property	11,137	774	11,911	8,894	686	9,580
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	256	60	316	112	47	159
Against good order	1,159	69	1,228	983	94	1,077
Driving offences	1,110	11	1,121	1,018	6	1,024
Miscellaneous offences (a)	382	53	435	279	49	328
Total	15,168	1,023	16,191	12,029	952	12,981

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF PENALTY**

Nature of penalty	1975			1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	1,234	54	1,288	1,188	92	1,280
Placed on probation	4,736	281	5,017	3,474	313	3,787
Community Welfare						
Services Department (a)	3,358	145	3,503	3,426	177	3,603
Adjourned without probation	3,865	371	4,236	2,255	245	2,500
Other	804	91	895	913	73	986
Total convictions	13,997	942	14,939	11,256	900	12,156
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	1,171	81	1,252	773	52	825
Total	15,168	1,023	16,191	12,029	952	12,981

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Community Welfare Services Department.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1976**

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				Other
		Fined	Placed on probation	Community Welfare Services Depart- ment (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	209	100	102	108	70	28
Sex offences	24	5	52	39	30	33
Other	1	1	3	3	5	—
Total	234	106	157	150	105	61
Against property—						
Robbery	9	1	11	21	10	6
Breaking and entering	52	80	1,206	1,274	584	232
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	96	195	1,086	730	792	295
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	97	114	577	690	302	137
Wilful damage	62	96	113	75	73	30
Other offences against property	60	25	171	120	111	47
Total	376	511	3,164	2,910	1,872	747
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	7	9	41	50	39	13
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	17	6	11	14	33	6
Other offensive behaviour	15	34	10	5	14	12
Obscene and insulting language	11	55	21	23	12	5
Firearms	12	61	25	26	76	11
Other offences against good order	65	90	137	88	126	56
Total	120	246	204	156	261	90

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1976—*continued*

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Community Welfare Services Department (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Driving offences	64	346	191	199	169	55
Miscellaneous offences (b)	24	62	30	138	54	20
Grand total	825	1,280	3,787	3,603	2,500	986

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Community Welfare Services Department.

(b) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence group (a)	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	35	5	26	8	44	7	51	8	62	6
Robbery with violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Sex	32	2	34	—	66	1	71	3	76	3
Breaking and larceny (c)	1,416	771	1,708	655	2,067	884	2,373	1,249	2,477	1,140
Other offences	481	27	494	48	612	73	789	86	903	96
Total	1,964	805	2,262	711	2,789	965	3,285	1,346	3,521	1,245

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1976

Offence group (a) and sex		Age last birthday (years)					Total
		10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault (b)	Males	1	7	16	28	10	62
	Females	—	—	1	4	1	6
Robbery with violence	Males	—	—	2	1	—	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex	Males	—	4	21	41	10	76
	Females	—	2	1	—	—	3
Breaking and larceny (c)	Males	219	486	855	779	138	2,477
	Females	37	176	460	380	87	1,140
Other offences	Males	79	136	228	355	105	903
	Females	4	13	29	38	12	96
Total		340	824	1,613	1,626	363	4,766

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Community Welfare Services Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when:

- (1) The coroner considers it desirable;
- (2) in any specified case a law officer so directs;
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors;
- (4) a relative of the deceased person so requests;
- (5) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests; or
- (6) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S
COURT: INQUESTS HELD**

Year	Number of inquests held
1974	1,305
1975	1,574
1976	1,457
1977	1,497
1978	1,361

Committals by Coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide, or culpable driving, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter			Culpable driving		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1974	49	2	51	11	3	14	16	—	16
1975	30	1	31	3	1	4	30	—	30
1976	22	3	25	8	1	9	27	—	27
1977	21	6	27	9	4	13	36	—	36
1978	32	3	35	5	3	8	33	1	34

Legal profession

Introduction

Until 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891, the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891, Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In August 1979, there were 651 members of the Bar, including 28 women, in full-time active practice. Six had chambers in Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong. Barristers appointed to the Bench remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first nine months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister of at least ten years standing, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After three months of reading, the pupil may take work of his or her own. During the first three months of reading, the pupil must attend a two month course of training in legal theory and skills of particular application to the profession of advocacy and attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 55 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in August 1979.

In August 1979, eight barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about 60 to about 115 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each

October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, three administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf—the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee, elected by barristers of less than six years standing, investigates and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to provide legal aid, to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, about sixty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia, which represents the whole Australian legal profession, and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1917. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958*. All persons admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine Country Law Associations, one member appointed by each of the five suburban law associations, and eighteen members elected either as suburban council members or general council members. The Council operates through standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which after detailed consideration submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation committed by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action. The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the legal profession and to educate the public about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Committees meet regularly to consider anomalies of omissions in the law or practice and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for the amendment of the law.

Disciplinary procedures for members of the legal profession

Since January 1979, the discipline of the legal profession has been overseen by two tribunals, which for the first time include non-lawyers. The tribunals were established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal) Act 1978* and the *Legal Profession Practice (Discipline) Act 1970*.

The Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal is appointed from a panel consisting of current members of the Council of the Law Institute; solicitors appointed by the Council; and three persons, who are not legal practitioners, appointed in the public interest by the Attorney-General. The function of the Tribunal is to consider complaints of misconduct against solicitors. "Misconduct" includes various acts or omissions by a solicitor such as charging grossly excessive costs; making untrue statements; failure in performing any work in connection with a solicitor's practice which constitutes a gross breach of duty to a client or the court; failure to lodge a report of the annual audit of trust accounts not later than

3 months after the statutory time; and wilful or reckless non-compliance with the rules and regulations governing the compulsory indemnity insurance scheme for solicitors.

Investigations of alleged misconduct can be initiated by the Secretary of the Institute or by any person writing to the Secretary of the Law Institute. After an initial investigation and consideration of any explanation made by a solicitor, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Tribunal. Provision is made for three forms of hearings: for a preliminary hearing, the President of the Institute assigns one person; for a summary hearing, three persons; and for a full hearing, five persons one of whom is a lay member, are assigned. The Tribunal may impose penalties such as fines of up to \$5,000 or the cancellation, suspension, or limiting of practising certificates.

The discipline of barristers is the responsibility of the Barrister's Disciplinary Tribunal or Bar Tribunal. The Tribunal, appointed by the Chief Justice, comprises a judge, or former judge of the Supreme Court as chairman; three barristers — two being Queen's Counsel and one being junior Counsel; and a person, who is not a legal practitioner, nominated by the Attorney-General. Complaints against barristers are referred initially by the chairman of the Victorian Bar Council to the Council's Bar Ethics Committee. After preliminary investigation of a complaint, the Ethics Committee may decide to take no further action; deal with the matter summarily; or lay a charge against the barrister before the Barrister's Disciplinary Tribunal.

Summary hearings by the Ethics Committee are designed to deal with misconduct for which a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or suspension for up to 3 months, would be appropriate. However, the Committee may decide to lay a charge before the Tribunal, rather than deal with the matter summarily. A barrister is entitled to have a matter dealt with by the Tribunal if he objects to a summary hearing by the Committee.

Hearings by the Tribunal deal with the most serious cases of misconduct. The Tribunal has the power to impose a fine not exceeding \$5,000; to suspend the barrister (without limit as to time); to direct that the barrister's name be struck off the Bar Roll, or the roll of practitioners kept by the Supreme Court; and to order that the expenses incurred by the Tribunal be paid. A party aggrieved by an order of the Tribunal may appeal against the order to the Full Court of the Supreme Court. Hearings by the Tribunal will be held in public unless the Tribunal considers it is in the interests of justice that the hearing or part of it should be held in private.

A lay observer has been appointed to examine and report on the manner in which the two tribunals handle complaints. Annual reports are made to the Law Institute of Victoria or the Victorian Bar Council and to the Attorney-General who presents the reports to Parliament. The lay observer, who is appointed for three years, has the power to require the various disciplinary bodies to provide him with information and to make reports or recommendations.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This Committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then, it has made some one hundred such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The Committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts, the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times each year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by the sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources,

provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

- (1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and
- (2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Victorian Government Printer.

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. Mr T. W. Smith, Q.C., served as Commissioner from 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1976. Sir John Minogue, Q.C., was appointed Commissioner on 28 June 1977. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular: (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community; (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient; (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms; (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments; (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law; and (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from August 1974 to June 1979:

VICTORIA—LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER: REPORTS ISSUED,
AUGUST 1974 TO JUNE 1979

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
August 1974	Report No. 1—Aspects of the Law of Murder	Abolition of the doctrines of constructive murder; consequential increase in penalty for manslaughter; and amendment of section 40 of the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i>
October 1974	Report No. 2—Criminal Procedure—Miscellaneous Reforms	Creation of a right of appeal from insanity verdicts; legal aid for bail applications; notice of alibi defences; order of addresses in criminal trials; and taking other admitted offences into consideration on sentencing
January 1975	Report No. 3—Criminal Liability of Married Persons—Special Rules	Coercion; accessories after the fact; misprision of felony; receiving stolen goods; and conspiracy
January 1976	Report No. 4—Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and Rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial
June 1976	Report No. 5—Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials
December 1976	Report No. 6—Spouse Witnesses (Competence and Compellability)	Compellability of spouse witnesses to give evidence
June 1978	Report No. 7—Innocent Misrepresentation	Classification of the remedies available where a contract is induced by innocent or negligent misrepresentation.
June 1979	Report No. 8—Pre-Incorporation Contracts	Ratification of extracts made by a company prior to incorporation

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Australian Institute of Criminology is a statutory authority. This form of organisation allows it to act as a national focus for criminological research, for training courses in the criminal justice system, and to provide technical assistance to the various governments of Australia in connection with their work for the prevention of crime.

The Criminology Research Council is a separate body, serviced by the Australian Institute of Criminology, and all applications to the Council are processed by the Institute. Both the Institute and the Council are constituted under the Commonwealth *Criminology Research Act 1971*. This legislation was enacted by the Commonwealth Government in 1973 and implemented during 1974–75.

Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission

The Commonwealth Legal Aid Commission was established under the Commonwealth *Legal Aid Commission Act 1977*. The work of the Commission includes examination of the need for legal assistance in Australia and advice upon the most effective means of satisfying that need. The Commission is required to make recommendations concerning legal assistance in Commonwealth matters and Commonwealth financial assistance to State and Territorial legal aid commissions. It also reports upon the functioning of those commissions including their accessibility, effectiveness, and economy. The Commission is required to collect and publish statistics of legal aid schemes in Australia and to research

all aspects of legal assistance, including new methods of financing and providing legal assistance. It also advises upon educational programmes to promote an understanding by the public of their rights, powers, privileges, and duties.

Australian Legal Aid Office

The Australian Legal Aid Office was established by the Commonwealth Government in July 1973. It provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem identified, and advice given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available to all persons in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, and in matters arising under State law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility, such as those in receipt of social security, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students, and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Australian Legal Aid Office or by referral to private legal practitioners.

The criteria for the provision of further assistance are, first, the merit of the applicant's case and, second, the financial position of the applicant—whether he satisfies the means and needs test of the Office. In considering the merits, regard is had to all the circumstances, particularly to any advantage the applicant might gain from the provision of assistance and any disadvantage he might suffer if assistance was refused, and the likelihood that the proceedings will be terminated by a decision, settlement, or otherwise so as to result in a proper and just advantage to the applicant. The means and needs test is the inability of the applicant to afford the cost of representation in the particular case. An applicant who can afford to contribute towards the cost of his case is asked to do so.

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is to rationalise legal aid throughout Australia by the establishment, under State or Territorial legislation, of independent statutory legal aid commissions in each State and Territory that will absorb the functions of the Australian Legal Aid Office and the legal aid schemes operated by State Governments and by law societies. Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, and the Australian Capital Territory have passed legislation to establish commissions. On 31 December 1979, legal aid commissions were in operation in Western Australia, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and Queensland.

The Australian Legal Aid Office continues to operate in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory, and there is a branch office in each of the relevant capital cities with regional offices located in metropolitan and country centres. In Victoria, offices are situated in Melbourne, Brunswick, Geelong, Glenroy, and Sunshine. On 30 June 1979, the Australian Legal Aid Office employed 21 lawyers and 36 supporting administrative staff in Victoria. The lawyers provide advice at interview to approximately 1,300 persons each month; further assistance is provided by the lawyers, or by referral to private legal practitioners, to an average of 1,100 persons each month.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 768-71

Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee was established pursuant to the *Legal Aid Act 1961*, as amended by the *Legal Aid Act 1969*. The Committee comprises four representatives from each of the Law Institute of Victoria and the Victorian Bar Council, who usually serve for a period of one year on an honorary basis.

Legal assistance to persons who are unable to pay ordinary legal costs is given in all criminal and civil matters involving State laws, other than those criminal matters referred to in Part I of the *Legal Aid Act 1969*. There is no fixed means test, each application being treated on its merits. Assistance may be granted either without charge or on condition that a periodical contribution is made towards the costs incurred by the Committee on behalf of the assisted person. When assistance has been approved, a solicitor in private practice is assigned to act for the applicant, and is authorised to brief a barrister when necessary. Out of pocket expenses incurred by the appointed solicitor are reimbursed in full, and accounts from solicitors and barristers are paid at the rate of 80 per cent of the normal fee, in accordance with the Act.

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE: BUSINESS

Type of case	Number of applications					Number actually assisted				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Divorce	4,363	1,265	384	226	196	2,716	75	2	—	1
Maintenance	4,565	4,115	1,306	1,351	1,580	2,921	2,506	770	838	1,202
Custody	421	597	233	374	298	274	225	67	97	139
Affiliation	422	286	216	226	170	264	181	120	151	150
Motor accident damages claims	1,072	766	513	418	745	542	329	299	304	469
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	2,922	4,803	5,913	6,131	9,472	1,984	2,703	2,815	3,166	5,769
Civil causes	2,666	2,754	2,620	2,913	2,952	978	761	631	923	1,052
Workers compensation	331	317	265	303	303	209	147	127	162	172
Probate and testators family maintenance	286	122	72	56	78	75	23	15	12	33
Others	1,410	1,749	1,418	1,419	1,453	465	358	228	288	313
Total	18,458	16,774	12,940	13,417	17,247	10,428	7,308	5,074	5,941	9,300

Further reference: Voluntary legal aid, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 850-1

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

Details of the Institute may be found on pages 707-8 of this chapter.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act* 1967 and commenced operations in 1969. Its constitution is now to be found in the *Victoria Law Foundation Act* 1978. The members of the Foundation are: the Chief Justice (President), the Attorney-General of Victoria, the Law Reform Commissioner, the President of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Chairman of the Victoria Bar Council, nine other persons appointed by the Governor in Council — three on the nomination of the Attorney-General, three on the nomination of the Law Institute of Victoria, and up to three further persons appointed by co-option by the Foundation. (Of the nine to twelve appointed members, at least six must be lawyers; the remainder may be laymen.)

The activities of the Foundation encompass:

- (1) Promotion of legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promotion of legal education in Victoria;
- (3) to establish, maintain, or improve law libraries in Victoria;
- (4) improvement of the administration of the law in Victoria;
- (5) to promote or undertake within Victoria community education in law and the legal system, including programmes in schools;
- (6) to communicate to legal practitioners and other persons information on the law and matters related to the law; and
- (7) to publish or subsidise the publications of material connected with carrying out the objects of the Foundation.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 860-1

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

Introduction

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

Administration

At the time of preparation of this chapter the Law Department's central administration was being re-organised. Consequently, information on branches and offices of the Department which were established prior to July 1979 and appeared in earlier *Year Books*, has not been repeated. It is intended to provide more up-to-date material on these matters in the 1981 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

On 1 July 1979, the Law Department assumed responsibility for the following agencies previously administered by the Chief Secretary's Office:

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972* established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The Tribunal administers a scheme designed to compensate persons who have suffered physical injury or nervous shock as a result of a criminal act. Dependents of a person who has died as a result of a criminal act may also be entitled to compensation. A limit of \$5,000 in respect of any award became effective on 1 December 1976.

VICTORIA—CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL: SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT 30 JUNE

Item	1977	1978	1979
Applications—			
Pending at 1 July of previous year	233	218	321
Further applications received to 30 June	865	1,117	1,495
Determinations—			
Final awards made	854	987	1,377
Applications refused	16	22	25
Applications withdrawn	—	5	14
Applications pending at 30 June	218	321	400
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	25	—	—
Appeals from refusal of applications	1	—	—
Analysis of final awards—			
Total compensation awarded	\$754,918	\$1,049,014	\$1,346,052
Average award of compensation	\$884	\$1,053	\$978

Government Shorthand Writer's Office

The Government Shorthand Writer's Office was established in October 1854. It provides verbatim transcripts of proceedings before Royal Commissions and Boards of Inquiry, the State Industrial Appeals Court, the Public Works and State Development Parliamentary Committees, and various tribunals, conferences, and seminars.

Motor Accidents Tribunal

Established by the *Motor Accidents Act 1973*, the Tribunal hears appeals against decisions of the Motor Accidents Board in relation to the no-fault scheme of compensation for victims of road accidents.

Raffle and Bingo Permits Board

Since the Raffle and Bingo Permits Board was established in August 1977, more than 2,000 different organisations have conducted bingo sessions in Victoria. More than 800 bingo sessions and 200 raffles are approved each week. In its first year of operation, over \$537,000 was transferred to the Hospitals and Charities Commission from the Bingo Fund into which are paid permit fees and surcharge payments from bingo games.

Registry of Friendly Societies, Benefit Associations, and Industrial and Provident Societies

The Registry is responsible for the registration of Friendly Societies and their Rules, general supervision of hospital, medical, and funeral associations, and the registration of Industrial and Provident Societies. Financial supervision, including certifying the adequacy of contribution rates, is performed by the Government Statist.

Public Solicitor

The office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General as head of the Law Department through the Public Solicitor who is a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Legal assistance is provided by the State of Victoria through the Public Solicitor only in the following criminal matters:

- (1) Where any person has been committed for trial or has received notice of trial for an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria;
- (2) where any person has been charged with treason, murder, or manslaughter; and
- (3) to an appellant to the Full Court of the Supreme Court upon any appeal with respect to an indictable offence.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE:
CRIMINAL CASES DEALT WITH**

Year	Applications—				
	Number	Investigated and reports submitted	Not finalised	Approved	Not approved
1974	1,271	1,131	140	909	222
1975	1,385	1,215	170	1,085	130
1976	1,318	1,249	69	1,096	153
1977	1,191	1,107	84	1,013	94
1978	1,236	1,171	65	1,073	98

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1979*, pp. 682-5

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered by the registrar under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts under \$1,000.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a \$4.00 fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area. The registrar, who provides administrative services to the tribunals, gives notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and fixes a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible, he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. At 22 November 1979, there were four part-time and two full-time referees.

Since the tribunals came into operation on 4 February 1974, a total of 12,500 claims have been lodged for determination by the tribunals. Approximately 30 per cent of claims lodged involve the purchase and servicing of motor vehicles and approximately 25 per cent of claims lodged involve disputes against the building industry.

Market Court

The Market Court is a new concept in consumer affairs in Australia. The *Market Court Act 1978* was passed by the Victorian Parliament in December 1978 and introduced on 1 June 1979 as an additional means of preventing unfair trade practices in the market-place. The Court comprises a president, who is a judge of the County Court, and two advisory members: one representing the interests of traders and the other representing the interests of consumers.

Only the Director of Consumer Affairs is able to apply to the Court for an order against a trader who, in the course of his business, repeatedly engages in conduct that is unfair to consumers. The Court is able to make an order against a trader concerned in the application, either totally prohibiting him from engaging in unfair conduct, or prohibiting him from entering into contracts with consumers unless the contracts complied with the terms and conditions specified by the Court. Penalties of up to \$5,000 are provided for against persons who fail to comply with an order. Provision is also made for the Director to enter into Deeds of Assurance with traders to ensure that they will refrain from engaging in conduct that is unfair to consumers.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and money incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act 1958*. A complete new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the money remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year is greater than the money therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Hotel keeper	1,444	1,441	1,442	1,441	1,435
Club	409	423	437	452	459
Retail bottled liquor	692	714	727	728	731
Wholesale liquor merchant	101	100	101	102	102
Australian wine	14	14	14	13	13
Vignerons	28	39	41	51	65
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	229	253	266	269	287
Cabaret	17	22	24	26	29
Ship	1	—	—	—	—
Theatre	3	5	5	5	5
Cider tavern	1	1	1	1	1
Residential	—	1	2	3	3
Tourist facility	—	—	1	6	12
Total	2,946	3,020	3,068	3,104	3,149

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act 1958* regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960*. Also, the *Stamps Act 1958* has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	76	76	82	84	84
Other courses	379	390	393	389	398
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	654	626	655	698	702
Other courses	2,775	2,987	2,986	3,003	3,138
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 4,343	5,303	5,662	6,118	7,763
Other courses	(\$'000) 2,615	3,227	3,457	3,526	3,758
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	43	44	53	55	55
Other courses	230	240	261	267	268
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	343	352	415	430	426
Other courses	2,010	2,140	2,281	2,335	2,360
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 1,150	1,450	1,801	1,981	1,934
Other courses	(\$'000) 1,828	1,915	2,341	2,406	2,398

Further reference, *Victorian Year Book 1966*, pp. 319-20

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968, the *Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

Detailed statistics concerning bankruptcies are published in the annual report by the Commonwealth Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*. The twelfth edition of this report was released in the latter part of 1979.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1974-75	407	1	93	501
1975-76	344	2	84	430
1976-77	393	—	82	475
1977-78	583	2	122	707
1978-79	763	2	208	973
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1974-75	4,862	82	5,218	10,162
1975-76	19,943	42	3,586	23,571
1976-77	7,555	—	10,479	18,034
1977-78	14,890	43	5,466	20,399
1978-79	17,272	68	8,525	25,865

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES—*continued*

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1974-75	1,430	14	2,681	4,125
1975-76	1,408	5	3,533	4,946
1976-77	2,354	—	9,120	11,474
1977-78	4,750	14	2,794	7,558
1978-79	3,456	29	4,784	8,269

Victoria Police*Introduction*

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and generally enforcing the laws of the State. The main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as:

- (1) Maintaining law and order;
- (2) protecting the community and its property;
- (3) prevention of crime;
- (4) detection of offenders;
- (5) controlling road traffic, including the alleviation of traffic congestion, prevention of road accidents and, where necessary, the investigation of accidents; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The collective requirements of policing extend from many mundane matters to problems of serious gravity, such as the organising of, and participating in, search and rescue operations during times of flood, fire, and other major disasters.

The Chief Commissioner, who controls the operations of the Force, is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services. He is assisted operationally and administratively by two Deputy Commissioners, five Assistant Commissioners, and the Director of Administration. The Assistant Commissioners and the Director are each responsible for a department of the Force, namely, crime, operations, personnel, traffic, services, and administration.

The conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Force are controlled by the Police Regulation Act and its Regulations, and Police Standing Orders. Two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of police control.

Victoria is divided into police districts and divisions which facilitate the administration and the provision of services. Modern policing ensures that resources are utilised to their fullest capacity. In an emergency, operational units can operate across district and divisional boundaries and be deployed by the police communication system, ensuring that all available mobile units can be directed to areas of need.

Each metropolitan police district has its own crime car squad of twenty-six members providing an effective anti-crime patrol capability. These members also contribute to the visible police presence as they perform duty in uniform and in marked police vehicles.

At Force level, the Independent Patrol Group has been developed to lend effective support to all branches and departments.

Prahran — Integrated Community Policing

Integrated Community Policing is a policing system designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of uniform police. The programme involves an appraisal of fundamental police techniques and is based on the philosophy that increased police visibility will lead to decreased criminal activity and an enhanced feeling of security among citizens.

The new policing style was subjected to a twelve month evaluation period in the Melbourne suburb of Prahran between 1978 and 1979. The scheme involved a small increase in police strength and marked vehicles and the equipping of patrol car crews with a portable radio, achieving an "integration" of foot and mobile patrols. Small non-24

hour stations were phased out and more efficient use was made of overall manpower resources.

Evaluation of the scheme indicated that it achieved a marked increase in the level of police activity in Prahran. This increase was associated with decreases in most types of offences reported, some quite contrary to State trends for the equivalent period. The Prahran evaluation has provided detailed operational information which will assist future administration of the Force and has indicated the significant benefits which can be achieved by equipping patrol car crews with portable radios.

Specialised squads

Within the general framework of police activities there are specific areas which, because of the extent and nature of the work involved, require special squads. These deal with homicide, company fraud, licensing, gaming, vice, arson, drugs, and armed robbery. Special squads have also been formed to utilise dogs, horses, boats, and aircraft in operational areas of police activities.

The Search and Rescue Squad provides assistance in emergency-type situations and the Accident Investigation Squad investigates and analyses serious motor vehicle accidents.

Recruitment and training

The authorised strength of the Force at 30 June 1979 was 7,500. Increases in authorised strength are effected by increasing the number of squads in training.

The Victoria Police Force is constantly seeking additional recruits. To assist in attracting recruits, a junior police corps now known as police cadets was formed in 1955. Cadets are accepted at 16 years of age and undergo a period of training at the Cadet Academy in Spencer Street, Melbourne, until they are eligible to undertake recruit training. Persons between 18½ years and 35 years of age who are accepted as recruits undergo a five months course of training at the Police Training Academy, Glen Waverley.

The Academy is progressively being developed to provide additional educational, training, and accommodation facilities. As well as providing for additional recruits, the Academy's development is being planned to include all facilities for cadet, sub-officer, and detective training.

Police in-service training and promotional examinations are conducted by the Police Department for members wishing to advance in their career. Ex-members of the Force between 31 years and 65 years of age may be recruited as reservists for the performance of limited police duties.

Crime prevention and detection techniques

Several noteworthy features of police work have been developed in recent years. An on-line computer system code named PATROL provides information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and the *modus operandi* of criminals.

The use of aircraft by the Police Air Wing provides valuable assistance in traffic control, the combating of serious crime such as armed robbery, and the transportation of police personnel and prisoners. A twin-engined Aerospatiale Helicopter has been purchased to provide increased flexibility to the services provided by the Police Air Wing, including Aerial Support To Routine Operations (ASTRO) and assisting in search and rescue missions.

The Victoria Police policy of putting the uniformed policeman back on to the streets began in 1973 when regular foot patrols were instituted in the principal shopping areas of each suburb. This project was implemented to show a visible police presence and to establish personal communications with local residents and business persons of the area.

A number of important innovations made recently include the Crime Collator System, which is proving to be an effective law enforcement aid, and the Road Traffic Co-ordinator, who provides information on road hazards and traffic accidents.

Communications are constantly being improved. The Communications Centre in Russell Street, Melbourne, has grown from a small 2kW transmitter to the present D24 complex connecting all parts of Victoria. The increasing use of personal radio communication by

the policeman on the beat has also improved efficiency. In addition to radio communications, telex machines are located at selected stations throughout the State, as well as radio monitors in all metropolitan stations with a 24 hour patrol capacity.

Women police perform special duties and assist male police as required in the performance of normal police duties.

The major problem facing the Victoria Police is the road toll, a task which absorbs more manpower and time than any other function of the Force.

Forensic science now plays a significant role in the detection of criminal offenders. The Police Forensic Science Laboratory is equipped to provide information on drugs, poisons, flammable liquids, paints, fabrics, soils, and many other substances which by analysis may give some clue to assist in solving a crime. Blood samples taken from motor vehicle accident victims admitted to hospital are analysed at the Laboratory for alcoholic content. The findings may result in prosecutions. A Document Examination Section is equipped to examine handwriting and documents suspected of being forged, and there is a Ballistics Section which provides information on firearms. The Laboratory also has a mobile workshop used in on-site investigations.

The Mounted Branch provides assistance in patrol work and crowd control at sporting venues, public gatherings, and demonstrations.

Co-ordination is the main concept of police operations. As a result of recent changes the improved organisational structure will enable more effective co-ordination of administrative and operational activities. All departments are now working to provide a co-ordinated blueprint for these activities and the Force's requirements during the next five to ten years. The attainment of planned objectives will be determined, to a great extent, by the success of the Personnel and Services Departments in providing the trained manpower and equipment necessary for the various tasks.

Expenditure

The provision of a police force involves heavy expenditure. The operational expenses of the Victoria Police Force during 1978-79 were \$154.5m and the expenditure on capital and maintenance works was \$8.92m. The Police Training Academy at Glen Waverley, when completed, will have cost the Victorian Government about \$30m. Victorian Government expenditure on the operations of the Victoria Police Force represents a significant element of the annual Victorian Budget allocations to government departments.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Authorised strength	6,000	6,250	6,500	6,750	7,500
Actual strength (a)	5,743	6,018	6,320	6,663	7,001
C.I.B., etc. (b)	846	846	865	898	961
Police-women	202	248	300	332	365
Cadets	244	252	284	265	318
Reservists	53	57	105	133	135

(a) Includes police-women but excludes cadets and reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police, and scientific section.

Further reference: *History of the Victoria Police, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 318-21*

LEGAL EDUCATION IN VICTORIA*

Introduction

This article describes the education in law of persons who wish to become qualified for admission by the Supreme Court to the practice of the law.

The system of legal education outlined in this article is not static: it is continually under review, both in its broad outlines and in matters of detail. The following are the critical points in a developing situation.

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victorian Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of the article.

Practising lawyers and legal educators alike are particularly concerned at present with issues of competence. The concern is partly about competence for its own sake (the tradition of the "learned profession"), partly about the pressure upon professional expertise imposed by the demands of a complex, highly regulated, and increasingly computerised society, with its infra-structure of competing specialists, and partly due to a growing awareness of, and sensitivity towards, the profession's public accountability.

The question of competence at the point of entry to the profession is forcing a re-examination of both the academic and practical components of the qualifications for admission. While the pattern of the Bachelor of Laws degree is now probably fairly stable — a core of compulsory subjects and a range of optional subjects — there is still room for argument as to (for example) what should constitute the core, how the range of options should be determined, what restrictions (if any) should be placed upon the choice of options, what non-law subjects should be included, what should be the content of particular subjects, how they should be taught, and by whom. The concern for all-round competence is leading law schools to experiment as well with ways of giving undergraduates some first hand experience of the practical aspects of the law, for example, by associating students with local legal aid services. There is interest in the American concept of "clinical legal education".

The traditionally practical component of legal education, the articles system, is also attracting attention. Quite apart from the problems of supply and demand, there is a widespread feeling that it is an inadequate method of practical training and alarmingly uneven in quality. While the Board of Examiners appears to be given sufficient formal power to supervise articles, it lacks the resources to do so, and it is doubtful, in any case, whether a satisfactory system of supervision could be devised. Dissatisfaction with the articles system clearly played some part in the decision to establish the Leo Cussen Institute course (see page 707), as it did, too, in the decision to phase out the article clerks' course at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (see page 706). In April 1979, the Council of the Law Institute expressed the view that *all* law graduates should complete the Leo Cussen Institute course; if such a change were to be implemented, one-year articles would disappear.

Those law graduates admitted to practice at the completion of the Leo Cussen Institute course are presently restricted to an employee-solicitor's practising certificate for the first six months following their admission. Because of the current concern with competence, many question whether that period of restriction is long enough, and suggest further that some such restriction should be placed upon *all* newly admitted practitioners, including those who have completed articles. If adopted, this latter proposal would lead to a lengthening of the period of initial practical instruction under supervision. The Law Institute Council resolved to this effect in April 1979, proposing a twelve month restriction upon all graduate admittees.

But competence at the point of admission is not seen to be sufficient, and increasing emphasis is placed upon the need for competence throughout the lawyer's career. Hence the attention being given to programmes of continuing legal education, offered not only by the Leo Cussen Institute but also by the professional bodies, the law schools, and private entrepreneurs. There is interest in the concept of "recurrent education", which envisages a systematic alternation of study and practice throughout a person's career, and in the concept of "mandatory continuing legal education", which would require a lawyer to undertake a certain amount of continuing legal education as a condition of retaining the right to practise.

The rapid development of the relatively new area of continuing legal education could well have repercussions for the structure and content of basic training in the law. If it were accepted that certain areas of knowledge and certain skills were best studied or acquired in the years of practice following admission, and if a pattern of recurrent education became the norm, buttressed perhaps, by some element of compulsion, then the place of the initial LL.B. degree in the overall system would certainly be changed and might well be diminished, and the degree itself would be likely to undergo considerable modification. The same would be true of the articles system, were it to survive at all.

Structure

Legal education in Victoria is ultimately controlled by the Council of Legal Education, a statutory body established in 1903. The Council consists of the Judges of the Supreme Court (of whom, by convention, six only serve each year as active members), the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Deans of Melbourne and Monash Law Schools, and one nominee each of the Councils of those Universities, three nominees of the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria (the solicitors' professional organisation), and three nominees of the Bar Council (the barristers' professional organisation). The Chief Justice is president.

The Council has general authority to regulate legal education and admission to practice. It was an innovative step in 1903 to confer such power on a body with the mixed membership described (judicial, professional, and academic), and in this respect the Council may still be unique in the common law world.

The Council recognises three modes of legal education within Victoria:

- (1) The obtaining of the degree of Bachelor of Laws from either the University of Melbourne or Monash University, followed by service as an articled clerk for at least one year ("articles"), or the satisfactory completion of a six months course of practical training at the Leo Cussen Institute;
- (2) the successful completion of the course for articled clerks, the details of which are set out in the Council's Rules; and
- (3) if certified by the Council of the Law Institute to be a "managing clerk", the successful completion of the course for managing clerks, the details of which are set out in the Rules.

The majority of those pursuing legal education in Victoria are doing so under the first mode. Only a small number qualify by way of the managing clerks' course.

Law schools

- (1) The teaching of law at the University of Melbourne began in 1857, the Bachelor of Laws degree was instituted in 1860, and the Faculty established in 1873.

The course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws requires four years of study (if undertaken full-time). Entry to the first year of the course was restricted to 235 students in 1979, selected, broadly speaking, on the basis of academic merit. The course comprises a "core" of compulsory subjects, to which the student adds some 11 or 12 additional subjects chosen from a long list of "options". At the end of 1978, 196 students completed the degree.

- (2) Monash University opened in 1961 and the Faculty of Law was established in 1964. Two undergraduate degree courses are offered: the Bachelor of Jurisprudence and the Bachelor of Laws.

Apart from combined course candidates (for example, for the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws), most students who wish to complete the Bachelor of Laws must first complete the Bachelor of Jurisprudence. This degree, which for the full-time student requires three years of study, includes a core of basic legal studies. But it is not, in itself, a sufficient academic qualification for admission. In order to so qualify, the student must follow the Bachelor of Jurisprudence with a two year course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

At the end of his five years of study (if full-time), the student will have completed a core of eight compulsory subjects and a number of optional subjects, much as at the University of Melbourne.

The first year entry in 1979 was limited to 370 students, selected much as at the University of Melbourne. At the end of 1978, 224 students completed the LL.B. degree.

- (3) Neither La Trobe University nor Deakin University has so far established a Faculty of Law. La Trobe University has a Department of Legal Studies within the School of Social Sciences, but a Bachelor of Arts degree with a "major" in Legal Studies is not regarded by the Council of Legal Education as the equivalent of a Bachelor of Laws degree, either in whole or in part.

Articled clerks' course

It has long been possible to qualify for admission to practice by successfully completing the course for articled clerks as prescribed in the Rules of the Council of Legal Education.

Indeed, this mode of admission can be traced back to the first arrangements for "local" qualifications made by Rules of Court in 1854. The course is under the control of the Council and does not result in the award of any degree or diploma.

The ordinary qualification for admission is that the applicant is qualified to be admitted to a Victorian university. The course is ordinarily of five years duration, the first year being full-time and the remaining years being undertaken on a part-time basis as a clerk in articles. The course comprises some seventeen prescribed subjects.

Until 1962, students in the course studied the subjects at the University of Melbourne. In that year, however, as a response to the introduction of quotas at the Melbourne Law School, the Council of Legal Education introduced a scheme under which the subjects were taught on its behalf at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (R.M.I.T.). From 1962, then, the majority of articulated clerks' course students pursued their course at the R.M.I.T.

In 1978, the Council of Legal Education resolved that the teaching and examining arrangements at the R.M.I.T. should be phased out, beginning in 1979. The principal reason for this decision was that funding could not be assured at a sufficient level to enable adequate academic standards to be maintained. The course itself, however, remains, and may still be pursued (subject to entry requirements) at either Melbourne or Monash Law Schools.

At the peak of its operations, over 300 students were enrolled each year in the R.M.I.T. course, about 40 each year signed four-year articles, and about 40 each year were admitted to practice following the successful completion of the course.

Articles system

All would-be practitioners, whether as solicitors or barristers, have been required to serve a practical apprenticeship as a clerk "articled" to a qualified practitioner since the formal amalgamation of the profession in Victoria in 1891. The provisions governing articles are to be found in the Rules of the Council of Legal Education.

In the usual case, the candidate for admission who has gained an LL.B. serves articles for one year, while the candidate for admission by way of the articulated clerks' course serves articles for four years. Ordinarily, articles must be served in Victoria with a solicitor holding a practising certificate of at least five years standing, of which at least two years must have been as a principal. All articles must be approved by the Council's Board of Examiners.

In 1975, a major modification was made to the traditional system. By amendment to the Rules, it became possible for a candidate with an LL.B. to substitute for one-year articles the successful completion of a course of practical training at the Leo Cussen Institute. The principal reason for introducing this alternative to one-year articles was the belief that the supply of available articles was insufficient to meet the demand, but the change also reflected a growing unease about the articles system generally.

The table on page 708 shows the distribution of law graduates between the two kinds of practical training (articles and the Leo Cussen Institute course) in the years 1972 to 1978.

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

The Leo Cussen Institute was established by statute in 1972, as a result of the desire of the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Victorian Bar Council, and the Law Institute of Victoria to set up "an organization to provide continuing education for legal practitioners in Victoria and to perform certain functions in connection with legal education" (preamble to the Act). The Institute comprises eight members, two appointed by each of the four founding bodies.

The initial emphasis of the Institute was upon "continuing education for legal practitioners", and this remains one of its major functions. A wide range of courses, seminars, and lectures is now offered, both in Melbourne and the country, and occasionally in co-operation with other bodies (such as the Law Institute, the Law Council of Australia, and the University Law Schools).

The Institute's statute, however, always envisaged a wider role for it, including the conduct of "courses of training in the law". It seemed appropriate, therefore, that the Institute should be requested to establish the new course of practical training in lieu of

one-year articles. A pilot scheme was run in 1974, and the first full year was 1975. Enrolment figures for 1975 to 1978 appear in the table below.

The Commonwealth Government makes a grant in place of fees and students in the course are eligible for living allowances. In 1978, the Institute became formally associated with the University of Melbourne and Monash University and thereby gained access to additional Commonwealth financial assistance from 1979. Previously, the course had been largely funded by the Victoria Law Foundation.

The course of practical training is a full-time course extending over a period of six months and covering 17 topics. Although the setting is institutional, every effort is made to match the conditions of actual practice. There is some direct teaching, but for much of the time students work in small groups or on their own in "offices", carrying out exercises corresponding to what might reasonably be expected of them in practice. Instructors are all drawn from the practising profession. Files of "current matters" are kept, and visits made to government and semi-government offices, courts, registries, and the like.

While courses such as this are comparative newcomers in the field of legal education, they are now conducted in all Australian States and in the Australian Capital Territory. Australia is recognised internationally as the pioneer of legal practice courses.

VICTORIA—PLACES FOR LAW GRADUATES SEEKING PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

Year	Type of practical training		Total
	Articles	Leo Cussen Institute	
1972	269	—	269
1973	271	—	271
1974	298	—	298
1975	219	65	284
1976	260	57	317
1977	285	56	341
1978	303	96	399

Sources: The Board of Examiners (Council of Legal Education) and the Leo Cussen Institute.

NOTES. (1) The minimum wage award for articulated clerks was introduced in May 1974. The first full "intake" of graduate articulated clerks subsequent to the award was that of 1975.

(2) In each year represented in the table, well over 100 places with principals were held by *four-year* articulated clerks at different stages of their courses. The numbers of *new* four-year articles approved in those years were, respectively:

1972 — 38; 1973 — 47; 1974 — 42; 1975 — 33; 1976 — 46; 1977 — 40; 1978 — 34.

Further references: Functions of law in a community, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 289-91; Legal system in Victoria, 1961, pp. 291-2; Criminal law and its administration in Victoria, 1963, pp. 322-30; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964, pp. 339-41; Law of contract in Victoria, 1965, pp. 318-21; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966, pp. 298-301; Law relating to export trade 1968, pp. 572-5; Commonwealth and State taxation law, 1969, pp. 590-4, and 1970, pp. 588-91; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971, pp. 568-71; Legal education, 1971, pp. 571-3; Administrative law in Victoria, 1972, pp. 561-5; Family law in Victoria, 1975, pp. 853-9; Law relating to trade practices and consumer legislation, 1976, pp. 765-7; Company law in Victoria, 1977, pp. 891-5; Victorian Constitution, 1978, pp. 759-61; Workers Compensation Legislation, 1979, pp. 691-3

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was scattered among different government departments. The National Gallery and the State Library were for a long period the responsibility of the Chief Secretary, whereas the State Film Centre and Documentary Film Council came within the Premier's Department. In addition, the Victorian Treasury made financial grants to artistic organisations of all types ranging from the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to small local festivals, choirs, and brass bands.

With the very considerable increase in public interest and participation in the arts, and with the prospect of markedly increased leisure time being available to most citizens, the Victorian Government thought it desirable that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of the Victorian Government's artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972* was formulated and received the assent of both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Under this Act, the Ministry was set up to develop and improve the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within Victoria. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be the head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as The Victorian Council of the Arts which would advise the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to them and, from time to time, to make such recommendations to the Minister concerning the State's involvement in the arts. Under the Act, the National Gallery and the State Library were transferred to the new Ministry, together with the State Film Centre. The Ministry is responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Victorian Government to various kinds of bodies.

In July 1973, the first Director of the Ministry for the Arts was appointed, and took up his duties in that month. The Premier assumed the portfolio of Minister for the Arts.

A number of major responsibilities had to be accepted immediately by the new Ministry. The Victorian Government had agreed that the performing arts section of the Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road should be completed and it is one of the responsibilities of the Ministry to supervise this project.

One of the more significant artistic developments in Australia has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There were sixteen such institutions in 1979, the majority being professionally directed and providing in their areas a full service of exhibitions, educational activities, and scholarships. It is one of the Ministry's responsibilities to continue to raise the standard of regional galleries and to assist them in their work.

It is a further responsibility of the Ministry for the Arts to advise on and assist in the development of performing arts centres and arts activity workshops, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the performing arts section of the Arts Centre.

The Victorian Government allocates funds for the development of public libraries through the Library Council of Victoria. The Library Council co-ordinates and funds public libraries run by municipal councils and regional library authorities throughout Victoria in partnership with local government. The work of the Library Council has met with considerable success — 99 per cent of Victorians now live in a municipality served by a public library.

The State Film Centre offers to the community of Victoria a wide range of audio-visual resources. The Centre operates three theatres, a free film/video lending library, and a free public reference and information library. It offers film purchasing, equipment, and technical services advice to government departments, instrumentalities, and community groups. As well, the Centre conducts special community film screenings and also assists other organisations to present special film projects.

Following the proclamation of the Victorian Film Corporation Act in July 1976, a Board of seven members was appointed. The Film Corporation was not established as a production company but as a body to encourage and promote the production, exhibition, and distribution of films, television programmes, and related areas. In its three years of operation, allocations totalling over \$3.4m have been made available to the Corporation for investments and loans to further these aims. The Corporation has financed feature films, documentaries, television features, script development, government films, and associated activities. The Board is now backed by a support staff which not only assists in the processing of applications, but is also in a position to offer advice and direction to potential film makers. The Corporation hopes to be able to assist the industry further with the provision of sound stages, and other facilities.

The Victorian Tapestry Workshop was established by the Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts early in 1976. This workshop makes it possible for art lovers to commission or purchase unique works of art in the tapestry medium woven in Australia. It also provides the opportunity for Australian artists to have their designs woven in Australia whereas in the past such large commissions such as the curtains for the Sydney Opera House would go to overseas workshops. After the appointment by the Premier and Minister for the Arts of a Board of Management in November 1975, a director was appointed and following an intensive training programme five weavers started work in June 1976. Following short-term occupation of temporary premises, the Workshop moved to an historic Victorian building in the Emerald Hill area of Melbourne. The building is particularly appropriate for use as a studio workshop having the essential natural light which is backed by mercury vapour lighting. Already, tapestries have been commissioned for public buildings, public and private collections, and galleries. Major commissions have been completed for the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, Canada, the Parliaments of Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, the National Gallery of Victoria, and the High Court of Australia, Canberra.

The Meat Market Craft Centre was officially opened in November 1979 as an art-craft centre for crafts of Australian origin. The Centre is housed in the historic Metropolitan Meat Market building, purchased by the Victorian Government in 1977. Essential restoration and conversion work on the building has been commenced and when completed, the Meat Market Craft Centre will offer a varied and multi-level number of spaces for access workshops, galleries, retail selling, a resource centre and meeting rooms, and workshops for craftsmen and craft groups. The Centre is envisaged as a focal point for the crafts in Victoria; providing opportunities to view, make, sell, or buy crafts of high quality, and for the training of craftsmen to a level of excellence.

The Ministry carries out, through its specialist liaison officers, surveys of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and recommends to the Victorian Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. Victoria already has a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. Now through the work of the Ministry, Victoria is acquiring a similar reputation in support of the other art forms.

Victorian Arts Centre

The aim of the Victorian Arts Centre, now in the course of construction, is to provide a place where the arts can be displayed and performed at highest international standards.

The Centre is situated in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and attracts nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features include the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the education section for children, and a restaurant looking onto the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. At the south end of this garden area is the School of Art of The Victorian College of the Arts. This school will eventually be relocated on the College campus directly to the south of the National Gallery.

The second stage of the Centre, the Theatres building, is now undergoing fitting and finishing for opening in 1982. This includes the State Theatre of 2,000 seats, for opera, ballet, and other large scale productions; the Playhouse, an 850 seat drama theatre; and the Studio, a flexible theatre seating up to 450 persons for the presentation of new work in the performing arts. An open spaceframe spire, dramatically lit at night, will top the Theatres building to a height of 115 metres.

The third stage, the Melbourne Concert Hall, is nearing completion at the Princes Bridge end of the site. The auditorium of 2,500 seats is surrounded by extensive front-of-house and backstage facilities. Its prime use will be for orchestral music, but acoustics will be able to be varied to permit the performance of many different kinds of music. A major pipe organ is under construction in Canada, and will be installed in the Hall prior to opening. The building will also contain a Performing Arts Museum which has already started operations and which will house lively displays on the performing arts.

Throughout the Centre, facilities for both performers and patrons will be of the highest quality, and will include computerised booking through the BASS system (which started trading in Victoria in December 1978), a bistro, bars, coffee lounges, and shops. Underneath the National Gallery, a 1,500 space car-park is now in use, with direct access to the Theatres building. Seating has been designed with the theatre-goer's comfort in mind and all buildings at the Arts Centre will be air-conditioned. The exterior of the Centre will be extensively terraced and landscaped.

Construction and operations of the Theatres and Concert Hall are the responsibility of the Victorian Arts Centre Trust. The Trust also operates an entrepreneurial programme, presenting fine music and theatre attractions in Melbourne, many of them in association with the Confederation of Australasian Arts Centres.

Information about this major arts project is available to the public at the Information Pavilion outside the National Gallery. This pavilion contains models, films, and slide shows and attracts over 100,000 visitors annually.

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room which contained a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia and its collection is displayed in six categories: Asian art; Australian painting and sculpture; European painting and sculpture; decorative arts; photography; and prints and drawings. It is the only public gallery in Australia to have a photography gallery and collection.

Bequests and funding

The richness of the collections is in large part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, Everard Studley Miller, and Morgan are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any

such list is that of Alfred Felton and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. This important bequest has, since 1905, made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$10m to be added to the collections.

In late 1976, the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced the formation of the Art Foundation of Victoria which has been established to raise funds for the benefit of the National Gallery of Victoria. At the same time, he launched the Foundation's appeal for funds, undertaking that the Victorian Government would match donations dollar for dollar to a committal of \$2.5m by the State.

The main aim of the Foundation is to create a capital endowment fund to help the Gallery compete for works of art in an art market of steeply rising prices exacerbated by inflation. The Board of the Foundation is comprised of three elected members from each of the categories of membership, and the president of trustees, director, and secretary of the Gallery. Donations are free of tax and gift duty and bequests also free of probate. The deployment of funds raised will be directed by recommendation of the Board of the Foundation to the trustees of the Gallery. By November 1979, the Foundation had raised \$4.4m.

Acquisitions

All departments of the Gallery made significant acquisitions during 1978-79. In 1977, the Council of Trustees established the Art Foundation of Victoria to assist in the acquisition of major works for the collection and, in 1978-79, major works came to the gallery through this fund. Foremost among these was the superb *Landscape*, 1660, a hanging scroll by K'un-ts an (active c. 1612-1674). This acquisition of this important painting, of an artist who was a monk of the *Chan* or meditation sect of Buddhism, is in line with the Trustees' policy of strengthening the holdings in this area.

The gallery was fortunate to acquire, for the Department of Australian Art (Historical), two rare portraits of Augustus Earle. These are the portraits of *Captain Richard Brooks* and *Mrs Christiana Brooks*. Both may be dated 1826-7. Earle's position in the history of portraiture in colonial Australia is an important one and these portraits are the first works by the artist to enter a Victorian public collection. It was considered that an opportunity to acquire paintings by this artist was unlikely to occur again.

Among the many acquisitions made for the Department of Decorative Arts was a South Italian (Campanian) bell-krater, c. 350-340 B.C. The vase, which is the name-piece of the Boating Painter, and his earliest surviving work, is amusingly painted with a siren, a woman and a young satyr in a small boat around which dolphins play. It came from the famous collection of vases formed at Nostell Priory in England.

Jan Victors (1619-20 to 1676), a Dutch painter who seems to have studied under Rembrandt, painted the *Portrait of a Lady* about 1645 and its acquisition for the Department of European Art before 1800, gives the National Gallery of Victoria another work in one of its strongest departments. However, Dutch portraiture is not well represented and the portrait by Victors will be an admirable foil to the already well known portraits by Rembrandt.

Since its establishment shortly after the National Gallery of Victoria moved to the new gallery, the Department of Photography has built up a considerable collection and the names of most recent and many earlier photographers are represented. In 1979, another two photographs by Julia Margaret Cameron (1815 - 1879) were added. These are the *Portrait of Julia Jackson*, c. 1867, and the group portrait of *Mrs Herbert Duckworth, her son George, Florence Fisher, and H.A.L. Fisher*, c. 1871. Mrs Cameron achieved considerable fame as one of the major nineteenth century photographers and her portraits stand among the finest achievements in the field. Both works came into the Collection through the Art Foundation of Victoria.

Odilon Redon's (1840 - 1916), *Cellule Auriculaire*, 1894, is his first lithograph to enter the collection and it was acquired for the Department of Prints and Drawings. It is a fine impression dating from the 1890s, the period of Redon's greatest achievement. The print illustrates very well the artist's exploration of the medium and the controlled and subtle use of chiaroscuro.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1979 of about 9,500 persons. It offers a free entry to the Gallery, and a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

Education Services at the National Gallery

Education Services at the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 735 square metres of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for lectures, seminars, displays, and exhibitions. The department is staffed by the chief education officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by eight education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from both the Education Department and the Catholic Education Office of Victoria. They cater for individual requests by teachers and students for studying particular areas of the collection, and offer sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels. The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff.

Education Services poster/calendars are sent to every school in Victoria. Through this, teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of other special activities featured in the education programme.

Government and non-government schools use these services and many of the students come from country centres throughout Victoria. Tertiary institutions such as teachers' colleges and art schools also utilise the facilities offered. Weekly lectures provide students of the Australian Ballet School with a special elective for their course; and there has been a steady demand for special "in-Gallery" seminar sessions from teacher groups and other educational organisations.

The education programme is relevant to teachers and students of history, literature, and social studies, as well as art and craft. Schools, which are now developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus, are making increased use of several specialist activities offered by Education Services.

Free admission is granted for all school visits booked with Education Services at least 48 working hours in advance, and groups staffed by education officers are divided so that usually one education officer works with no more than 20 children at the one time.

In addition to the daily lecture programme for visiting schools, Education Services is also responsible for staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. Vacation programmes and regular exhibitions of special educational interest are also arranged.

Departments

Care of the State collection is shared by seven curatorial departments. The Asian art department exhibits Chinese, Asian, and Western Asian art. The collection of Chinese porcelain is particularly fine and comprehensive. The Australian art collection covers all phases of art development in this country — Colonial, Impressionist, Edwardian, Post-Impressionist, and Contemporary. Aboriginal art and tribal art of the South Pacific islanders is also displayed. The decorative arts collection is one of the largest and most varied within the Gallery; it includes furniture, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver and other metalwork, antiquities, jewellery, Renaissance bronzes, costumes, and textiles. The objects come from Australia and almost every European country, while the period covered is from at least 4000 B.C. to the present day. Specialised collections of particular note within this department are the Felton collection of Greek vases, the holdings of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century costumes and costume accessories, and the large and important collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English glass acquired some years ago through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment.

The collection of European art before 1800 ranges from icons of the sixth to fourteenth centuries to eighteenth century European works. Among the paintings are works by Rembrandt, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Constable, Corot, and the outstanding painting *The Banquet of Cleopatra* by Giovanni Tiepolo. Most of the

paintings in the care of the department of European and American art after 1800 are of French or English origin, with a small group from America and other European countries. The French Impressionist school is represented by a number of works including paintings by Manet, Degas, and Pissarro.

The collections of the photography department and the prints and drawings department are not on permanent display because of their sensitivity to light. Temporary exhibitions of works from these collections are arranged throughout the year. Prints and drawings which are not on display may be seen in the print department reading room by appointment. Outstanding among the 18,000 works in the prints and drawings collection are the Barlow Durer collection and a small group of illuminated manuscripts.

Temporary exhibitions

During 1979, more than 40 temporary exhibitions were displayed within the Gallery. The most significant of these exhibitions was the "USSR Old Master Paintings" exhibition which was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.St.J., Q.C., on 16 October 1979. Presented by the Australian Gallery Directors' Council and the National Gallery of Victoria, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Government and the Australia Council, and sponsored by the Commercial Bureau (Australia) Pty Ltd, the exhibition displayed sixty paintings by Western European and Russian masters. These paintings were drawn from the State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad; the A. S. Pushkin State Museum, Moscow; the State Russian Museum, Leningrad; and the State Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. The exhibition which included Rembrandt's *Portrait of an Old Man* and Caravaggio's *The Lute Player* attracted 107,000 visitors.

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a system of sixteen regional art galleries. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool gallery was closed for many years and re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896, and was installed in its present buildings in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its present building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were established between 1961 and 1971; Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla, 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla in 1975); Ararat, 1970; McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, La Trobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, and the Mornington Peninsula Arts Centre, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the ten other more recently constituted galleries in an organisation known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. This association is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for administration and the salary of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous having complete freedom in its collecting policy, its administration, and its exhibitions programme.

Ararat, Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, Swan Hill, and the McClelland Galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries now are State supported, having grown from \$20,000 divided among eight galleries in 1961 to a grant in excess of \$450,000 in 1979. Each gallery now receives a basic annual grant of \$8,000 plus a \$2 for \$1 subsidy on all moneys contributed by local government or raised by public subscription to a maximum of \$25,000 per gallery. These grants are intended for the day to day running of the gallery; special grants are made for capital works or large maintenance projects. Money required for the purchase of works of art must be raised by the local community.

Art collections in regional galleries vary considerably. Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Castlemaine, as might be expected from the dates of their foundation, have significant holdings of early Australian painting. Ballarat has many fine examples of the Heidelberg School, while Bendigo in addition to its Australian collection, has fine examples of the Barbizon School and the nineteenth century French Impressionists. Hamilton is strong in the decorative arts, having a significant collection of Chinese bronzes, pottery, and carved jade, some seventeenth century German silver-gilt, and a unique collection of the watercolours of the eighteenth century English painter Paul Sandby. Mildura, now well known for its triennial sculpture exhibitions, also has important English paintings. Other galleries with smaller collections tend to specialise: Ararat in textiles and crafts and Horsham in photography are two examples. Shepparton, on the other hand, in addition to its prints and paintings, is forming an important collection of Australian contemporary ceramics.

Some of the finest examples of Australian works of art are located in regional gallery collections. As irreplaceable national assets, they require constant preservation against deterioration. The opportunity to make its own proper provision for this came in 1977 when the Regional Galleries Association was able to set up a Conservation Centre under an experienced conservator. The establishment of the centre became possible through substantial grants from the Ministry for the Arts, the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council, financial contributions from the regional galleries themselves, and the generosity of the Ballarat City Council which made available, for use as a workshop, the call room of the old Gold Mining Exchange in Lydiard Street near the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery.

Generous donations have been received from the William Buckland, Utah, and Ian Potter Foundations and the Sidney Myer Charity Trust for the purchase of equipment for the conservation workshop. The Caltex Art Purchase Fund has been established to assist regional galleries in Victoria to acquire works to add to their permanent collections. Notable also is the donation by Georges Australia of the winning entries in their annual "Invitation Art Exhibition", thereby adding examples of contemporary Australian paintings and drawings to permanent public art collections in country areas. During 1977 and into 1978, there was a tour to the sixteen Victorian regional galleries of *The Herald* exhibition, "The Heroic Years of Australian Painting 1940-1965".

A continuous programme of touring exhibitions has been maintained at regional galleries during 1979 including "Aspects of Australian Art, 1900-1940" from the collection of the Australian National Gallery, Canberra. The existence of a regional gallery network with adequate buildings and proper supervision makes possible the safe conduct of such exhibitions.

Community involvement in the arts is becoming an adjunct to a number of regional gallery programmes. Arts Centres at Benalla, the La Trobe Valley (Morwell), and Sale have instituted regular workshop sessions; the Mildura Art Centre and the McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin encourage participation in well patronised festival activities at various age levels from time to time. The Mornington Peninsula Arts Centre holds a biennial Spring Festival of Drawing and other member galleries have annual prize exhibitions. The permanent collections and frequent temporary exhibitions continue to promote interest.

Drama

The Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts, subsidises all levels of theatre from major professional companies, primarily based in Melbourne, to small amateur groups scattered throughout the country regions of the State.

Of the professional companies, the Melbourne Theatre Company offers productions of the "classics" and new Australian plays at the Russell Street and Athenaeum Theatres. The company has recently expanded its operations to workshop and the mounting of small productions in the new drama space, the Athenaeum 2. The Australian Performing Group, known more generally as the Pram Factory, after the former usage of its premises, concentrates on a style of theatre best described as group-developed. In addition to a variety of programmes mounted by the group itself, the Pram Factory provides resources for other community groups and has also diversified its activity into the area of film production. Experimental projects by various groups are staged at La Mama Theatre. The

Alexander Theatre on the campus of Monash University presents a diverse range of productions throughout the year.

The Playbox Theatre Company (formerly the Hoopla Theatre Foundation) has now become a recognised part of the Melbourne Theatre scene, and is based at the Playbox Theatre. In addition to mounting productions of new Australian and overseas material, the Foundation also offers a platform to other companies, both within Victoria and interstate and provides a playreading/workshop service for playwrights.

Professional children's theatre is undertaken by the Children's Arena Theatre, the Creative Arts Theatre, and the Handspan Puppet Company. The Victorian Government has purchased the St Martin's complex, South Yarra, for conversion to a Youth Arts Centre.

There are four professional community theatre companies established in Victoria: the Murray River Performing Group, which is based in Albury and serves the Albury-Wodonga region, and more recently, the West Community Theatre which operates from Essendon in the western suburbs of Melbourne, the Mill Company, which works in collaboration with Deakin University in the Geelong area, and the Crosswinds Theatre-in-Community, which is based in Benalla and is partially funded by the Education Department. These companies not only provide their localities with professional actors and performances, but they also act as resources for local groups.

Numerous amateur groups which receive support from the Victorian Government are widely dispersed throughout the State and indicate a significant interest among the community in the theatre.

The major problem facing both professional and amateur companies continues to be accommodation for rehearsal, production, and company development. The Playhouse Theatre is now in construction as one unit of the Victorian Arts Centre and will be mainly for the use of professional companies.

Regional arts activity workshops providing professional facilities for touring companies and amateur companies are now being planned in Victorian country regions. Two such centres were opened at Echuca and Ararat in 1979.

Music

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra (MSO) comprises 90 players under the direction of its Chief Conductor Hiroyuki Iwaki who has now completed seven years in that post. Throughout 1979-80, twelve other international conductors also directed the Orchestra.

The MSO is funded annually by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), the Victorian State Government, (\$150,000), the Melbourne City Council (\$22,000), and the University of Melbourne (\$18,000). Up to June 1980, most concerts were performed in Melbourne; however, the Orchestra also gave two concerts in Geelong and one in Sale, Hamilton, Horsham, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Ballarat, and Warragul. In August 1979, the MSO made its annual appearance in Canberra.

In all, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra gave 119 concerts during 1979-80. This figure includes schools and free concerts. Attendances for the performances totalled 192,658 persons.

In addition to its public concerts, the MSO performs regularly on ABC radio and television. In May 1980, a commercial recording of the MSO was released with conductor Patrick Thomas and pianist Isador Goodman as soloist.

Ballet

The Australian Ballet

The Australian Ballet opened its activities for 1979 at the Palais Theatre, Melbourne, on 22 February with the premiere of the Peggy van Praagh-George Ogilvie production of *Coppelia*, with decor and costumes designed by Kristian Fredrikson.

Following seasons in Sydney and Canberra, the Company returned to Melbourne with the first two programmes of the 1979 Subscription Series. Programme One comprised revivals of Ashton's *Les Rendezvous* and Garth Welch's *Othello*, with the Melbourne premiere of Barry Moreland's *Trocadero* which was created especially for The Australian

Ballet. In addition, the same programme featured *divertissements* including the *Casse Noisette Pas de Deux*, the *pas de deux* from Kenneth MacMillan's *Concerto*, the *pas de deux* from *Esmeralda*, Bournonville's *Flower Festival at Genzano* and Robert Pomie's *Pas Classique*. The second programme was a triple bill of Dame Alicia Markova's production of Fokine's *Les Sylphides*, and the Melbourne premières of Kenneth MacMillan's dramatic *Las Hermanas* based on Frederico Garcia Lorca's *The House of Bernado Alba*, and Jerome Robbins' ballet *The Concert* to music of Chopin.

On September 20, the Australian Ballet presented a week's season revival of Rudolf Nureyev's *Don Quixote* which included guest ballerina Galina Samsova as Kitri at some performances. Following a lengthy rehearsal period the company offered the world première of its newest full-length work, *Anna Karenina*, choreographed by Andre Prokovsky after Tolstoy's epic novel, and set to lesser-known music of Tchaikovsky arranged and orchestrated by Guy Woolfenden, and designed by Peter Farmer. The title-role was danced at the première of 25 October by Marilyn Rowe, with Gary Norman as Vronsky and Garth Welch as Karenin.

The final programme of the current Subscription Series was Rudolf Nureyev's full-length production of *Raymonda*, reproduced by Marilyn Jones (the newly appointed Artistic Director of the Company) which opened at the Palais Theatre, Melbourne on 21 February 1980.

Opera

The Victoria State Opera is a professional organisation subsidised by the Victorian Ministry for the Arts and the Australia Council.

The company's major success in 1978 was the new production of the Mozart opera *Idomeneo* which was presented in the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, during June.

In association with the Victorian Arts Council, the company toured a new production of *The Barber of Seville* to Albury, Ballarat, Mildura, Shepparton, and Traralgon. Average attendance over ten performances was 440 persons which was an all-time record for a touring activity. Apart from the inherent popularity of the work, the added attractions of the company's chorus touring with the orchestra from the Faculty of Music at the University of Melbourne, created increased interest and set a precedent for future tours.

The company's policy of presenting a new operetta production each year was continued with a Melbourne season of sixteen performances of *Orpheus in the Underworld*. The production was brought to the Adelaide Festival Theatre by the Adelaide Festival Trust and attracted appreciative audiences and reviews.

The season of Music Theatre presented in the Union Theatre during October featured two newly commissioned works and a short work by Peter Sculthorpe and Barbara Blackman *Eliza Fraser Sings*. The commissioned works were *The Apology of Bony Anderson* composed by Barry Conyngham to a new libretto by Murray Copland and the Jack Hibberd comedy *Sin — An Immortal Fable in Seven Deadly Acts and Entr'actes* with music composed by Martin Friedl. The season attracted record box-office for a contemporary music work and excellent reviews.

Sid the Serpent Who Wanted to Sing was given more than 330 performances to primary school children throughout Victoria during 1978. More than 55,000 children attended a performance of this children's opera which was usually presented in the classroom. The touring company comprised four singers, pianist, and manager.

The Australian Opera, which is the national opera company, presented 35 performances of five repertoire operas in the Princess Theatre (Wagner's *The Flying Dutchman*, Auber's *Fra Diavolo*, Verdi's *Macbeth*, Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, and Britten's *Albert Herring*). In addition, there was a special Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, (*The Gondoliers* and *The Yeomen of the Guard*) and three performances of Verdi's *Nabucco* at the Palais Theatre, St Kilda.

Opera Melbourne, a small company concerned mainly with giving young singers the opportunity to study and perform operatic roles, is achieving considerable success. During 1978, it presented public performances of Donizetti's *Don Pasquale* and Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*.

Festivals

The Ministry for the Arts stages the triennial arts festival, Arts Victoria. This State-wide festival, first staged in 1975, is devoted on each occasion to one specific form of the arts. In 1975, Arts Victoria was devoted to the visual arts and in 1978 to crafts.

As part of its community arts programme, the Ministry for the Arts pays for the arts content of a number of annual festivals in country centres. Several of the rural cities have adopted a particular flower as the emblem of their festival and as an attractive and distinctive addition to the decorations of their streets and squares. Among others, grants are made to the Ararat Golden Gateway Arts Festival, the Kyneton Daffodil and Arts Festival, the La Trobe Valley Festival, and the Maryborough Golden Wattle Festival.

Melbourne and its metropolitan area also have a number of annual festivals. For example, there are festivals at Carlton, Footscray (the Salt Water River Festival), and Fitzroy (Festival of All Nations). The latter is unique in that it provides a platform for performances by ethnic dance and music groups and exhibitions of traditional crafts.

In most cases, programmes include parades, spectacles, sporting events, and social functions but financial assistance from the Ministry for the Arts enables the planning committees to engage professional companies in the various areas of the arts. Country people particularly have enjoyed performances of traditional and street theatre, choral, chamber and orchestral music, classical, modern and ethnic dance, art exhibitions, craft displays, poetry readings, films, and exhibitions of historical material. Brass and highland pipe bands continue to be a popular part of festivals in both city and country.

In addition, city workers are provided with lunchtime "Free Entertainment in Parks" (FEIP) during the summer months. A varied programme, which is jointly funded with the Melbourne City Council, is presented in turn at the Fitzroy, Treasury, Flagstaff, Exhibition, and Carlton Gardens, and the Myer Music Bowl. City locations include the City Square and the city mall. At these places, FEIP becomes Free Entertainment In Places. A programme of free winter concerts is also staged each year in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Melbourne Moomba Festival

The Melbourne Moomba Festival is an annual eleven day event, concluding on Labour Day each year, and aims to provide popular entertainment in a carnival atmosphere as well as to promote, foster, and encourage popular interest in the arts.

The Victorian Ministry for the Arts continues to sponsor the Festival which, in 1979, celebrated its Silver Anniversary. It is now the largest in Australia, and attracts an aggregate audience of 4,500,000 persons from Melbourne, Victorian country areas, and interstate. In 1979, the Victorian Government contributed \$100,000, the Melbourne City Council \$130,000, and the Commonwealth Government, through the Australia Council, contributed \$10,700 towards the costs of the festival.

Over 200 events are presented, including:

The Moomba Procession. This street parade is held on Labour Day, and in 1979 attracted many Victorians into the streets. Almost 200 entries, the largest number ever taking part, paraded along Swanston Street and into the Alexandra Gardens.

Alexandra Gardens. These gardens, bordering the Yarra River, are the central focus for the whole Moomba programme. Within their boundaries the public are able to enjoy a carnival, musical performances, public participation events, dance groups, ethnic concerts, and many other activities.

Concerts. Many concerts spanning the entire music spectrum are presented in all major Melbourne locations. In 1979, the Festival presented Count Basie, the Australia Concert Orchestra, Peggy Lee, American organist John Rose, The Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Band, and The Royal Fiji Police Band.

Drama. The 1979 programme included a Youth Drama Festival, the Festival of Theatre, and performances by the Tasmanian Puppet Theatre.

Art. An outdoor art show consisting of over 1,000 exhibits was held in the Treasury Gardens.

Craft. The Community Arts Picnic was held in the Fitzroy Gardens and included craft displays, music, mime, street theatre, and dancing.

Sport. All sports were represented in the programme, including the Moomba Mile, racing, trotting, sailing, bands, archery, hockey, and golf.

Fireworks. On opening and closing nights, Moomba presents a spectacular display of fireworks on the banks of the Yarra River.

Yarra River. Many events make use of the river, including water skiing, rowing, and the Moomba Showboat — a full scale variety show afloat.

In addition to these regular events, the 1979 Festival invited back to Melbourne all the former "Kings of Moomba" and former "Moomba Queens". Moomba broke all attendance records in 1979, and this can be attributed to these personalities as well as to the growth in stature of the Festival in Australia.

Melbourne's Moomba Festival is now a member of the International Festivals Association and its continued development assures it a place among the world's major festivals.

Free Entertainment in Parks

"Free Entertainment In Parks" (FEIP) is presented by the Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Ministry for the Arts with annual grants. During 1978-79, a sum of \$117,860 was received from the Council and \$108,000 from the Ministry. In addition, more than \$250,000 accrues each year from private enterprise through donations and services.

"Free Entertainment In Parks" was introduced by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department in December 1972, with nine productions, 80 artists, and a grant of \$3,000. The growing response of the audiences is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FREE ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS

Year	Productions	Artists	Estimated audiences
1974-75	75	7,500	600,000
1975-76	135	12,750	1,000,000
1976-77	162	17,500	1,000,000
1977-78	176	22,500	1,050,000
1978-79	179	27,500	1,150,000

The programme during 1978-79 consisted of 32 festivals between 24 October 1978 and 29 April 1979. The 1978-79 programme included 250 shows, 11 exhibitions, and 5 parades.

The festivals in the 1979-80 programme cover most forms of the performing arts and run for periods of seven to ten days. Some of the most popular established festivals include Dance Week, Australia Week, Melbourne Cup Carnival, Children's Festival, Glamour Week, Country Music Week, and Jazz Week. The programme has become a major tourist attraction. It won the special Golden Award 1977 from the Develop Victoria Council.

The purpose is to entertain the community in a relaxed atmosphere, involve persons in a wide range of cultural and artistic areas of entertainment, and encourage them not only to support the arts generally, but also to make use of the city's parks and gardens. The festivals provide entertainment facilities for ethnic and amateur groups, as well as work and exposure for the arts. Many of the artists who appear in "Free Entertainment In Parks" have been given additional work by promoters following their appearance.

The concept behind "Free Entertainment In Parks" is to set an example in the field of outdoor entertainment where this is possible. The programmes include a balanced exposure to all forms of art, both performing and static, and conceived at a level which can be appreciated by persons from all walks of life. The actual performances also provide an opportunity for the lower income families, who have not previously been able to afford such entertainment, to enjoy performances in relaxing surroundings and introduce children to an appreciation of music and theatre.

The Council's equipment includes a mobile changing caravan for artists and a 15 metre mobile theatre with full theatrical facilities which expands hydraulically to 70 square metres. This unit goes from park to park almost every day of the week to present various types of programmes.

Further references: Royal Society of Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 171-2; Drama, 1963, pp. 180-3; Painting in Victoria, 1964, pp. 166-70; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964, pp. 171-4; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968, pp. 443-6; Ballet, 1974, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3; State Film Centre, 1969, pp. 517-8; Music, 1975, pp. 886-95

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy advisory committees, all acting in an honorary capacity. In addition, it has access to numerous honorary advisers from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent Administrator and a staff of more than sixty. With its headquarters in Melbourne (now at "Tasma Terrace" in the City), it covers the whole of Victoria by means of twelve area branches or committees. A new branch (Warrnambool) was formed in November 1979 and a committee for Maldon in August 1979.

Fundamentally, it is an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Estate — both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of Victoria.

The Trust had 19,406 members at 30 June 1979 — a slight increase on the previous year. The aims of the Trust are to protect, preserve, and if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, land and buildings of beauty, or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these features. It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work, basically, by a system of classifications of buildings, objects, areas, and landscapes, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1979, the Trust had classified and recorded a total of 2,729 buildings, and 108 landscapes.

The major activity during 1978-79 was the completion of the "Tasma Terrace" project, and its occupation by the Trust as its permanent headquarters. This constitutes a major landmark in the history of the organisation. "Barwon Bank", an important property in Geelong, was also acquired during 1978-79, in order to save it from complete demolition by neglect, and two important early church properties were also acquired in Maldon. Important restoration work was that of the ruined stables at "Barwon Park" Winchelsea. In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objets d'art, and relics. It has carriage and costume collections of outstanding quality, and a unique collection of ornamental cast iron. It owns a sailing ship and a paddle steamer.

In preserving the National Estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types — grand houses ("Como"), boom-type mansions ("Illawarra"), early pre-fabs (La Trobe Cottage and the iron houses), important homes ("Barwon Grange", "The Heights"), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (St Peters, Cape Bridgewater, Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ("Lake View", Chiltern), early homesteads and houses (McCrae Homestead, Blackwood Cottage), as well as important landscapes (Mt Sugarloaf) and gardens ("Rippon Lea"). Of the more than fifty properties it owns throughout Victoria, fifteen were open to the public on a regular basis as at 30 June 1979. These attracted nearly 600,000 visitors during 1978-79, an increase of 130,000 on the previous year. With functions and activities held, it is estimated that approximately one million persons visited Trust properties during 1978-79.

When a classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve its preservation or conservation for the benefit of present and future generations. This involves the Trust in town and area planning activities and in making submissions to the appropriate authorities in support of its views. This work is becoming increasingly important. A notable example during 1978-79 was the continued effort to preserve the remaining historic environments in Collins Street, Melbourne.

The Trust carries out a wide range of activities — educational, cultural, and social — in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund-raising in support of its work; technical advice on buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Maldon, Beechworth, Echuca, and parts of Melbourne), and to local government throughout Victoria about individual buildings and landscapes. It is

represented on many government councils and committees — the Historic Buildings Preservation Council; Government Advisory Committee on Places of Historic Interest; Government Buildings Advisory Council; Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Committee; National Estate Committee; and Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee. The study of historic gardens, commenced in 1977-78, made significant advances during 1978-79, and promises to be a major contribution to the concept of the "Garden State".

The Trust has produced several publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula, Arthurs Seat Quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market, Landscape, and Conservation in north-east Victoria) to booklets and leaflets for individual properties and tour (including walking tour) notes. It has produced two technical bulletins *Exterior Paint Colours (TB1.1)* and *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c.1850-1900 (TB2.1)*, and other bulletins in this series are being prepared. The Trust publishes regularly a Register of Classified and Recorded Buildings and Landscapes and has also been instrumental in publishing a gourmet cookery book and two books on gardening. It has produced one major book, entitled *Historic Buildings of Victoria (1966-67)*, and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series *Historic Buildings of Australia*. A notable publication during 1978-79 was a comprehensive report on Collins Street, Melbourne. Another major development was the opening of the Trust's own bookshop at "Tasma Terrace", where a unique collection of books on all aspects of preservation, etc., is now available.

The Trust receives a general administrative grant from the Victorian Government of \$45,000 per annum, and one from the Commonwealth Government of \$30,000 per annum to assist its research work. Apart from these grants, the Trust must find its own administrative income from membership subscriptions, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g., book royalties, rents, etc.). For preservation, the Victorian Government contributes \$50,000 per annum (on a \$2 for every \$1 raised basis). National Estate grants from the Commonwealth Government continued during 1978-79, although on a reduced scale, and some financial support was also obtained from the Historic Buildings Preservation Council.

Tasma Terrace

Introduction

On 24 March 1979, the Hon. the Premier officially opened Tasma Terrace as National Trust Headquarters. The day marked the culmination of nearly ten years work.

The Victorian Government formed Australia's first statutory body concerned with historic buildings — the Government Building Advisory Council, and this Council recommended preservation of the property. Subsequently the Government vested the building in the National Trust.

The decision by the Victorian Government to retain the main portion of Tasma Terrace marked an important stage in official attitudes towards historic buildings. Not only did it ensure the preservation of an important building, which was subsequently discovered to have been associated with a distinguished architect, but it also marked a new approach to the relationship of buildings to their surroundings and showed the public that it is possible to locate a modern function in an old structure.

History

In March 1878, a builder, William Ireland of Emerald Hill (now South Melbourne), began the construction of three three-storey houses at East Melbourne for George Nipper (1838-1913), grain merchant and coastal shipowner and Melbourne manager of the Sydney firm Nipper and See. These three buildings, known as "Parliament Place", were the first part of the elegant Tasma Terrace with its graceful iron lacework, solid bluestone foundations, winding staircases, and hidden archways, which stands today as a reminder of an older, more tranquil Melbourne.

The architect appears to have been Charles Webb (1821-1898), who designed the completion of the seven buildings in 1886-87 for the second owner Joseph Thompson (1838-1909), a successful Melbourne bookmaker and racehorse owner. Webb was also

associated with Nipper when he designed the Windsor Hotel. Nipper and his family resided at 14 Parliament Place, which was demolished in 1940.

In 1885, Nipper was forced to sell the Terrace to Joseph Thompson. The following year, the builders Dunton and Hearden of Princes Hill, with Charles Webb as their architect, announced their intention to build four four-storey dwelling houses for Joseph Thompson. The fourth storey was the basement storey. While he never lived there, Joseph Thompson continued to own "Parliament Place" until his death in 1909.

The name "Tasma" was first associated with Thompson's terrace in 1905 when Mrs E. Gow occupied No. 14 and ran it as a private hotel. In 1911, a Jean B. Borelli owned No's 2-12 Parliament Place, which were also run as boarding or guest houses. Tasma Guest House at 2-6 Parliament Place dates from 1941. Maurice Branagan who leased Nos 2-6 for thirty years catered for twenty guests and also ran a successful restaurant.

During the 1960s, No. 12 was converted into medical suites and the Public Works Department purchased Nos 2-10. By the early 1970s, all six remaining buildings were the property of the Crown Lands Department.

Preservation

On 1 December 1969, the Chief Architect for the Public Works Department, wrote to the Trust advising that Tasma Terrace had been purchased to provide additional space for the development of State offices. This was to spark off one of the biggest preservation battles in Australia's history. The chairman of the Trust replied on 26 November that the Trust had already classified the Terrace and that the matter was accordingly of "great concern". On 2 November 1970, the chairman wrote to the Minister for Public Works, advising him of the resolution, "That the National Trust considers Tasma Terrace can, and should, be saved, and calls upon the State Government to do this".

Despite all entreaties the Victorian Government remained firm and finally advised that, although Cabinet had rejected the possibility of retaining Tasma *in situ*, it was prepared to make available to the Trust such features of the building that the Trust would like to see preserved. However, the Trust replied that the building should be preserved in its environment and that if this was not done "public moneys should not be expended in moving either the building or its facade".

It was not until October 1972, that the Victorian Government announced the formula for breaking the deadlock. Legislation had been passed, the first of its kind in Australia, entitled the Government Buildings Advisory Council Act, and the Trust was invited to present a submission so that the matter could be resolved by the new Advisory Council before the end of November in that year.

In its report, the Government Buildings Advisory Council stated that there had been a number of suggestions for possible uses, but it recommended that the Trust's proposal be adopted, namely, that the Terrace should not only be preserved but vested in the Trust for use as its headquarters.

Restoration

The façade of the Terrace has been, so far as possible, restored to its nineteenth century appearance. The interior has been redecorated in the Victorian style as far as this is compatible with modern use, but some structural and other alterations have been necessary. All of the service wings were demolished before the Trust acquired the building. The restoration included a serious attempt to restore accurately the exterior paint colours of a nineteenth century building erected in Victoria.

While the Trust has been conscious of the need at all times to ensure the sympathetic handling of the Terrace, it was equally important that the building should be functional. An early decision was made to lease the two northern-most houses to assist in defraying restoration costs which ultimately rose to over \$500,000.

The decorative scheme for the interior presented a challenge. An endeavour was made to provide an overall scheme which was both attractive and practical and which bore some relationship to the original atmosphere of the building. The Trust adopted a two-part decorative scheme. Office areas were treated with colours suggesting the harmonising combinations of warm tertiary colours typical of the period. The elaborateness of redecoration was greatly reduced to conform to the new use of the building and in order to provide economies. The reception and board room areas were restored more

elaborately, as the Trust had a responsibility to illustrate how these rooms would have appeared originally.

In order to establish guidelines for the decorative scheme, the Trust carried out research to identify the original colours and treatments which had been originally applied to the various surfaces. Samples of wallpaper were removed and the original woodgraining, varnishing, and paintwork revealed by careful scraping. From this emerged a clear picture of the original decorative scheme which made possible a simplified scheme for the main office areas.

The conservation of the building has been further enhanced by the development of a park at the rear of Tasma Terrace.

Further references: Como, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 899-900; La Trobe Cottage, 1976, pp. 777-8; National Trust in Beechworth, 1977, pp. 907-8; Rippon Lea, 1978, pp. 774-6; Polly Woodside, 1979, pp. 705-6; Werribee Park, 1979, pp. 706-7

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 191 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council came into existence in 1965 following an extensive review of library services in Victoria. In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed Sir John Jungwirth to sit as a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. A major recommendation was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

Following consideration of this report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria on the lines suggested by the Board of Inquiry. This Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications: one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one should represent municipalities within the Melbourne metropolitan area defined under the Act; another, the municipalities outside the Melbourne metropolitan area; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The current president of the Library Council of Victoria is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Act provided for the appointment of a State Librarian to be the chief executive officer of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the municipal library services; to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by the Victorian Parliament to assist free libraries; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and associated institutions. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act* 1972.

The Library Council of Victoria was constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State.

State Library of Victoria

General

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State. It occupies a central location in Swanston Street, Melbourne, close to two major educational institutions, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the University of Melbourne, and is readily accessible to the public. Its hours of opening over the seven days of every week, and every evening with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, ensure

the availability of a public service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in answering the reference needs of a national and international community.

The State Library traces its history back to the 1850s when a group of influential citizens made successful representations to the Lieutenant-Governor, C. J. La Trobe, to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community. An area of 0.8 hectares was reserved for a library and a sum of \$13,000 placed on the estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856.

By 1900, it was evident that the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation. In March 1908, therefore, the Librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913, the notable octagonal reading room, with its associated bookstacks was opened. The most recent additions to the building were made in 1965 when the La Trobe Library wing, housing the State's Australiana collections, was opened. An extensive relocation programme has been in progress during the past five years to provide for the better utilisation of space in the present building and the development of more comfortable facilities for both the staff and the public. A major achievement of this relocation programme has been the establishment of the Art, Music, and Performing Arts Library in the Queen's Hall, the recently restored location of the original Public Library. Another notable achievement was the new Reference and Information Centre which is not only more accessible than the old Inquiry Room, but offers an improved range of materials, facilities, and services.

The State Library is organised on a departmental basis. The Resources Development Department is responsible for the acquisition by purchase and by gift and exchange of all library materials. The Cataloguing Department is responsible for the cataloguing and processing of all books acquired and for maintaining the catalogues. This area of activity is being considerably changed by the application of computer technology due to the Library's participation in CAVAL, a co-operative organisation of Victorian academic and research libraries. The Main Reference Library houses the principal bookstock of the State Library and offers a varied service covering general reference inquiries of all kinds together with a specialised art, music, and performing arts reference service. Further specialisations have recently added to the strength of the State Library through appointments in the fields of Community Affairs, Business Services, and Ethnic Services. Through its External Services Section, the State Library maintains an inter-library loans service, a municipal support service which is intended to supplement the resources of Victorian public libraries and to help them in the assistance they offer to borrowers, and a selective lending service to those country borrowers who are not served by a municipal or regional library service. The La Trobe Library houses the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections of the State Library. In addition, the State Library is responsible for staffing and generally advising the various libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British, military history, and biography together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India which have been described in a guide prepared by the Department of Indian Studies in the University of Melbourne. The first part of this guide is devoted to serial publications and was published by the Library Council of Victoria in 1977. In the field of special collections, the library's M. V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations deposit important papers in the library. The library holds a stock of approximately 1,000,000 books and periodicals as well as other material such as manuscripts, maps, microfilms, photographs, paintings, and sound recordings.

From 1892, the library maintained a Lending Branch which proved to be a popular aspect of the institution's service over many years. In 1971, however, because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout Victoria, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library, the Library Council decided to stop direct lending to all persons except those living in areas not served by a municipal library. To supplement the services of municipal libraries, the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to persons throughout Victoria through local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

Australiana collections

In 1965, the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of the major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collections of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 260,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of Victoria is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of government departments), complete sets of law reports, and Parliamentary Papers and other political material.

Municipal library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated

the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in Victoria.

Public library services offer 99 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 198 of the State's 212 municipalities from both municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-nine in 1978-79, serving 162 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, a regional library committee to administer the library service for the region. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Forty bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, thirty in country regions, and ten in the Melbourne metropolitan area. In 1977-78, 1,410,000 borrowers used the services which had a total bookstock of 5,363,000 volumes and which recorded 22,088,000 loans.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$11.8m in subsidies and grants in 1978-79. Of this amount, \$11.185m was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$3.00 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$599,000 and other grants totalling \$74,000 were also made. In 1978-79, subsidised municipalities estimated that they would provide \$11.7m for the maintenance of their services and another \$1m for buildings to house their libraries.

Special projects

Special projects grants to public libraries have been made over the past few years to promote and stimulate innovative approaches to library service, particularly in areas where a recognised need for action has been hampered by lack of relevant data based on local experience. Only a small number of demonstration projects can be funded each year, but full evaluation and reporting is a condition of the grant so that the insights gained can be of benefit to all Victorian public libraries.

In 1978-79, \$45,000 was made available in the Victorian Budget for special grants to public libraries. From this fund assistance was given to the following projects: demonstration of public library use of the AUSINET on-line data base service; creation of local history oral records; collection and evaluation of materials for the adult new reader; development of the INFOSERVE computer-based community information directory; and investigation of the feasibility of making INFOSERVE available through Technilib.

Technilib

In 1973, the Library Council of Victoria conducted a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer-based, co-operative centre for the cataloguing and processing of library materials for public libraries in Victoria. The report of the study found that it was feasible to provide high quality library technical services through such a centre at economic rates.

Technilib was established in 1975 under section 799 of the Local Government Act, and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors consists of a representative of the Library Council of Victoria and a councillor from each of the library authorities using the centre. By October 1979, 14 library services were using the scheme: Altona City Library, Box Hill-Doncaster Regional Library, Brighton City Library, Carringbush Regional Library, Coburg City Library, Frankston City Library, Goulburn Valley Regional Library, Lillydale Municipal Library, Melbourne City Library, Moonee Valley Regional Library, Peninsula Regional Library, Sunshine City Library, West Gippsland Regional Library, and Williamstown City Library.

Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services—Victorian Regional Committee

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as possible a complete

record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the Principal Librarian of the State Library, the university librarians, the CSIRO Librarian, the Parliamentary Librarian, and representatives of college, special, and public libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further references: Special and research libraries, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 163-5; Development of regional library services, 1965, pp. 184-6; La Trobe Library, 1966, pp. 167-8; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966, pp. 168-9; Manuscript collection in the La Trobe Library, 1967, pp. 441-2; Public records in Victoria, 1968, pp. 439-40; Arts Centre, 1969, pp. 460-1; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971, pp. 435-6; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972, p. 409; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 414-5; National Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 415-6; *Victoriana in the State Library*, 1974, p. 448

BOOK PUBLISHING

There are approximately seventy-five firms engaged in the publishing and wholesale distribution of books in Victoria. Of these, some sixty firms are seriously engaged in contracting with authors and producing books. The other firms, apart from book wholesalers, are branches of British or American publishers, or incorporated in Australia with overseas ownership, or representatives of overseas publishers, and are mainly concerned with distributing the output of their parent companies. These firms sometimes use the word "publish" when they mean "distribute", but only those that actually contract and produce books in Victoria are described here.

Book publishing in Victoria did not become seriously professional until the 1950s. Before that, publishing was usually ancillary to other activities such as printing, bookselling, and representing overseas publishers. For example, Massina & Co., now of Carlton, were printers who published Adam Lindsay Gordon, Marcus Clarke, and others in the second half of the nineteenth century; the booksellers Robertson & Mullens spasmodically but successfully published many books from 1856 to 1955, including *The Discovery and Settlement of Port Phillip* by James Bonwick, their first book (1856); Thos. Lothian, who came to Australia in 1888 representing a number of British publishers, made a contribution to pioneer publishing by intermittently producing a number of important books of the time, including those of Sir John Monash, Henry Lawson, and Bernard O'Dowd.

The first steps towards professionalism in Victorian publishing came during the Second World War, when supplies of British and American books were cut off and a number of firms flourished by buying the rights to British and American bestsellers and printing them in Australia. However, by the early 1950s, as overseas books once again became available and the right to produce international books in Australia was withdrawn, publishing in Victoria had retreated to pre-war levels.

The real advance took place in the mid-1950s when the population of Victoria increased as a result of immigration and the post-war baby boom. With this came large numbers of students studying at secondary level. The size of the market gave Victorian publishers such as Cheshire and Hall, and British publishers such as Longman, the chance to produce

Australian books by Australian authors for Australian students. Within ten years Australian books dominated the secondary textbook market, and have continued to do so.

At about the same time general trade publishing and academic publishing also began to increase, and editorial and technical standards rose markedly, with high-quality books from the university presses, Melbourne University Press and Oxford University Press, leading the way.

The success of new publishers in Victoria quickly attracted overseas, particularly British, capital, and most of the indigenous publishers of that period — Cheshire, Hall, Lansdowne Press, Sun Books, and others — were bought out by British publishers, though sometimes with acute problems as the result. Some of them continue successfully under the foreign umbrella, particularly where the new ownership has allowed local management to function freely. Some firms have virtually disappeared through rationalisation or failure to understand the Australian scene, but one of them, Lansdowne Press, is back in Australian hands.

A new generation of Victorian publishers has emerged during the last ten years reflecting the proliferation of political and philosophical beliefs, life-styles, and values in the community. There are now about forty smaller publishers specialising in narrow areas filling a very necessary role of diversification.

No statistics relating to publishing in Victoria are available. The only useful statistics are national figures compiled by the Australian Book Publishers Association and the National Library. The *Australian Book Trade*, published in 1975, gives the retail value of the total national book sales in 1973–74 as \$166m of which 40 per cent was provided by Australian publishers. Victoria would contribute at least 36 per cent of this amount. On these figures the turnover of Victorian publishing in retail terms was about \$24m. More recent statistics were produced in 1978 for the year 1976–77. These figures show a 107.2 per cent increase in retail sales of books in Australia to a total of \$335m. The Australian published component of this dropped from 40 per cent to 37.5 per cent but rose from \$67m to \$125m. Victoria's share of this was probably a constant 36 per cent giving the retail turnover of Victorian publishing a figure of about \$45m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1965*, pp. 181–3

MEDIA

Community Services Centre

The Community Services Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, provides a general information, referral, and advice service for the community. In particular, the Centre provides a free interpreting service for organisations and individuals, an advisory service for migrants, and information about government departments. Complaints of discrimination received at the Centre are referred to the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity and requests by women for information and advice are referred to the Women's Advisory Bureau, also located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne.

The Government Information Bureau has a bookshop where Acts and Regulations and government publications may be inspected or purchased. A range of other publications is maintained to complement the work of the bureaux, including some foreign language material.

The press

Metropolitan press 1979

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Limited, Australia's largest newspaper group, publishes the morning tabloid, *The Sun* and the evening broadsheet, *The Herald*. David Syme & Co. Limited publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper, *The Age*, a broadsheet. In addition to these three metropolitan dailies, *The Australian Financial Review* and *The Australian* are published in Melbourne through facsimile transmission from Sydney.

Two Sunday newspapers, *The Sunday Press*, a joint venture of the Herald and Weekly Times Limited and David Syme & Co. Limited, which sells more than 118,000 copies, and *The Sunday Observer*, produced by Peter Isaacson Publications, are also published. *The Sunday Observer* has declined in circulation during 1979 and remains behind *The Sunday Press*. The comparatively low figures are attributed to the fact that neither newsagent

services nor home delivery are available in the Melbourne metropolitan area on Sunday. These newspaper companies also own some major suburban newspaper companies.

The Herald and *The Sun* lean toward broad popular appeal, while *The Age* is heavily orientated towards politics and business, and dominates the classified advertising market in Victoria.

Circulations of all three major papers increased during 1978-79. For the first time in many years, *The Herald* increased its circulation over the previous year's. In the six months ended 30 September 1979, *The Herald* averaged 428,716 sales daily. *The Sun's* circulation in the same period averaged daily 649,133, indicating a continuing recovery in sales since circulation fell between 1975 and 1977. *The Age* celebrated the 125th anniversary of its publication, maintaining a continuing sales increase to reach 243,761; this was the third successive six-month audit period in which *The Age* achieved a circulation increase.

The 1978-79 financial year saw a record after-tax profit for David Syme & Co. Limited. The company's after-tax profit rose \$0.62m to \$3.62m, excluding an extraordinary item written off to the value of \$125,000. The Herald and Weekly Times Limited also recorded a record after-tax profit of \$20.12m in the year to 30 September 1979, compared with \$17.4m in the previous year.

Suburban press

Suburban newspapers in Victoria are still maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. Fifty papers cover the suburban area as well as Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. They match the growth of the suburbs and the provincial cities with 1,542,016 copies of newspapers being printed and distributed weekly.

Most publishers are members of the Circulations Audit Bureau and each week publish their audited circulations. Independent surveys have delineated the role of the local newspapers and latest surveys available have revealed a further significant increase in readership. The Australian Suburban Newspapers Association (Victorian Division) has produced promotional material from these surveys highlighting the advantages to advertisers and others of the suburban press.

Annual awards made available to members of the Association have contributed to an improvement in the standards of local newspapers, as has the purchase of new presses. Better trained staff, editing, photography, and advertising have also played their part in the improved presentation of the newspapers.

Further reference: *Country press*; *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pp. 445-8; 1978, pp.783-4

Broadcasting and television services

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government and, pursuant to the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942, is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. Commonwealth bodies which are directly involved include the Postal and Telecommunications Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Special Broadcasting Service. Basically the Australian broadcasting and television system is comprised of the following types of stations:

- (1) National broadcasting and television stations financed by the Commonwealth Government broadcasting programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission;
- (2) commercial broadcasting and television stations operated by companies under licence;
- (3) public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis; and
- (4) stations operated under the aegis of the Special Broadcasting Service.

The responsibility for broadcasting planning, including all matters relating to the technical operation of stations, and for the investigation of interference to the transmission and reception of programmes rests with the Minister for Post and Telecommunications.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal came into being on 1 January 1977 and is responsible for certain of the functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (abolished 31 December 1976), including the licensing and supervision of the operation (other than technical aspects) of all stations except national

stations. The Tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations. In particular, the Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister; the renewal of licences; the setting of standards of broadcasting practices; alleged breaches of licence conditions; and such other matters as the Minister may direct.

Radio

Australian Broadcasting Commission

Radio broadcasts of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria can be seen as being divided into three main strands. In Melbourne there are the two networks heard from 3LO and 3AR. The third main service is the one devised with a non-metropolitan audience in mind, and can be heard from 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic shortwave stations — VLH and VLR — operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; nine shortwave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the ABC's overseas service.

The ABC broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942*. ABC programmes cover a wide range, such as Parliament, news, current affairs, features, drama, religion, sport, variety, programmes of special interest to the rural population, and music. Included in the music programmes are operas, concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music.

Frequency modulation radio

The ABC's stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 24 January 1976 and in Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, and Launceston in 1980. During the 1980's, the service will further expand to other major regional centres. The programme format is predominantly classical music but also includes light music, rock, jazz, and folk, together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

News service

The ABC Independent News Service was established in June 1947 following an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The Commission is unique in that it gathers all its own news within Australia. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. The ABC's policy is that the news of the day should be given accurately and objectively. The selection of news items for inclusion in bulletins is based solely on their interest as news, and the staff are trained to present this news without bias.

Some overseas news is forwarded by cable agencies and by ABC offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the ABC's National News Office. ABC offices in London, Singapore, Jakarta, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are also news staff based at Brussels, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Peking, Port Moresby, and Tokyo. Part-time correspondents provide regular voice reports from many other places, the African continent in particular.

Within Australia, the ABC News Service provides a network coverage throughout the nation, producing news for national, State, and regional bulletins. Regional journalists report matters of more than district interest to their State office and these offices in turn pass on news of wider than individual State interest to the National Newsroom. The ABC employs some 300 journalists, and approximately 650 correspondents act for the service throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these persons are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the ABC News Service employs about 45 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the ABC broadcasts ten main National-State radio news bulletins daily. There is also "Newsvoice" from Monday to Friday. The output of "News in Brief" bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to fourteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. ABC regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Much local news of interest to listeners in northern Victoria is also broadcast from the ABC studios at Albury on the Victoria-New South Wales border.

Radio Australia

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the ABC, is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939, and now broadcasts in nine languages, directed mainly at Asia and the Pacific. Radio Australia broadcasts 24 hours a day in English, nine hours in Indonesian, two hours in Japanese, three hours in Standard Chinese, two hours in Cantonese, two and one-half hours in French, one and one-quarter hours in Neo-Melanesian, and one and three-quarter hours in Basic English for Papua New Guinea, one hour in Thai, and one hour in Vietnamese. The programmes include 64 news bulletins daily, including 42 in English.

At Radio Australia, a staff of approximately 170 deals with the news and produces a wide range of programmes. This staff includes about 80 foreign language programme officers, mostly recruited from their countries of origin.

Radio Australia's signal suffered severely when Cyclone Tracy destroyed the service's three 250 kW transmitters at Cox Peninsula, Northern Territory, on 25 December 1974. Their restoration is scheduled for completion in 1982. Although transmission continued through the Shepparton and Lyndhurst transmitters in Victoria, reception in Asia deteriorated. Two temporary transmitters were established at Carnarvon, Western Australia, in December 1975 to restore reception in part for listeners in Asia.

Public broadcasting

Public broadcasting stations are operated by non-profit making groups to provide special broadcasting services. During 1978, twenty-four licences for public broadcasting stations were offered and accepted, and at 30 June 1979 eighteen of these stations had commenced operation, three of them in Victoria. Stations 3MBS and 3RRR serve the Melbourne area, while 3GCR serves the Churchill (Gippsland) area. A fourth station, 3PBS, commenced operations in December 1979.

Special Broadcasting Service

The Special Broadcasting Service began operations on 1 January 1978 as an independent statutory authority, responsible initially for ethnic radio broadcasting in Australia. The duties and responsibilities of the Service are detailed in Part IIIA of the *Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act 1977*.

The National Ethnic Broadcasting Advisory Council and the State Ethnic Broadcasting Advisory Committee in Victoria and New South Wales were established to advise the Special Broadcasting Service and Commonwealth Government Ministers.

During 1978 to 1980, arrangements were made to subsidise ethnic groups on public broadcasting stations located in Canberra, Lismore, Tamworth, Bathurst, Newcastle, Campbelltown, Hobart, Perth, Adelaide, and Brisbane.

Translators from 2EA were installed in Wollongong and Newcastle and both 2EA and 3EA transmitters were upgraded to 5 kW which enabled 3EA to be received in Geelong and beyond. Radio station 3EA Melbourne transmits on 1224 kHz/5 kW in 43 languages, 126 hours per week and has become a major factor in the integration of migrants.

Two three-month trials with multicultural television were run by the Special Broadcasting Service on ABC Channel 2 in 1979, and a permanent service on Melbourne Channels 0 and 28 (UHF) was planned to start in October 1980.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The stations obtain income from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale



The Thomson River Dam project, north of Erica. When completed, the dam will impound 1,100,000 megalitres of water for supply to Melbourne and for irrigation purposes.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



The Port Phillip Sea Pilots Service's last pilot cutter, M.V. *Wyuna*, ends her career of mountainous seas and sails up Port Phillip Bay after her final mission. Pilots are now transferred to ships by 12.2 metre pilot launches from Queenscliff.

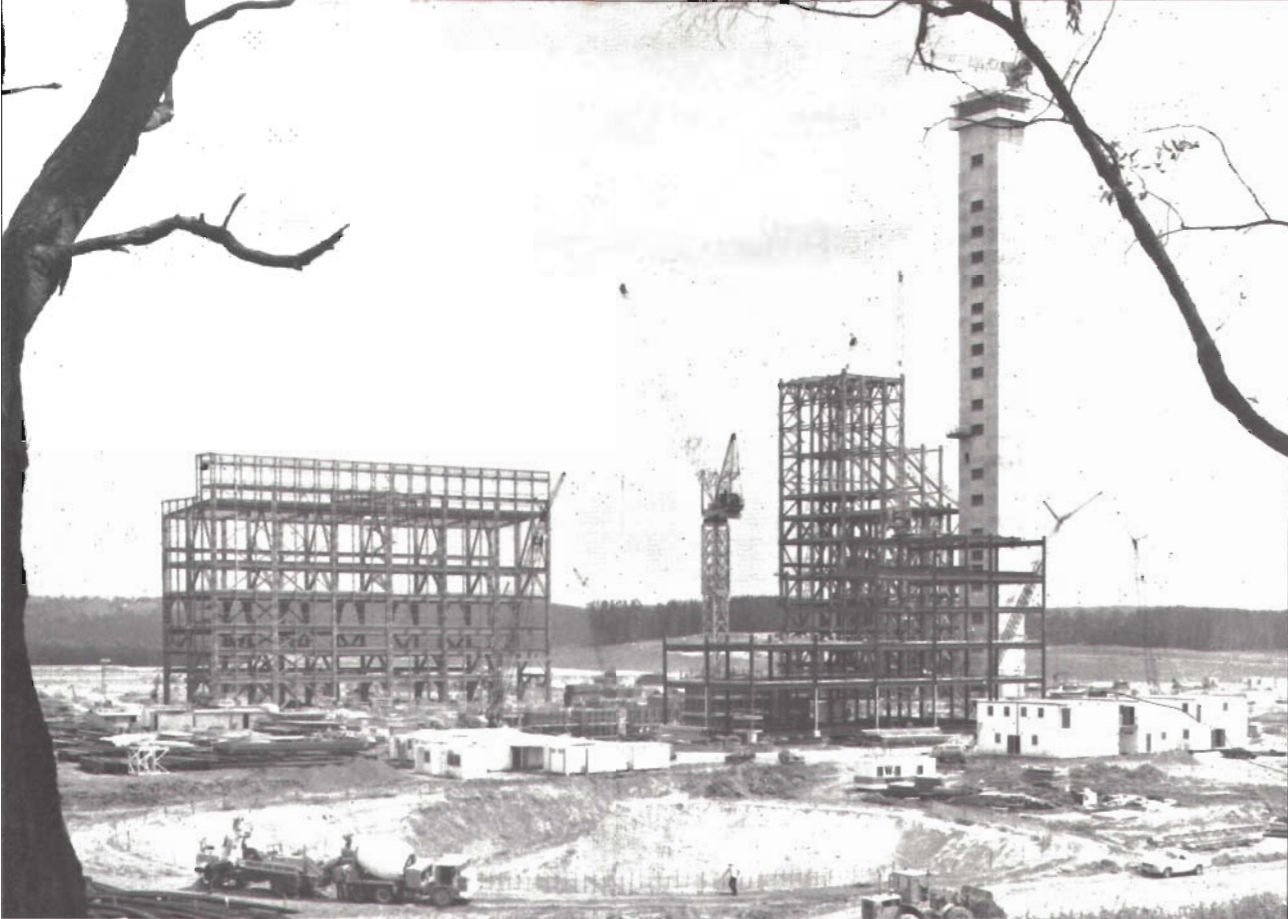
Port Phillip Sea Pilots Service





Private housing on the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation's Willow Park estate, south-west of Wodonga.

Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation



The Loy Yang A power station under construction showing the bunker, electrical bay, and lift shafts.

Department of Minerals and Energy

The five building project of the World Trade Centre on the northern bank of the Yarra River on the western edge of the City of Melbourne.

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varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m.

At 30 June 1979, there were 128 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia of which twenty-two were in Victoria. The call signs and locations of these stations are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1979

Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3HA	Hamilton	3SH	Swan Hill
3CR		3BA	Ballarat	3MA	Mildura	3SR	Shepparton
3XY		3BO	Bendigo	3MP	Mornington Peninsula—	3TR	Sale
3AW		3CS	Colac		Frankston	3UL	Warragul
3KZ		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3WM	Horsham
3DB		3GL	Geelong			3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1979, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne 164, and country 133.

Further references: *History of broadcasting, Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 164-6; *Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 1964*, pp. 177-8, 1977, pp. 915, 918; *Radio Australia, 1966*, pp. 174-5, 1975, pp. 904-5; *Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968*, pp. 449-52; *Development of ABC radio programmes, 1969*, pp. 467-8

Television

National television

The ABC's television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1980

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	ABLV4	September 1963
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	ABGV3	November 1963
Upper Murray (Albury)	ABAV1	December 1964
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN2, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia:

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1978-79

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Education	1,227	25.99	47.87	Special arts and aesthetics	33	0.69	48.97
Drama	912	19.32	8.48	Religious matter	59	1.25	87.03
Sport	783	16.57	79.02	Musical performance	74	1.57	78.26
Public interest	743	15.73	70.44	Cartoons	51	1.09	4.56
News, newsreel, and weather	261	5.53	100.00	Panel and quiz games	33	0.70	62.09
Variety and acts	245	5.19	60.80	Rural	10	0.22	100.00
Presentation	290	6.15	100.00				
				Total	4,722	100.00	56.45

Virtually all ABC programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission. The ABC has maintained Australian content well above 50 per cent of its television output since the introduction of colour television.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the ABC Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the ABC news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne.

ABC Television News has a team of special reporters and cameramen in radio-controlled cars to cover spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the ABC on assignment. News items on videotape from ABC offices around Australia are sent to Melbourne on the coaxial cable, or on micro-wave links. Late items can be fed directly through the cable into news bulletins.

Overseas film reports arrive via satellites stationed over the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The reports come from the ABC's team of journalists in the world's major news centres, from the BBC, NBC (USA), CBC (Canada), and other Visnews members, plus Visnews staff camera crews. All ABC-TV and most Australian commercial television stations subscribe to the daily satellite run, and share the cost.

The ABC Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins each week day and two on Saturdays and Sundays. In addition, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services from Monday to Friday each week. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the La Trobe Valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, while the other services the Gippsland region.

Commercial television

Commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The stations obtain income from the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m. Colour television using the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975.

Details of commercial television stations, together with statistics showing the composition of commercial television programmes, are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1979

Location	Call sign	Date of commencement
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1978
(Percentage of total transmission
time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
	per cent	per cent
Cinema movies	17.1	11.6
Other drama	31.3	37.0
Light entertainment	21.8	21.0
Sport	8.9	9.8
News	4.8	7.3
Children	8.8	6.8
Family activities	1.0	0.6
Information	2.1	1.6
Current affairs	2.1	1.8
Political matter	—	—
Religious matter	1.6	2.1
Education	0.4	0.4
The arts	0.1	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Television translator stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1979

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	10	October 1968
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
Nhill	BTV6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
Bright	AMV4 Upper Murray	11	March 1973
Corryong-Khancoban	AMV4 Upper Murray	10	November 1975
Orbost	GLV10 La Trobe Valley	7	June 1978
Foster — Toora	GLV10 La Trobe Valley	6	November 1978
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5A	September 1968
Orbost	ABLV4 La Trobe Valley	2	April 1969
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	1	August 1969
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	1	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	2	December 1970
Corryong-Khancoban	ABAV1 Upper Murray	9	December 1974
Cobden	ABRV3 Ballarat	8	April 1979
Colac	ABRV3 Ballarat	5A	May 1979

Further references: Broadcasting and television programme standards, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 196-8; Television programme research, 1966, pp. 178-80; Television technical planning, 1967, pp. 453-4; Television programmes, 1970, pp. 470-1; Music in radio and television, 1971, pp. 445-6; ABC television drama in Victoria, 1972, pp. 423-4

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Appendix A

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1979

January

- 1 The Victorian road toll for 1978 was 869 persons killed.
- 4 The Minister for Education announced that a \$16m college of advanced education would be built at Mildura.
- 7 A fierce storm swept across central Victoria causing extensive damage. The storm blew roofs off houses, twisted electricity towers, uprooted huge trees, and flattened fences, crops, and buildings.
- 8 The State Electricity Commission announced plans to spend approximately \$6,700m to double its generating capacity.
- 16 A record Victorian grain harvest of over 3.7 million tonnes was completed.

February

- 2 Melbourne experienced its hottest day for 11 years when the temperature reached 43.3°C.
- 8 The Minister of Water Supply announced plans for the building of a \$20m dam on the Tanjil River in Gippsland.
- 12 T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived in Melbourne for a four-day visit.
- 14 The Victorian Government announced contracts worth \$57m for the Loy Yang power station in the La Trobe Valley.
- 25 A violent electrical storm caused widespread damage and power blackouts in many Melbourne suburbs.
- 27 The Victorian Railways announced a record loss of \$94.8m for the first half of the 1978-79 year.

March

- 8 An 8 kilometre bicycle path was opened along the Yarra River.
- 9 The Victorian Government announced that it would spend \$60m over the next five years to develop the satellite cities of Melton and Sunbury.
- 14 The Victorian Government suspended its fluoridation programme pending an investigation of its safety by an independent investigating team.
- 22 Major changes to planning procedures in Victoria were announced by the Minister for Planning.
- 26 Plans were approved for the first stage of a marine science centre at Queenscliff.
- 31 The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board ceased operating and its functions were transferred to the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education.

April

- 4 A major aluminium producer announced plans to build a \$350m aluminium smelter in Victoria.
- 5 More than 3,000 truck drivers used their trucks to block major highways in four States including Victoria. The blockade was in protest against State haulage and maintenance taxes.

19 The State Executive Council approved a \$108.5m contract for the supply of 50 air-conditioned silver trains.

25 Four new national parks and nine new State parks were announced by the Minister for Conservation. The new parks doubled the area of land in Victoria devoted to parks and reserves.

May

2 His Excellency Mr Choi Kyu Hah, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea, arrived in Melbourne for a two-day visit.

5 The Liberal Party was returned to office in the Victorian State election with a majority of one.

17 A four-second earth tremor shook Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs.

The State Electricity Commission introduced severe power restrictions after a snap strike by seven key operators at the Commission's power station in the La Trobe Valley.

Victoria's four universities agreed to a new assessment procedure to replace the Higher School Certificate.

June

5 A Royal Commission was appointed to investigate any dishonesty, misconduct, or negligence in land purchases made by the Housing Commission.

12 Portland was named as the location for a \$350m aluminium smelter.

14 New regulations covering workers compensation payments to persons suffering from heart conditions or strokes were introduced by the Victorian Government.

20 Employees of Telecom Australia imposed bans on the maintenance of telecommunications equipment in support of a pay claim.

21 A 24-hour national strike closed factories and shut down public transport systems. The strike was in protest over the arrest of two unionists in Western Australia.

28 Public transport workers in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania commenced an indefinite strike.

Bans on the maintenance of telecommunications equipment seriously affected telecommunications in the eastern States of Australia. Sydney was almost cut off from the rest of Australia and Melbourne's interstate links were severely limited.

30 Melbourne experienced its driest June for seven years.

July

1 The Victorian Government imposed a fuel levy of 1 cent per litre on petrol sales.

2 Public transport workers in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania returned to work.

4 The Minister of Housing announced a major review of public and private housing policies and programmes in Victoria.

9 Victoria's emergency services were placed on alert for the expected crash landing of the Skylab space craft.

15 Train, tram, and tramway bus employees stopped work for 48-hours in support of a wage claim.

17 Work bans imposed by technicians employed by Telecom Australia were lifted.

August

7 Strict regulations covering the conversion of cars to liquefied petroleum gas were introduced by the Victorian Government.

8 Melbourne was selected as the site for the next Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in 1981.

21 The Commonwealth Government announced plans to build a \$9.1m chemical laboratory for the CSIRO at Clayton.

23 A strike by Victoria's public transport workers stopped all trains, trams, and government buses for 48-hours.

September

6 Victoria experienced a total lunar eclipse which began at 6.20 p.m.

26 The Treasurer brought down the Victorian Budget. Estimated expenditure for 1979-80 was \$3,931.4m.

29 Carlton defeated Collingwood to win the Victorian Football League Grand Final.

October

- 10 A \$1.2m twin-engine helicopter was officially handed over to the Victoria Police Force Air Wing.
- 15 The Victorian Government announced a ceiling interest rate of 8 per cent for all Housing Commission home buyers.
- 18 A 48-hour train, tram, and tramway bus strike took place.
- 22 The Victorian Government decided to proceed with the building of a \$13.5m dam on the Mitchell River near Bairnsdale.
- 24 Their Majesties King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV and Queen Halaevalu Mata'aho of Tonga, arrived in Melbourne for a four-day visit.
- 26 The Chief Commissioner of Police announced that many inner suburban and one-man country police stations will be closed under a five-year plan.

November

- 1 A plan to establish a \$10m fund to support future development in the La Trobe Valley was announced by the Victorian Government.
- 6 The Commonwealth Government announced that \$70.3m would be spent on Victoria's main and rural roads during 1979-80.
- The winner of the Melbourne Cup was Hyperno.
- 7 The Gas and Fuel Corporation recalled all vehicles it had converted to liquefied petroleum gas because of a potentially dangerous gauge. The recall followed an investigation by the Corporation and the producer of the conversion kits.
- 9 His Excellency Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.St.J., Q.C. officially opened the \$132m Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria.
- 20 Natural gas was discovered near Port Campbell in south-west Victoria.
- 21 Members of a 13-man Chinese goodwill mission, led by the chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Mr Xu Jiatusun, arrived in Melbourne.

December

- 4 The Commonwealth Government approved in principle a plan to electrify the 961 kilometre rail line between Melbourne and Sydney.
- A State all-party Parliamentary committee was set up to investigate media ownership and control. The committee's charter was to find ways of protecting the independence of the media and ensuring true competition.
- 18 The Victorian Government Landmark Commission Report named no winner from the 2,300 entries received. Forty-eight local and overseas entries shared the \$100,000 first prize.

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1978-79* (5204.0) published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production, income, and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interests of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members

from investment income of the funds. It also includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

Income of farm unincorporated enterprises is the estimated gross value of production (after stock valuation adjustment) less all estimated costs of those engaged in rural industries less company income.

Private final consumption expenditure covers the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households and includes durable as well as non-durable goods. Goods and services purchased by business or general government are excluded. However, expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and capital purchases by unincorporated enterprises and non-profit organisations are included in investment expenditure. Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is included together with other dwelling rent. It should be noted that expenditure on goods and services is measured net of receipts. Motor car insurance is shown as premiums paid less claims received; gambling is measured as bets laid less winnings and a similar situation occurs with purchases in which trade-ins of second hand goods are involved.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1978-79. The following is a short description of the accounts included in the tables:

1. The *domestic production account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of all sectors. Credited to the account is the revenue from sale of goods and services to final buyers; all intermediate goods and services are cancelled out, as a cost to one producer offsets the revenue of the other. On the payments side are shown the payments of indirect taxes less subsidies and, since the account is presented from the point of view of the producing unit, the wages and salaries paid to employees. The balance is the gross operating surplus which may be divided into depreciation allowances and net operating surplus. Depreciation allowances are carried to the national capital account, and net operating surplus, with wages and salaries and indirect taxes less subsidies, is carried to the national income and outlay account.

2. The *national income and outlay account* is shown as receiving wages, salaries, and supplements, net operating surplus and indirect taxes less subsidies from the domestic production account. From this income are deducted net payments of income overseas and miscellaneous transfers to overseas, the remainder being the national disposable income. The outlay side of the account shows this disposable income as largely used for final consumption expenditure and the balance is the nation's savings.

3. The *national capital account* is a consolidation of the sector capital accounts. On the receipts side it shows depreciation allowances transferred from the domestic production account and savings transferred from the national income and outlay account (or from the sector income and outlay accounts). On the payments side are shown purchases by all sectors of new buildings and capital equipment, the increase of stocks of all sectors, and a balance described as net lending to overseas. This latter concept includes the movement in Australia's overseas monetary reserves. The net lending to overseas is also the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account.

4. The *overseas transactions account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents, the items being named from the Australian viewpoint. Receipts consist of the value of exports of goods and services, property income received from overseas, and transfers from overseas. These receipts are used for imports of goods and services and payments of property income and transfers to overseas; and the balance of the current receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1978-79 (\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	55,505	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	61,380
Trading enterprises—		Government	16,744
Companies	10,992	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	13,231	Private	14,475
Dwellings owned by persons	7,155	Public enterprises	4,460
Public enterprises	2,379	General government	3,845
Financial enterprises	2,189	Increase in stocks	990
Less imputed bank service charge	2,383	Statistical discrepancy	143
Gross domestic product at factor cost	89,068	Gross national expenditure	102,037
Indirect taxes less subsidies	12,138	Exports of goods and services	16,403
		National turnover of goods and services	118,440
		Less imports of goods and services	17,234
Gross domestic product	101,206	Expenditure on gross domestic product	101,206

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1978-79 (\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	55,505
Private	61,380	Net operating surplus	26,686
Government	16,744	Domestic factor incomes	82,191
Saving	14,489	Less net income paid overseas	1,329
		Indirect taxes	12,703
		Less subsidies	565
		National income	93,000
		Less net transfers to overseas	501
		Withholding taxes from overseas	114
Disposal of income	92,613	National disposable income	92,613

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1978-79
(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	6,877
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	4,020	Increase in income tax provisions	355
Other building and construction	2,532	Undistributed (company) income	1,610
All other	7,923	Retained income of public	
Public enterprises	4,460	financial enterprises	58
General government	3,845	Household saving	10,683
Increase in stocks—		General government surplus on	
Farm and miscellaneous	895	current transactions	1,783
Private non-farm	95	General government grants for	
Statistical discrepancy	143	private capital purposes	—
Net lending to overseas	-2,547	Extraordinary insurance claims	
		paid	—
Gross accumulation	21,366	Finance of gross accumulation	21,366

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1978-79
(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	16,403	Imports of goods and services	17,234
Property income from overseas	263	Property income to overseas	1,592
Personal transfers from overseas	412	Personal transfers overseas	398
Extraordinary insurance claims	—	General government transfers	
Withholding taxes	114	overseas	515
		Net lending to overseas	-2,547
Current receipts from overseas	17,192	Use of current receipts	17,192

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Wages, salaries, and supplements	r9,790	r11,289	r12,745	r13,954	15,057
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	r367	r298	r390	r488	863
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	r1,162	r1,396	r1,565	r1,704	1,864
Income from dwellings	r563	r745	r864	r1,043	1,128
Transfers from general government	1,206	1,684	r1,995	r2,225	2,424
All other income	r1,452	1,567	r1,860	r2,192	2,469
Total	r14,540	r16,979	r19,419	r21,606	23,805

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New South Wales	r19,173	r22,298	r25,387	r27,945	31,239
Victoria	r14,540	r16,979	r19,419	r21,606	23,805
Queensland	r7,397	r8,654	r9,953	r11,033	12,665
South Australia	r4,793	r5,516	r6,359	6,951	7,805
Western Australia	r4,271	r5,063	r5,737	r6,318	7,024
Tasmania	r1,373	r1,600	r1,887	r2,071	2,321
Australian Capital Territory	r893	r1,087	r1,225	r1,353	1,490
Northern Territory	r387	r449	r522	r579	684
Total	r52,827	r61,646	r70,489	r77,856	87,033

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Food	1,784	1,993	r2,261	r2,540	2,909
Cigarettes and tobacco	236	271	r311	r315	330
Alcoholic drinks	522	616	r657	r742	829
Clothing, etc.	r873	r958	r1,033	1,151	1,231
Health	r606	r763	r861	r949	1,033
Rent	r1,491	r1,871	r2,245	r2,571	2,869
Gas, electricity, and fuel	r246	r283	r337	r389	459
Household durables	r949	r1,129	r1,243	r1,253	1,253
Newspapers, books, etc.	r189	r196	r224	r240	259
All other goods, n.e.i.	r457	r522	r574	r644	707
Travel and communication	r1,490	r1,789	r1,978	r2,161	2,476
All other services	r1,246	r1,499	r1,712	r1,909	2,110
Total	r10,089	r11,890	r13,436	r14,864	16,465

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	r14,207	r16,786	19,080	r21,189	23,867
Victoria	r10,089	r11,890	13,436	r14,864	16,465
Queensland	r4,985	r5,946	6,835	r7,684	8,672
South Australia (including N.T.)	r3,313	r4,068	4,689	r5,121	5,655
Western Australia	r2,865	r3,526	4,113	r4,645	5,096
Tasmania	r989	r1,154	1,339	r1,488	1,625
Total	r36,448	r43,370	r49,492	r54,991	61,380

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool (including skin wool)	194	175	177	229	271
Livestock slaughterings	241	332	394	r519	671
Wheat	232	163	158	r150	380
Other grain crops	45	61	r44	47	66
Other crops	269	261	319	r312	442
Other livestock products	313	266	270	r291	321
Total	1,294	1,258	r1,362	r1,548	2,151
Less stock valuation adjustment	-19	-13	-27	6	—
Less production costs—					
Marketing	166	152	r148	r171	} 914
Seed and fodder	164	157	r174	r162	
Other	329	r359	r367	r387	
Gross farm product at factor cost	654	r603	r700	r822	1,237
Less depreciation	100	r102	116		
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, and third party insurance transfers	184	196	r184	r129 r196	} 360
Farm income	370	r305	r400	r497	877
Less farm income of companies	r3	r17	r10	r9	14
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	r367	r288	r390	r488	863

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	r447	r476	r654	r459	1,204
Victoria	r367	r298	r390	r488	863
Queensland	554	492	r521	r479	1,101
South Australia (including N.T.)	r293	r215	r239	r174	483
Western Australia	r333	r361	r277	r203	384
Tasmania	r28	r29	r63	r74	133
Total	r2,022	r1,871	r2,144	r1,877	4,168

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Implicit price deflators

Statistics of implicit price deflators have been published as part of Australian National Accounts in recent years. Implicit price deflators are obtained by dividing aggregate flows of goods and services measured at current prices by the corresponding estimates at constant prices. Thus they are derived measures (hence the term implicit) and are not direct measures of price changes by which the current price estimates are converted to estimates at constant prices.

When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates, such as expenditure on gross domestic product, implicit price deflators relate to a generally broader scope of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual retail and wholesale price indexes that are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. However, the usefulness of implicit price deflators as indicators of price change is greatly limited by the following factors:

- (1) They are susceptible to inadequacies in both the current price national accounts estimates and the data available for the derivation of constant price estimates;
- (2) they are subject to revision because of revisions in the relevant current and/or constant price estimates; and
- (3) they provide an estimate of the price change between the base period of the relevant constant price estimates (currently 1974-75) and another period using the quantity weights of the other period. Because the weights change from period to period, implicit price deflators do not compare the price of a constant basket of goods and services between any two periods except in comparing the base period with any other period. Therefore, a change in an implicit price deflator between any two periods, neither of which is the base period, represents a combination of actual price changes between the two periods and the effects of relative changes in the physical composition of the aggregate from which the deflator is derived.

The following table shows the implicit price deflators derived from selected national accounting aggregates for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79:

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (1974-75 = 100.0)					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	100.0	r115.6	r128.8	r140.9	153.7
Government	100.0	115.1	127.8	137.8	146.1
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	100.0	116.2	130.5	r138.4	142.4
Other building and construction	100.0	116.0	130.8	r142.0	152.0
All other	100.0	116.1	r130.1	r147.4	162.6
Total private	100.0	116.1	r130.3	r143.5	154.6
Public	100.0	r114.9	r130.3	r140.7	150.2
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	100.0	115.5	129.0	r140.7	152.2
Gross national expenditure	100.0	115.4	128.9	r141.2	151.0
Exports of goods and services	100.0	r107.6	r119.5	r124.7	144.0

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)—continued

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Imports of goods and services	100.0	r111.1	r128.6	r145.7	159.6
Expenditure on gross domestic product	100.0	r114.8	r127.4	r137.7	148.5
Gross farm product	100.0	r94.8	r105.7	r107.6	128.9
Gross non-farm product	100.0	r116.2	r128.8	r139.6	150.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	17.2	r15.6	11.4	r9.4	9.1
Government	24.2	15.1	11.0	7.8	6.0
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	22.1	16.2	12.3	r6.1	2.9
Other building and construction	26.6	16.0	12.8	r8.6	7.0
All other	22.9	16.1	r12.1	r13.3	10.3
Total private	23.5	16.1	r12.2	r10.1	7.7
Public	23.5	r14.9	r13.4	8.0	6.8
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	19.8	15.5	11.7	r9.1	8.2
Gross national expenditure	19.9	15.4	11.7	r9.5	6.9
Exports of goods and services	17.2	r7.6	r11.1	r4.4	15.5
Imports of goods and services	28.4	r11.1	r15.8	r13.3	9.5
Expenditure on gross domestic product	18.2	r14.8	r11.0	r8.1	7.8
Gross farm product	-17.4	r-5.2	r11.5	r1.8	19.8
Gross non-farm product	21.4	r16.2	r10.8	r8.4	7.5

(a) Implicit price deflators calculated on the 1974-75 base year are available for 1968-69 and subsequent years from *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1978-79* (5204.0).

Appendix C

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS 1974 to 1979

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Books* 1974 to 1979. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given to its most recent appearance. The figures beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

Lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the series of the *Victorian Year Book* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, up to and including the 1972 edition, are set out on pages 1162-70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

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Appendix E

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes the official publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). These are grouped into a numbering system common to the ABS Central Office in Canberra and the Offices in each State. The system is based on nine broad subject matter categories (indicated by the first digit of the catalogue number) which are further sub-divided into a maximum of nine sub-categories (second digit). The third and fourth digits are permanent serial numbers allocated to particular publications, while the fifth digit identifies the originating Office ("2" for Victorian Office publications and "0" for Central Office publications). In the following list, the catalogue number appropriate for each Victorian Office publication precedes its title.

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are presently the only priced publications issued by the Victorian Office. All other Victorian Office publications are free and no postal charges apply. Remittances for the priced publications must accompany all orders and must include postage.

The *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1303.2) lists Victorian Office publications issued each month. Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library of the ABS Victorian Office in Melbourne. The publications themselves may be obtained from the Sales of Publications counter:

Eighth Floor,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
Cnr Flinders and Elizabeth Streets,
Melbourne

or by writing to:

Information Services Section,
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Box 2796Y, G.P.O.,
Melbourne, Vic. 3001

Inquirers seeking general statistical information should call on or write to the Information Services Section, Eighth Floor, at the address listed above, or should telephone (03) 63 0181 and ask for Information Services Section. In some cases, statistical information exists additional to that published which for various reasons is unsuitable for publication but may be made available on request. However, charges may be made for unpublished information requiring extensive clerical or computer extraction or photocopying.

It should also be noted that many publications issued by the ABS Central Office, not listed below, also contain information pertaining to Victoria. A full list of all publications issued by all Offices of the ABS is contained in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

Description of publications**1: General***11: Catalogues and guides****1101.2 VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS***Irregular; latest issue: 1979; 24 pp.*

Catalogue of current Victorian Office publications with descriptions and subject index.

13: Principal publications**1301.2 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK***Annual; latest issue: No. 93, 1979; 787 pp.; \$10.00, \$11.00 posted.*

New series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs. The contents are divided into twenty-nine chapters covering the Victorian environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and parliament; Government administration and planning; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment and unemployment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources and sewerage; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Rural industry; Manufacturing; Internal trade; External trade; Public finance; Private finance; Prices and household expenditure; Transport; Communications; Education; Health and medical research; Social welfare; Justice and the administration of law; The arts, libraries, and media; and a comprehensive index.

A new series of special articles on "Victoria's Environment and Man" began in the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. The articles will run over many years and will trace the development of Victoria's environment.

1302.2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK*Annual; latest issue: No. 23, 1979; 95 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.35 posted.*

Series commenced with 1956 issue.

Compact tables covering most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics about Victoria.

1303.2 MONTHLY SUMMARY OF STATISTICS*Monthly; 40 pp.*

Series commenced with January 1960 issue.

New title from January 1979; previously *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, production, building, public and private finance, trade, transport and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and a list of Victorian ABS publications released during the month.

1304.2 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS*Irregular; latest issue: 1975; 79 pp.*

First issue 1964, second issue 1971, third issue 1975.

Shows for each local government area in Victoria details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

2: Census of population and housing

For information on publications relating to this topic, contact the Information Services Section at the address listed on page 763.

*3: Intercensal estimates of population, vital statistics***31: General demography****3101.2 DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY STATEMENT***Annual; latest issue: 1977; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

* The latest issues shown are those current at 30 June 1980.

Summary details of the Victorian population, and marriages, divorces, births, and deaths registered.

The title of this publication was changed from *Demography: preliminary statement* to *Demography: summary statement* commencing with the 1974 issue.

3102.2 DEMOGRAPHY

Annual; latest issue: 1975 and 1976; 76 pp.

Series commenced with 1961 issue.

Population, marriages, divorces, births, and deaths by appropriate classification; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area; vital statistics rates for selected countries; Australian expectation of life tables; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

32: *Population trends*

3201.2 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Annual; latest issue: 30 June 1978; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Census and estimated total population for each statistical division, statistical district, and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

3202.2 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, REVISED ESTIMATES

To follow each census; latest issue: 1971 to 1976; 11 pp.

Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding census, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

33: *Vital statistics*

3301.2 BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (PRELIMINARY)

Annual; latest issue: 1979; 3 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

New title from 1979; previously *Marriages, births, and deaths: preliminary statement*.

Summary of preliminary figures for numbers and rates of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria.

3302.2 CAUSES OF DEATH

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 68 pp.

Series commenced with 1968 issue.

Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex and age group. Causes of death by number and rates; deaths by statistical division; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Main causes of death in age groups. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

3303.2 PERINATAL DEATHS

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 11 pp.

Series commenced with 1972 issue.

Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

3304.2 DIVORCE

Annual; latest issue: 1975; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1945 issue.

Petitions filed and decrees granted; grounds for dissolution of marriage; ages of parties, duration of marriage, and number of children; divorced persons at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

4: *Education and health*

42: *Education*

4201.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (PRELIMINARY)

Annual; latest issue: 1979; 2 pp.

New title from 1979; previously *Primary and secondary education: preliminary statement*.

Series commenced with School Census August 1971 issue.

Number of schools registered, number of pupils enrolled, year of education of pupils, and age of pupils, all by type of school.

4202.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Annual; latest issue: 1978; 28 pp.

Series commenced with 1967 issue.

Primary and secondary education: numbers of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, statistical divisions, and local government areas. Higher School Certificate examinations: number of candidates and subjects passed. Government student assistance schemes: number of students receiving assistance. Expenditure on primary, secondary, and technical education.

*5: Public and private finance**55: Public finance***5501.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

Annual; latest issue: 1975-76; 75 pp.

Series commenced with 1958-59 issue.

Details by local government area of population, area, dwellings, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue and expenditure; loan fund receipts, payments, and indebtedness; business undertakings, income and expenditure; Country Roads Board Account; private street account receipts, payments and indebtedness; separate rate account receipts, payments, and indebtedness; and length of all roads and streets open for general traffic by type of surface.

5502.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE (PRELIMINARY)

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 16 pp.

New publication, first issue 1977-78.

Details by municipality and statistical division of revenue and outlay for the general account, loan account, business undertakings accounts, private streets, etc., accounts, and Country Roads Board Account. The major items of revenue and the major functional groups of outlay from the general account are detailed.

*56: Private finance***5601.2 MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION**

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with March quarter 1955 issue.

Mortgages by types of mortgagee, value of mortgage, and rates of interest.

*6: Labour force and employment conditions**62: Labour force***6201.2 THE LABOUR FORCE**

Monthly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with August 1978 issue.

Employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over; the age distribution of the civilian labour force; and aspects of unemployment in Victoria derived from monthly population surveys.

*7: Agriculture**71: General rural***7105.2 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS**

Annual; latest issue: Season 1978-79; 32 pp.

Series commenced with season 1970-71 issue. Expanded in season 1973-74 to replace land utilisation section of the discontinued publication *Rural industries* first issued for season 1958-59. Further expanded in season 1976-77 to include fertilisation section of the discontinued publication *Agriculture: miscellaneous items*.

Number of, and land utilisation on, rural establishments; production, area, and average yield per hectare of principal crops; area of principal varieties of wheat, oats, and barley; areas under crop and artificial fertilisers used; summaries by local government areas of land utilisation, cereal crops for grain, crops for hay, green-fodder, and silage, other and miscellaneous crops; summaries by statistical division of artificial fertilisers used and area of pastures and crops irrigated.

72: Livestock and livestock products**7202.2 LIVESTOCK**

Annual; latest issue: Season 1978-79; 26 pp.

Series commenced with season 1951-52 issue.

Summary of cattle, pigs, sheep, and wool production in Victoria; breeds of sheep; lambing and lambing forecasts; calving; livestock deaths and slaughterings on rural holdings for human consumption; milk and meat cattle, pig, and sheep numbers and wool production by local government area; establishments classified according to size of sheep and breeding ewe flock, cattle, dairy, beef, pig, and pig breeding herd by statistical division; historical summaries of principal livestock numbers and livestock slaughtered and greasy wool production.

7204.2 APICULTURE

Annual; latest issue: Season 1977-78; 2 pp.

Series commenced with season 1956-57 issue.

Bee keepers, hives, and yield of honey and wax for Victoria, with comparison for previous five years.

73: Crops**7301.2 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES**

Annual; latest issue: Season 1978-79; 8 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74 issue. Replaces the discontinued publications *Fruit and vineyards* and *Vegetables: area and production* both first issued for season 1952-53.

Area and production of vegetables grown for human consumption; citrus and orchard fruit, berry, passionfruit, and nut production; viticulture; area and production of fruit and vegetables summarised by statistical division.

7302.2 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES

Monthly (March to November); 2 pp.

Series commenced with June 1957 issue.

Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at end of each month by variety.

7303.2 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER STATISTICS

Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975; second issue year ended 30 June 1978; 2 pp.

New title from 30 June 1978; previously *Nursery and cut flower census*.

Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

7306.2 POTATOES

Annual; latest issue: Season 1978-79; 4 pp.

New series commenced with season 1973-74. Replaces the discontinued publications *Potatoes: estimated area*, first issued for season 1959-60 and *Potatoes: estimated production*, first issued for season 1955-56.

Potato production; usage; area irrigated; area sown by variety and statistical division; establishments classified by size of potato area planted and growers' planting intentions by statistical division; area, production, and growers by main local government areas.

75: Agricultural financial statistics**7501.2 VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED (EXCLUDING MINING)**

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue.

Gross value of principal primary commodities produced i.e., cereals for grain, crops for hay, industrial crops, vegetables, grapevines, fruit, livestock slaughterings, livestock products including wool, dairy products, eggs, honey, and bees-wax; trapping, forestry, and fishing. Gross and local value by industry.

8: Manufacturing, mining, internal trade, and building and construction

82: Manufacturing industry

8201.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 56 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases etc., and fixed capital expenditure by subdivision.

8202.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 24 pp.

First issue 1968-69; annual from second issue 1974-75.

Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, and value added by employment size and industry sub-division.

8203.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 48 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments — summary of operations: in statistical divisions and statistical districts by industry sub-division; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class and by industry sub-division by local government area; by local government area.

8204.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 23 pp.

Series commenced with 1969-70 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased by: industry class; statistical division and statistical district; and local government area in Melbourne Statistical Division.

8205.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 and 1969-70 issue.

Number of manufacturing establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, rent etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry class for Victoria and summary for Australia, States, and Territories.

84: Mining

8401.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1966 issue. New title from 1977-78 issue; previously *Mining and quarrying commodity statistics*.

Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced.

86: Internal trade—service establishments

8601.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Quarterly; 16 pp.

Series commenced with September quarter 1975 issue.

Hotels and motels with facilities: number, capacity, occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area caravan parks; number capacity, site occupancy rates, guest nights, and takings from accommodation by statistical division and principal tourist area.

8602.2 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74

Irregular; first issue: 1973-74; 19 pp.

Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment and wages and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division. The next census is planned for 1979-80.

87: Building and construction**8701.2 BUILDING APPROVALS**

Monthly; 12 pp.

Series commenced with April 1959 issue.

Value of private and government building approvals by type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved by statistical division; original and seasonally adjusted total new dwelling approvals.

8702.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Quarterly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1967 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8703.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 15 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8704.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1955 issue.

Estimates of number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings for Victoria.

8705.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Quarterly; 31 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1950 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of building; number of new houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer walls. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

8706.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS: ADVANCE STATEMENT

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with December quarter 1978 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings, and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings approved, commenced, under construction, and completed for Melbourne Statistical Division and Victoria. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

*9: Transport**93: Stock of motor vehicles***9301.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS***Monthly; 4 pp.*

Series commenced with July 1955 issue.

New motor vehicles registered by type of body and motive power; total new registrations by make; new trucks registered by gross vehicle weight and load capacity; other new vehicles registered; and total motor vehicles on the register.

From 1 July 1976, a new body type classification came into effect, based on the classification used in the 30 September 1976 Motor Vehicle Census. Also "model" was dropped from the make description.

9302.2 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS*Irregular; latest issue: 30 September 1976; 28 pp.*

Motor cars, station wagons, utilities and panel vans, trucks, buses, and motor cycles on register, by make, by year of model, by tare weight, per 1,000 of population; number of tractors, plant and equipment, caravans, and trailers on register.

*94: Motor vehicle accidents***9401.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES***Quarterly; 8 pp.*

Series commenced with June quarter 1952 issue.

Number of accidents and persons involved; type of road user involved and extent of injury; type of accident and extent of injury; type of vehicle, age and sex of road user involved in casualty accidents by extent of injury; time of occurrence by day of week; extent of injury by location of accident; types of vehicles involved.

9402.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES*Annual; latest issue: 1978; 48 pp.*

Series commenced with 1952 issue.

Number of accidents, persons killed, persons injured by month of occurrence; road user involved by sex and type of road user, by age of road user, by age and type of road user; nature of accident; type of vehicle involved; day of week; time of day; traffic control; road character; Statistical Division; road condition; light condition; number of vehicles; atmospheric condition; movement of vehicles; extent of injury by area; time licence held; age of vehicle; make of vehicle; age of driver involved; type of driving licence; accident rates.

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